AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

117TH CONGRESS
2d Session
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
REPORT
117–393

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2023

JUNE 28, 2022.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. QUIGLEY of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 8254]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for Financial Services and General Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

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Summary of Estimates and Appropriations

The following table compares on a summary basis the appropriations, including trust funds, for fiscal year 2023, the budget request for fiscal year 2023, and the Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2023 in the accompanying bill.

SUMMARY TABLE—AMOUNTS IN NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY

[Net Discretionary Funding in Thousands of Dollars]

Title	Fiscal Year			Committee Recommendation compared to	
	2022 Enacted	2023 Budget	2023 Committee Recommendation	2022 Enacted	2023 Budget
Title I—Department of the Treasury	$14,299,001	$16,156,471	$15,558,522	+1,259,521	−597,949
Title II—Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	785,827	853,527	865,027	+79,200	+11,500
Title III—The Judiciary	7,987,126	8,641,878	8,574,373	+587,247	−67,505
Title IV—District of Columbia	775,488	773,918	793,918	+18,430	+20,000
Title V—Other Independent Agencies [1]	1,817,708	4,529,953	3,969,810	+2,152,102	−560,143
Title VI—General Provisions—This Act	−174,150	850	850	+175,000	−−−
Title VII—General Provisions—Government-wide	−2,000	−2,000	−500	+1,500	+1,500

[1] *Total does not include Disaster Relief funding provided under the Small Business Administration*

Introduction

The Committee recommends a total of $29,762,000,000 in new discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2023. The recommendation is $4,273,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2022 enacted level. In addition, the recommendation includes a budget cap adjustment of $143,000,000 for disaster relief.

The Committee report refers to certain organizations, offices, and institutions as follows: the Government Accountability Office as GAO; the Office of Management and Budget as OMB; the Office of Personnel Management as OPM; the Internal Revenue Service as IRS; the General Services Administration as GSA; and full-time equivalent as FTE. References to "the Committee" means the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, unless otherwise noted. In addition, any reference to the "budget request" or "the request" should be interpreted to mean the Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2023, that was submitted to Congress on March 28, 2022.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The Financial Services and General Government bill has jurisdiction over a broad and varied range of government functions and services encompassing both the Executive and Judicial branches. These appropriations support the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, Federal Payments to the District of Columbia, and the Federal Judiciary. The bill also provides resources for a long list of independent agencies and commissions, each of which serves the public with a distinct mission.

Several of these diverse institutions of government, such as the General Services Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, and the National Archives and Records Administration, bear responsibility for basic, but critical, operations of the United States Government. Others serve public-facing functions such as protecting consumers from defective and dangerous products, ensuring that government officials are complying with ethics laws, assisting small businesses, and investing in distressed communities.

Some of the most significant investments in the fiscal year 2023 Committee recommendation include the following:

Internal Revenue Service (IRS).—The fiscal year 2023 budget invests significantly in improving the taxpayer experience, strengthening IRS collections and enforcement, and modernizing IRS systems. The recommendation of $13,594,578,000 in discretionary funding, an increase of $1 billion or 8 percent above fiscal year 2022, supports efforts to rebuild IRS after years of budget cuts that have left the agency understaffed and lacking critical modernized information technology. Recent hearings and reports have highlighted the need for additional staffing to help increase taxpayer service, especially as it relates to reducing the backlog of unprocessed returns and responding to taxpayer calls and correspondence as well as specialized personnel to increase oversight of high-income taxpayers and corporations to ensure all taxpayers are compliant with tax laws.

IRS received special hiring authorities in fiscal year 2022 to quickly onboard qualified staff to process returns and provide quality customer service to taxpayers. Although the IRS has made strides to onboard and train new staff in fiscal year 2022, they are struggling to meet their hiring needs. The Committee is concerned that the backlog of unprocessed returns that began during the pandemic when processing centers were closed will continue into the next filing season. The Committee recognizes the IRS's modernization, staffing, and customer service challenges and has provided robust funding to help the IRS succeed. Additionally, the Committee

looks forward to working with the IRS to support the agency as it takes on new initiatives and programs in the next year.

