

FY 2021 Omnibus Appropriations Bill

Overview

On a 359-53 vote in the House and 92-6 in the Senate, Congress passed a **\$900 billion COVID-relief package** and \$1.4 trillion government funding package that gives critical pandemic aid to Americans, while securing federal agency operations through September 2021. The president signed the measure into law on Dec. 27. This document provides highlights of the \$1.4 billion omnibus appropriations provisions.

Agriculture

- Provides \$23.4 billion in discretionary funding to agriculture, rural development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies—\$217 million more than FY 2020.
 - \$3.3 billion, \$125 million above FY 2020, is for agriculture research programs, including the Agricultural Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture to help mitigate and stop crop diseases, improve food safety and water quality, increase production, develop environmentally efficient agricultural practices, and combat antimicrobial resistance. This funding also includes research investments in U.S. land-grant colleges and universities.
 - \$3.9 billion is set aside for rural development programs.
 - \$1.45 billion for rural water and waste program loans, and more than \$620 million in water and waste grants for clean and reliable drinking water systems and sanitary waste disposal systems.
 - \$730 million in the expansion of broadband service, including \$635 million for the ReConnect program, an increase of \$80 million over FY 2020.
 - \$1 billion for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, a slight increase from FY 2020.
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- \$1 billion for the Food Safety and Inspection Service, a slight increase compared to FY 2020.
 - \$1.82 billion for agency farm programs, \$20 million above the FY 2020 level.
 - \$1 billion for farm conversation programs, including \$185 million for watershed and flood protection infrastructure.
 - \$3.74 billion for fire suppression, of which \$2.35 billion is provided via the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund to be tapped if other appropriations run out—prior to the creation of the fund the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of the Interior (DOI) had to borrow from their non-fire accounts once all regular appropriated funds are spent.
 - The bill also includes provisions, which extends the hemp pilot program through Jan. 1, 2022, and continues to prohibit the use of federal funds to inspect slaughtered horses for human consumption.

Commerce

- Provides \$346 billion for the Economic Development Administration, a \$13 million increase more than FY 2020 enacted levels.
- \$119.5 million for Public Works Department grants, \$37.5 million for Economic Adjustment Assistance grants, and \$38 million for the Regional Innovation Program.
- \$48 million for the Minority Business Development Agency to help minority-owned businesses grow and adapt, an increase of \$6 million or 14% more than FY 2020 enacted levels.
- \$541 million for the International Trade Administration, including \$8 million for export promotion and \$10 million for trade enforcement, a \$19.75 million increase from the FY 2020 enacted level.
- \$103 million for the U.S. International Trade Commission, an increase of \$3.6 million compared to FY 2020.

Defense

- Provides \$695.9 billion to the Department of Defense, including \$68.7 billion for the Overseas Contingency Operations fund, a \$9.7 billion decrease compared to FY 2020.
- \$157 billion for military personnel funding, an increase of \$7 billion over the FY 2020 enacted amount. This funding provides the resources for a military pay raise of 3%. The funding also allows for an increase of 10,300 military personnel.
- \$107.1 billion in military R&D, an increase of 2.5% compared to FY 2020. This includes \$2.7 billion in defense medical research, a 6% increase compared to FY 2020. This funding provides increases to next-generation technologies including hypersonics research, unmanned systems, military applications of 5G, and more. The amounts also continues development of major weapons systems including the U.S. Army's Future Vertical Lift program, the U.S. Navy's MQ-25 Stingray unmanned drone, and the U.S. Air Force's B-21 Raider bomber.
- \$136.5 billion for the immediate modernization of military equipment, a 5% increase compared to FY 2020.

Education

- Provides \$73.5 billion for the Department of Education, a \$785 million increase from FY 2020.
- Funds Elementary and Secondary Education Act formula grants including:
 - \$16.5 billion for Title I grants to school districts, a \$227 million increase from FY 2020.
 - \$14.1 billion for Individuals with Disabilities Education, a \$186 million increase from FY 2020.
 - \$2.1 billion for Title II teacher professional development state grants, a \$11.3 million increase from FY 2020.
 - \$1.2 billion for Title IV Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants, a \$10 million increase from FY 2020.
- \$10.7 billion for Head Start and \$5.9 billion for Child Care and Development Block Grant, a combined \$220 million increase from FY 2020.
- \$1.3 billion for Career and Technical Education State Grants, a \$52 million increase from FY 2020.
- \$1.1 billion for Federal TRIO programs, a \$7 million increase from FY 2020.
- Includes a \$150 increase for the maximum Pell Grant award of \$6,495 for 2021-2022.