Election Security.—The United States continues to face threats from Russia and other actors attempting to influence the U.S. democratic process. Since fiscal year 2018, Congress has provided $880,000,000 in grants to States to improve election security, and an additional $400,000,000 in fiscal year 2020 to help states prepare for the 2020 elections during the COVID–19 pandemic. As a result of these investments and the dedicated work by U.S. officials at all levels of government, the 2020 election was declared "the most secure in American history" by the Department of Homeland Security. However, the threats to U.S. democracy are constant and ever evolving, and vulnerabilities continue to exist throughout the Nation's election system. While Congress has made significant investments in election security, the funding has been inconsistent, unpredictable, and insufficient to meet the vast need across all the States and territories. Congress must provide a consistent, steady source of Federal funds to support State and local election officials on the frontlines of protecting U.S. elections. The Committee recommends $400,000,000 for Election Security Grants and reaffirms the commitment to providing a consistent, steady source of Federal funds to support State and local election officials on the frontlines of protecting U.S. elections. In addition to providing support to State and local election officials, the Committee has supported efforts to rebuild the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), more than doubling funding for the agency's operating expenses from fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2022. The recommendation continues to support EAC's growth and includes $34,087,000, an increase of $14,087,000 above fiscal year 2022, to ensure the agency is appropriately resourced to execute its vital mission of protecting Federal elections.

Combating Financial Crime and Countering the Financing of Terrorism.—The Committee strongly supports the critical work performed by the Department of the Treasury in combating terrorist financing and money laundering. The enactment of the Anti-Money Laundering Act and Corporate Transparency Act in early 2021 represented the first comprehensive revision to anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism laws in nearly 20 years. The Committee recommendation includes $210,330,000 for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), an increase of $49,330,000 above fiscal year 2022, to continue implementation of the programs established in that Act. These new programs and authorities, coupled with the resources included in this bill, will strengthen FinCEN's collection and analysis of financial intelligence that can be used by law enforcement to investigate financial crimes and money laundering. The recommendation also includes $217,059,000 for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, an increase of $21,867,000 above fiscal year 2022. The additional funds included in this bill will support Treasury's continued efforts to protect the integrity of the U.S. and international financial system.

Supporting Underserved Small Businesses and Entrepreneurs.—Small businesses are the backbone of the U.S. economy. The United States has more than 30 million small businesses that employ nearly half of the country's private workforce. One element

critical to the ability of small businesses to grow and thrive is access to credit. The Small Business Administration (SBA) plays an important role in improving access to credit when the private market is not meeting the need. SBA loan programs enable small businesses and entrepreneurs to access loans for working capital, fixed assets, and other assistance to establish, operate, acquire, or expand a small business. SBA also provides several programs to help small businesses win Federal government contracts. The bill supports the President's budget proposal to invest in programs to help underserved entrepreneurs access capital and contracting opportunities, with a goal of increasing the share of federal contracts awarded to Small Disadvantaged Businesses to 15 percent by 2025. SBA also serves the small business community through its Entrepreneurial Development Programs (EDP), which provide training, counseling, mentoring, technical assistance, and other support. The Committee recommendation includes $326,000,000 for EDPs, which is an increase of $35,850,000 above fiscal year 2022, with a focus on programs that support underserved entrepreneurs, including women and minority populations.

Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund.—The CDFI Fund has been a lifeline for many struggling low-income and distressed communities across the country who are particularly disadvantaged when it comes to accessing credit. The CDFI Fund has a successful track record promoting access to capital and local economic growth through the Funds' Financial and Technical Assistance Grants, Native Initiatives, the Bank Enterprise Award Program, and Healthy Food Financing Initiative Programs. As the United States recovers from the pandemic, the CDFI Fund is well positioned to invest in businesses, housing, commercial real estate, human development, and urban activities that promote long-term economic and social viability. The Committee provides $336,420,000 to the CDFI Fund, an increase of $41,420,000 over fiscal year 2022, with growth to all CDFI programs.

Protecting Consumers.—The Committee is concerned about ongoing consumer protection issues, including hidden and emerging product safety incidents, market concentration, privacy and data security violations, and instances of financial fraud. Consequently, the Committee recommendation provides significant additional resources to agencies responsible for overseeing product safety, fair competition, unfair and deceptive trade practices, and financial markets. The recommendation provides $166,300,000—an increase of $27,250,000 over fiscal year 2022—for the Consumer Product Safety Commission to address chronic underfunding in recent years and to expand operational capabilities to match the safety challenges in an evolving marketplace. The Committee expects that these additional resources will also allow improved consumer education on hidden and emerging hazards, especially in relation to toys and other products that pose a disproportionate risk for children, including crumb rubber.

The Committee recommends $490,000,000—a $113,470,000 increase over fiscal year 2022—for the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). This additional funding will increase the FTC's capabilities both to monitor mergers and acquisitions that could reduce competition or lead to higher prices, and to take enforcement action against companies that fail to take reasonable steps to secure cus-

tomer data or that engage in other problematic trade practices. The Committee recommendation also increases resources to protect investors, facilitate capital formation, and combat market manipulation. To that end, the recommendation includes $2,206,405,000—an increase of $206,742,000 over fiscal year 2022—for the Securities and Exchange Commission to increase enforcement actions related to securities and financial fraud, monitoring of major market participants, compliance examinations, and investor education activities.

OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT

The Committee believes strongly in the need for careful oversight of government expenditure of taxpayer dollars and is committed to providing the necessary oversight to reduce waste, fraud, and inefficiency in the operations and programs funded by the Financial Services and General Government bill.

To this end, the Committee recommendation takes care to ensure adequate resources for the Offices of Inspectors General (OIG) funded by this Act, each of which plays a critical role in monitoring the agencies under the jurisdiction of this bill.

Additionally, language is included, where needed, directing agencies to provide spending plans, performance measurements, and workforce and project implementation plans to the Committee for review. The Committee intends to continue coordination with the Comptroller General of the United States, which offers expertise in reducing waste, fraud, and misuse of Federal funds.

The Committee recommendation again includes a provision requiring OMB to remind all Federal agencies of the compliance obligations detailed in title VII of this Act.

REPROGRAMMING AND OPERATING PLAN PROCEDURES

Section 608 and Section 738 of this Act detail department and agency responsibilities and procedures relating to reprogramming of funds among programs, projects, and activities. Each department and agency funded in this Act shall follow the directions set forth in this Act and its accompanying report and shall not reallocate resources or reorganize activities except as provided herein. The Committee expects that agencies or entities that fulfill the requirements of Section 608 will also be in compliance with the requirements of Section 738.

Section 608 requires agencies and entities funded by this Act to receive prior approval from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for any reprogramming of funds that (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by the Committee on Appropriations of either the House of Representatives or the Senate for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of $5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; (6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by $5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) creates or reorganizes offices, programs, or activities. In addition, prior to any significant reorganization, restruc-

turing, relocation, or closing of offices, programs, or activities, each agency or entity funded in this Act shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations.

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each agency shall submit a report to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2023. The amount appropriated for agencies shall be reduced by $100,000 per day for each day after the required date that the report has not been submitted to the Committees.

Reprogramming procedures shall apply to funds provided in this bill, unobligated balances from previous appropriations Acts that are available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2023, and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2023.

To assess a reprogramming request, the Committee expects it would require the following information, at minimum: a thorough justification for the reprogramming, the impact of the reprogramming on budget requirements for future fiscal years, and the impact of the reprogramming on carryover funding. These requirements also apply to significant reorganizations or restructurings of programs, projects, or activities, even if such a reorganization or restructuring does not involve reprogramming of funding. The Committee also expects prompt notification of any reprogramming that does not meet the above criteria but might have significant impacts on budgetary requirements for future fiscal years.

The Committee directs that, for purposes of this report and the Act, the term "consult" means a pre-decisional engagement between a relevant Federal agency and the Committee during which the Committee is provided a meaningful opportunity to provide facts and opinions to inform: (1) the use of funds; (2) the development, content, or conduct of a program or activity; or (3) a decision to be taken.

Except in emergency situations, reprogramming requests should be submitted no later than June 30, 2023. Moreover, the Committee notes that when an agency or entity submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committees on Appropriations and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate, it is the responsibility of the Department or agency to reconcile the House and Senate differences before proceeding and, if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the request to reprogram funds unapproved.