LEGISLATIVE ADD ONS:

- Simplifies Free Application for Federal Student Aid, reduces questions from 108 to 36.
- Expands the federal Pell Grant eligibility and eligibility for maximum grant award.
- Resets Pell lifetime limit for students if they have loans discharged because they had been defrauded by their institution.
- Repeals the ban on Pell eligibility among incarcerated students.
- Repeals law that prohibits students convicted of drug offenses from receiving federal financial aid.
- Discharges \$1.34 billion in loans made to HBCUs under the HBCU Capital Financing Loan program.
- Eliminates prohibition on using federal funds for transportation costs to carry out school desegregation efforts.

Energy

- Provides \$39.62 billion to the Department of Energy (DOE), a \$1 billion increase compared to FY 2020. Of that amount not dedicated to the National Nuclear Security Agency:
 - \$2.86 billion for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, a \$72 million increase compared to FY 2020.
 - \$750 million for Fossil energy research and development.
 - \$427 million for The Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, which is focused on the development of innovative energy technologies, a \$2 million increase compared to FY 2020.
 - \$1.5 billion for Nuclear energy research and development, a \$14 million increase compared to FY 2020.
 - \$211.7 million for The Office of Electricity, an increase of \$21.7 million compared to FY 2020.
 - \$62.5 million for the U.S. State Energy Program and \$310 million for the Weatherization Assistance Program, with a provision reauthorizing the program through 2025.
 - \$7.58 billion for the DOE's environmental management activities, an increase of \$171 million above FY 2020, with \$6.42 billion for cleanup associated with past nuclear weapons production and \$319 million dedicated to non-defense environmental cleanup.
 - The bill includes a host of provisions extending existing energy-related tax credits. Specifically, the bill extends for one year the production tax credit for wind and other renewables and an investment tax credit for solar energy projects for two years. The bill also extends tax incentives for fuel cell vehicles, biofuels, carbon sequestration.

Environment

- Provides \$9.2 billion to the Environmental Protection Agency, \$180 million more than FY 2020.
 - \$4.31 billion for State and Local Tribal Assistance Grants, a \$68 million increase compared to FY 2020.
 - \$2.77 billion for The Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds with \$1.64 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and \$1.13 billion for the Drinking State Revolving Fund, equal to FY 2020.

- \$65 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance Act program, a \$5 million increase from FY 2020, which is anticipated to support the lending of more than \$12.5 billion.
- \$26.5 million for lead contamination testing at schools and childcare centers, equal to FY 2020.
- \$26.6 million for lead reduction projects in rural areas, a \$6.6 million increase from FY 2020.
- \$21.5 million for water projects to bring communities in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- \$53 million was allocated for scientific and regulatory work and cleanup assistance for per-and poly-fluoroalkyl substances, an increase of \$10 million from FY 2020.
- \$91 million for the Brownfields projects and \$1.21 billion Superfund, both received increases in FY 2020.
- \$59 million for Targeted Airshed Grants, an increase of \$2.7 million compared to FY 2020. Funding for state and local air quality management grants would remain flat at \$229.5 million.
- \$542 million for geographic programs such as the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay and the Long Island Sound, a \$32 million above the FY 2020.
- \$12.5 million for environmental justice programs, a \$2.3 million increase compared to FY 2020.
- \$90 million for The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA), which offers grants to replace or retrofit older diesel-powered vehicles and other equipment with cleaner-burning models, an increase of \$3 million from FY 2020.
- The bill also includes a few policy riders that prohibit the use of funds to implement provisions that require the mandatory reporting of methane emissions from animal manure, and regulating the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

Federal Communications Commission

- Provides \$374 million for the FCC, an increase of \$35 million more than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.
 - \$33 million for broadband mapping. Updated broadband maps will provide better data on how internet access service from telephone and cable TV companies is available across the country and help the FCC better target funds to improve access to broadband to underserved areas.
- Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)
 - Provides \$475 million, an increase of \$10 million more than fiscal year 2020, for regular operations, and \$20 million to continue investments in public broadcasting's interconnection system and infrastructure, the second increase in a row after a decade of no increase in federal support of the mission of the CPB.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

- Provides \$21.67 billion for FEMA, \$604.1 million below the FY 2020 enacted level and \$12.32 billion above the president's budget request, including:
 - \$17.14 billion for disaster response and recovery efforts.
 - \$610 million for the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP).
 - \$90 million for the SHSGP Nonprofit Security Grants Program.
 - \$705 million for the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI).

- \$90 million for the UASI Nonprofit Security Grant Program.
- \$720 million for firefighter grant programs.
- \$130 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter program.

Federal Trade Commission

- Provides \$351 million for the FTC, an increase of \$20 million more than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Funds appropriated for the FTC are partially offset by various fee receipts. The FTC administers a variety of federal antitrust and consumer protection laws.

Financial Services

- Provides \$304 million for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, \$20 million more than the base funding for the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.
- Provides \$1.926 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission, \$101 million more than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.
- Provides \$922 million for the Small Business Administration, \$60 million less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. \$15 million is included to fully support the 7(a) loan guarantee subsidy to ensure the program will continue to support small businesses. The bill also provides \$168 million for SBA disaster loans.

Homeland Security

- Provided \$51.88 billion to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), when excluding offsetting collections and major disaster funding, a \$1.41 billion above the FY 2020 enacted level.
- \$15.28 billion for Customs and Border Protection, a \$370.7 million increase compared to the FY 2020 enacted level.
- \$7.97 billion for the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), a \$106.5 million decrease from the FY 2020 enacted level. Provides no funding for additional immigration enforcement personnel.
- \$2 billion for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, a \$9.4 million increase from the FY 2020 enacted level.
 - \$92.8 million to further advance CISA's cyber operations.
 - \$43.9 million for threat hunting.
 - \$43.3 million for the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation program.
 - \$21.2 million for the National Cybersecurity Protection System.
- The department shall ensure that separated family units are reunited prior to removal or release from U.S. Customs and Border Protection custody and remain together upon transfer to ICE or Office of Refugee Resettlement custody.
- The DHS should continue to work with state crime labs where available, particularly in areas not adequately served by departmental labs or other federal facilities, and to provide appropriate assistance to state police crime labs to ensure federal requirements do not burden state resources and to prevent the accumulation of backlogs that can slow investigations.
- The secretary is directed to provide a report, not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, describing the extent of human trafficking in the United States.

Health and Human Services

OVERALL APPROPRIATIONS

- Provides \$97 billion in base discretionary funding, an increase of \$2 billion.
- Provides funding to the following HHS agencies and related funds:
 - \$24.7 billion in discretionary funds for the Administration of Children and Families.
 - \$42.9 billion to the National Institutes of Health.
 - \$7.9 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
 - \$2.8 billion for the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund.
 - \$6 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, \$7.5 billion for the HRSA.
 - \$551million to the Office of the Secretary.
- Includes funding for several HHS programs including:
 - \$5.9 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant
 - \$114 billion for SNAP, which is a \$46 increase from last year.
 - \$2.4 billion for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program.
 - \$745 million for the Community Services Block Grant.
 - \$10.7 billion for Head Start.
 - \$62 million for the Office of Minority Health.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

- Surprise Billing:
 - Holds patients harmless from surprise medical bills, by ensuring they are only responsible for their in-network cost-sharing amounts, including deductibles, in both emergency situations and certain non-emergency situations where patients do not have the ability to choose an in-network provider.
 - Prohibits certain out-of-network providers from balance billing patients unless the provider gives the patient notice of their network status and an estimate of charges 72 hours prior to receiving out-of-network services and the patient provides consent to receive out-of-network care.
- Telehealth Expansion:
 - Expands access t telehealth services in Medicare to allow beneficiaries to receive mental health services via telehealth, including from the beneficiary’s home.
- Temporary Assistance For Needy Families (TANF) Extension:
 - Extends TANF program through September 30, 2021.
- Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Benefits:
 - Requires group health plans and health insurance issuers offering coverage in the individual or group markets to conduct comparative analyses of the nonquantitative treatment limitations used for medical and surgical benefits as compared to mental health and substance use disorder benefits.

NUTRITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

- \$114 billion for the SNAP, which is a \$46 increase from last year.
- \$25.118 billion for Child Nutrition Programs including:
- \$30 million for school meal equipment grants.
- \$42 million for the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer program and expands the program to new states.
- \$6 billion in discretionary funding for the Women, Infants and Children nutritional program that includes:
- \$90 million for breastfeeding peer counselors.
- \$14 million for infrastructure.
- \$325 million for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, an \$80 million increase from FY 2020.