The Committee further expects any agency or entity funded in this bill that plans a reduction-in-force to notify the Committee in writing at least 30 days in advance of the date of such planned personnel action.

OTHER MATTERS AND DIRECTIVES

Reports.—Agencies funded by this Act that currently provide separate copies of periodic reports and correspondence to the chairs and ranking members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and Subcommittees on Financial Services and General Government are directed to use a single cover letter jointly addressed to the chairs and ranking members of the Committees and Subcommittees of both the House and the Senate. To the greatest extent feasible, agencies should include in the cover letter a ref-

erence or hyperlink to facilitate electronic access to the report and provide the documents by electronic mail delivery. These measures will help reduce costs, conserve paper, expedite agency processing, and ensure that consistent information is conveyed concurrently to the majority and minority committee offices of both chambers of Congress.

To help ensure the Committees' ability to perform their responsibilities, the Committees insist on having direct, unobstructed, and timely access to the budget offices and expect to be able to receive forthright and complete responses from those offices and their employees.

Federal Law Enforcement.—The explanatory statement that accompanied the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 directed the Attorney General to ensure implementation of evidence-based training programs on de-escalation, the use-of force, and the protection of civil rights, that are broadly applicable and scalable to all Federal law enforcement agencies. Several agencies funded by this Act employ Federal law enforcement officers and are Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers partner organizations. These agencies are again directed to consult with the Attorney General regarding the implementation of these programs for their law enforcement officers. The Committee further directs such agencies to submit a report to the Committee on their efforts relating to such implementation not later than 90 days after consultation with the Attorney General. In addition, the Committee continues to direct such agencies to the extent that they are not already participating, to consult with the Attorney General and the Director of the FBI regarding participation in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection. The Committee further directs such agencies to submit a report to the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on their efforts to so participate.

Budget Justifications.—Budget justifications are the primary tool used by the Committees on Appropriations to evaluate the resource requirements and fiscal needs of agencies. The Committee is aware that the format and presentation of budget materials is largely left to the agency within presentation objectives set forth by OMB. In fact, OMB Circular A–11, part 1 specifically instructs agencies to consult with Congressional committees beforehand. The Committee expects that all agencies funded under this Act will heed this directive.

The Committee continues the direction that justifications submitted with the fiscal year 2024 budget request by agencies funded under this Act contain the customary level of detailed data and explanatory statements to support the appropriations requests at the level of detail contained in the funding table included at the end of this report. Among other items, agencies shall provide a detailed discussion of proposed new initiatives, proposed changes in the agency's financial plan from prior year enactment, detailed data on all programs, and comprehensive information on any office or agency restructurings. At a minimum, each agency must also provide adequate justification for funding and staffing changes for each individual office and materials that compare programs, projects, and activities that are proposed for fiscal year 2024 to the fiscal year 2023 enacted levels.

Community Project Funding Oversight, Transparency, and Accountability.—The Committee includes, as part of the fiscal year 2023 appropriations process, Community Project Funding, which identifies the specific recipients of certain Federal funds. Community Project Funding is being included in most of the fiscal year 2023 appropriations bills, consistent with House Rules XXI and XXIII, and the Committee highlights the public transparency and accountability that underpins the process for vetting these proposals.

The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office to again undertake an audit of Community Project Funding contained in fiscal year 2023 appropriations legislation. The audit shall include the same characteristics GAO adhered to in its fiscal year 2022 Community Project Funding directive after consulting with the Committees on Appropriations.

To support GAO's oversight efforts, the Committee recommendation requires any non-Federal recipient of Community Project Funding to retain records relevant to the obligation or expenditure of such funding. The recommendation further requires that each recipient of Community Project Funding make such records, as well as the entity's staff and facilities, available to GAO to support the agency's oversight efforts.

The Committee recognizes that recipients of Community Project Funding will have varying levels of institutional capacity for record-keeping and does not intend for the record-retention requirements to impose undue administrative burdens upon recipients. The Committee expects that the Comptroller General will make similar efforts to reasonably accommodate recipients in their direct interactions to similarly not subject them to undue burden.