Housing and Urban Development

- Provides \$60.3 billion in budget authority for FY 2021, of which \$49.6 billion is from discretionary appropriations and \$10.7 billion is from offsetting receipts.
- Reflects an increase of \$3.8 billion in programmatic funding compared to FY 2020, and \$12.3 billion more than the president's budget request.
- Rejects the president's proposal to totally eliminate our federal affordable housing and economic development programs, including the Public Housing Capital Fund, HOME, Community Development Block Grants and Choice Neighborhoods.

Interior

- Provides \$13.7 billion in discretionary funding for DOI, \$186 million more than in FY 2020.
- Funds the Bureau of Reclamation at \$1.67 billion, \$559 million of which for water resources projects including \$206 million to fund western drought programs under the [Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act](#).
- Funds the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program at \$515 million—PILT requires the federal government to pay localities that have public lands within their boundaries to offset financial losses.
- Provides \$900 for the Land and Water Conservation Fund is funded as required by the [Great American Outdoors Act](#). \$405 million is for federal land acquisitions and \$495 million for financial assistance to states to administer grants for projects that would increase access to outdoor recreation.
- Provides the National Park Service with \$3.12 billion and the Bureau of Land Management with \$1.27 billion, a decrease of \$44 million and \$28 million from FY 2020 respectively.
 - Funds the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is funded at \$1.58 billion, \$22 million above FY 2020, while \$72 million is allocated for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, \$4.8 million above FY 2020.
- Funds the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement at \$222.6 million, including almost \$130 million in abandoned mine reclamation spending.
- Includes several policy riders including the prohibition of listing the greater sage grouse under the Endangered Species Act and one limiting oil and gas development near Chaco Culture National Historical Park in New Mexico.

Justice

- Provides \$33.8 billion overall for the Department of Justice (DOJ), which is \$1.18 billion above the FY 2020 enacted level.
- Provides \$3.385 billion in law enforcement grants, which is an increase of \$107 million above FY 2020. These grants include:
 - \$484 million for Byrne JAG.
 - \$386 million for the Community Oriented Policing Services Program which is a \$67 million increase over FY 2020.
 - \$189 million to address sexual assault kit and other DNA evidence backlogs.
 - \$100 million for Second Chance Act programs (offender reentry).
 - \$526.5 million for grant programs to address the opioid crisis.
 - \$132 million for the STOP School Violence Act.
 - \$513.5 million for Violence Against Women Act programs.
 - \$244 million for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.
 - \$85 million for grants to improve the National Instant Criminal firearms background check system.
- Funds the requested \$409.4 million for programs and activities authorized by the First Step Act of 2018, including medication-assisted treatment, and recidivism reduction partnerships with non-governmental and faith-based organizations.
- Directs the U.S. attorney general to establish a Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight, with up to \$5 million to be provided across the DOJ accounts.
- Provides \$5 million for the development and deployment of databases to track excessive use of force and officer misconduct, to be developed in consultation with State and local law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and advocacy groups, including those that advocate for the preservation of civil liberties and civil rights.
- Stipulates that the attorney general must develop and implement consistent accreditation standards for federal, state and local law enforcement, ensure implementation of evidence-based training programs on de-escalation and the use-of-force and police-community relations that are applicable and scalable across all federal agencies.
- Contains language preventing the DOJ from interfering with states that have medical marijuana laws, ensuring that the prescribing and dispensing of medical marijuana in those states is both legal and regulated.
- Restores Pell grant eligibility for incarcerated individuals.

Labor

- Includes \$9.4 billion for DOL's Employment and Training Administration (ETA), which is \$100 million more than fiscal year enacted. The bill includes \$2.85 billion, an increase of \$26 million for the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Training formula grants to states to support the national system of education, skills training, and employment services for workers.
- Provides \$185 million for the Registered Apprenticeship Program, an increase of \$10 million, and rejects the President's proposal to create a lower quality non-registered apprenticeship program that would open the door to unqualified employers to develop low wage, lower-quality programs.
- Includes \$45 million for the Strengthening Community College Training Grants program, an increase of \$5 million, to better align workforce development efforts in in-demand industries with

postsecondary education.

- Provides approximately \$900 million in emergency contingency funding to help states address spikes in unemployment claims due to the ongoing pandemic.
- Provides the Wage and Hour division \$246 million, an increase of \$4 million more than FY 2020, and \$17 million or 7.4% more than FY 2019 to strengthen efforts to recover wages for workers who do not receive the pay they are entitled to receive for their work.
- Gives Occupational Safety and Health Administration \$592 million, an increase of \$10 million more than FY 2020 and \$34 million or 6% more than FY 2019, to ensure that employers are following the law and providing safe and healthful workplaces for their employees.
- Includes \$96 million for the International Labor Affairs Bureau to work with trading partner countries on their commitments to labor requirements under free trade agreements and trade preference programs, work that would have been undermined by the president's proposed \$77 million cut to the agency's budget.

Technology

- Science and Technology
 - Provides \$766 million, \$29 million more than fiscal year 2020.
 - The bill provides full funding for laboratory facilities, and \$44.5 million, \$4 million more than fiscal year 2020 for the University Centers of Excellence Program
- National Institute of Standards and Technology
 - Provides \$1.03 billion for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), an increase of \$500,000 more than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.
 - Provides \$788 million for NIST measurement labs and research, \$34 million or 4.5 percent more than the fiscal year 2020 level.
 - Provides \$150 million for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program, a \$4 million increase more than fiscal year 2020. For every dollar of federal investment, MEP generates \$33.80 in new sales growth for manufacturers and \$32.20 in new investment. This translates to \$4.7 billion in new sales annually. Further, the bill provides \$16.5 million for the Manufacturing USA Program to support the existing NIST-sponsored biomedical institute
 - Provides \$80 million for NIST facilities, including \$70 million to reduce the more than \$750 million infrastructure State of Good Repair backlog.

Transportation and Army Corps of Engineers

- Provides \$86.7 billion for DOT—\$553 million above FY 2020.
- Provides \$49.1 billion for the Federal Highway Administration, \$166 million below 2020 levels, most of which (\$46.4 billion) is sub-allocated to states and local governments as part of the federal-aid highway program and is consistent with the one-year extension of the FAST Act at FY 2020 funding levels. \$2 billion is set aside for discretionary Highway Infrastructure Programs, \$166 million below FY 2020.
- Includes \$13 billion for the Federal Transit Administration, \$47 million above FY 2020 levels.
 - \$2 billion is appropriated Capital Investment Grants (CIG) program, \$36 million above FY 2020 levels.
 - Restores the 80% federal share for CIG grants, which the administration had lowered to 51%.

- \$516 million for Transit Infrastructure Grants programs, which received a modest \$6 million increase.
- Includes \$2.8 billion for the Federal Railroad Administration, \$27 million above FY 2020 levels; \$375 million is for Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements program, which is \$50 million above FY 2020 levels. The Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair is to receive flat funding of \$200 million.
- Funds Amtrak at \$2 billion, separate from the aid included in the COVID-19 Stimulus package. Of that funding, \$700 million is for Northeast Corridor Grants and \$1.3 billion is for National Network Grants.
- Includes \$1 Billion for the National Infrastructure Investments discretionary grant program, despite the inclusion of newly required parity between urban and rural grants, as well as cost-share waivers for grants in rural and areas with high levels of poverty.
- Includes the REAL ID Modernization Act, which updates the 2005 law by allowing states to accept electronic presentation of identity and lawful status information, as well as improve the use of electronic tools and capabilities in implementing the act's requirements.
- Contains a five-year reauthorization of the DOT's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, which lapsed in 2019.
- The bill funds the Army Corps of Engineers with a record level of funding at \$7.8 billion, \$145 million over FY 2020.
 - \$2.69 billion is for construction, an increase of \$11.6 million above FY 2020.
 - Operations and maintenance is funded at \$3.85 billion, an increase of \$59.7 million.
 - The Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund will receive \$1.68 billion, an increase of \$50 million.
 - The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program receives \$14.2 million and is anticipated to guarantee \$1 billion in loans.

Treasury

- The bill provides \$13.49 billion for the Treasury, an increase of \$429.9 million compared to FY 2020.
- Provides \$20 million to support Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States program responsibilities and enforcement efforts.
- Provides \$175 million for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence and \$127 million for Financial Crimes Enforcement Network an increase of \$5.3 million and \$1 million respectively compared to FY 2020.
- Provides \$25 million to digitize savings bonds records.
- Provides \$41 million for the Treasury Inspector General, and \$170 million for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, both equal to FY 2020.
- Provides \$270 million, to the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund an increase of \$8 million compared to FY 2020.
- Provides \$11.92 billion to the IRS, an increase of \$409 million compared to FY 2020; provides Taxpayer Services \$2.56 billion, an increase of \$44 million compared to FY 2020.

Veteran Affairs

- Includes an increase of \$60 million more than the FY 2021 budget request for the military services to increase staffing to improve responsiveness and oversight for privatized housing programs.
- Provides \$2.7 billion more than FY 2020 enacted levels for healthcare delivered at the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) facilities across the country. The bill fully funds the \$16 billion request for MISSION Act community care, which is \$3.4 billion more than FY 2020 levels, and the bill provides \$16.3 billion advanced for MISSION Act in FY 2022.
- Includes \$1.2 billion for continued implementation of the Caregivers Program, \$485 million over FY 2020 enacted levels.
- Provides \$660 million in dedicated funding for women veteran's health care at the VA, \$76 million more than FY 2020.
- Provides the VA with transfer authorities to allow the department to mitigate COVID backlogs in disability claims and appeals, as well as memorial ceremonies and the processing of education benefits.
- Includes expanded authority to provide funding to states for COVID-related construction at State Veterans Homes as well as \$100 million in additional funding for state Veterans Homes to address COVID among their residents.

Tax Provisions

EDUCATION

- Extends by five years a CARES Act provision that allows companies to pay up to \$5,250 of an employee's student loan payments each year on a tax-free basis.
- Allows teachers to deduct the cost of personal protective equipment as part of the \$250 annual deduction for educators.
- Repeals the tax deduction for college tuition and expenses for borrowers.
- Expands eligibility for the Lifetime Learning tax credit (\$2,000 annual limit), increasing the income limit from individuals earning \$58,000 to \$80,000.

PROVISIONS MADE PERMANENT

- Provides "above the line" deduction for tuition and other related expenses for individuals.
- Tax deduction of qualified unreimbursed medical care expenses that exceed 7.5% of adjusted gross income (AGI).
- Lowers current federal excise tax rate on small craft brewers, wineries and distilleries.
- Allows the commercial building energy efficiency tax deduction, with the credit indexed to inflation and updated efficiency standards.
- Permits exclusion from income tax stipends of up to \$50 per month for volunteer firefighters or emergency medical responders.
- Allows short line railroad tax credit for track maintenance, currently at 45% through FY 2022, also would be made permanent, but would be increased to 50% for expenditures prior to Jan. 1, 2023,

and reduced to 40% in 2023.

TAX EXTENDERS

- Provides for five years:
 - A provision that allows individuals to exclude from gross income any debt forgiveness attributable to the sale of a primary residence whose mortgage was “underwater” (forgave that difference in debt, which is otherwise treated as income for tax purposes). The maximum of forgiven debt that could be excluded would be decreased from \$2 million to \$750,000.
 - New Market Tax Credits.
 - Work Opportunity Tax Credits.
 - Special expensing rules for film and television productions, as well as live theatrical productions.
 - Exclusion of employer repayment of student loans from income tax.
 - Allow the employer tax credit for providing paid family and medical leave to employees through the end of March 2021.
 - For two additional years, through 2025, tax credits awarded on a per-ton basis for carbon dioxide that is sequestered.
 - Extends for five years the 9 cents per barrel tax on oil that funds the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, which expires Dec. 31.
 - Delays the phase-down of the Solar Investment Tax Credit, maintaining the 26% tax credit for solar systems on residential and commercial through 2023 and then continuing with the phase-down to 22% in 2024 and 10% in 2025.
 - Makes the full cost of meals a deductible business expense for two years, 2021 and 2022. Currently, only half the cost is available as a business deduction.
 - For one year a few additional temporary tax provisions, including the production tax credits for onshore wind power, credits for U.S. firms that operate in American Samoa, and the alternative fuel infrastructure tax credit.

Additional Resources

- [Federal Funds Information for States - Table of Major Discretionary and Mandatory Program Funding.](#)
- [The full text of the bill.](#)
- [A section-by-section summary of the Coronavirus Relief Provisions.](#)
- [A section-by-section summary of the Appropriations Provisions.](#)

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