Federal Home Loan Bank System.—The Committee recognizes the critical nature of tax-exempt bonds to the economic livelihood of rural and socio-economically disadvantaged communities across the country, and that states, local governments, and service-oriented organizations rely on tax-exempt bonds to raise funds for infrastructure projects. Congress created the Federal Home Loan Bank System ("System") in 1932 to provide liquidity and spur homeownership during the Great Depression. In 2008, the System was congressionally authorized to provide liquidity to municipalities. Prior to the authorization sunsetting in 2010, the system provided liquidity through letters of credit, enabling $4 billion worth of infrastructure projects. To aid in the nation's recovery from COVID–19 and to best leverage the investment made through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the Committee encourages leveraging the Federal Home Loan Bank System to expand access to liquidity in the form of credit enhanced local bonds.

Transparency in the Federal Home Loan Bank System.—The Committee supports the mandate of the Federal Home Loan Bank System to support housing finance and community investment. The Committee recognizes that one way that Federal Home Loan Banks demonstrate their successful commitment to this mandate is by achieving threshold core mission asset ratios. The Committee urges the Federal Housing Finance Agency to ensure all Federal Home Loan Banks publicly disclose primary mission asset ratios and core mission asset ratios and collect these asset ratios in one easily ac-

cessible webpage to increase transparency in the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

Customer Service Measures.—The Committee continues to support efforts to improve customer experience in accordance with Executive Order 13571, "Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service," and directs all agencies funded by this Act to continue to develop standards to improve customer service and incorporate the standards into the performance plans required under title 31 of the United States Code. The Committee directs the agencies funded by this Act to report on their implementation plans regarding this subject no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

Grants Training Practices.—In report 18–491, *Actions Needed to Ensure Staff Have Skills to Administer and Oversee Federal Grants*, GAO found that many agencies vary in following best practices in approaches for their grants training programs. The Committee directs each department and agency with grants specialists to establish a process to monitor and evaluate grants training at a centralized level and expects that such agencies will work toward implementation of the recommendations contained in GAO 18–491. The Committee directs GAO to submit a report to the Committee on progress made in this regard within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

American Flag Purchases.—The Committee again urges all Federal agencies to only purchase flags that contain 100 percent American-made materials even though the All American Flag Act requires the Federal government to purchase flags made of only 50 percent American-made materials.

Drinking Water.—The Committee notes that not every Federal agency provides complimentary filtered drinking water for employees and urges Federal agencies to explore options for ensuring access to filtered drinking water.

Retail Redlining Study.—The Committee remains concerned over retail redlining that detrimentally impacts employment opportunities, the local tax base, redevelopment, and economic growth. The Committee looks forward to reviewing the report requested in House Report 117–79, Retail Redlining Study, regarding redlining's effects on the placement of Class A commercial investment and other business lending in the U.S., particularly in areas with high minority populations. The Committee is especially interested in community practices where characteristics, like median income level or proximity to public transportation, meet the requirements for locating Class A commercial retail, but where those communities are ignored by developers and continuously fall short in attracting this type of retail.

Arbitration Agreements.—The Committee is concerned about the prevalence of forced arbitration clauses in contracts between consumers and companies. The Committee notes that with the passage of the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment (Public Law 117–90), Congress acted to end forced arbitration in certain circumstances, acknowledging that the practice can be an unfair and inappropriate process for resolving certain claims. The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to evaluate the use of forced arbitration by government contractors. Specifically, GAO should issue a report that examines

how often government contractors require employees to sign mandatory arbitration agreements and whether employee contracts also include non-disclosure agreements. GAO shall submit this report no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Regional Councils and Councils of Government.—Regional councils and councils of government play an important role in the administration of government services and promoting regional collaboration. The Committee recommends that Federal agencies consider making such entities eligible to compete for grant funding for appropriate programs.

Funds Management.—The Committee is pleased with OMB's timely implementation of initial deadlines outlined in section 204 of last year's agreement. The Committee continues to agree with GAO's recommendation to require OMB to publicly post all apportionments of executive branch appropriations, as outlined in GAO's Proposals to Reinforce Congress's Constitutional Power of the Purse (report B–333181, issued on April 29, 2021) and in additional testimony before the House Committee on the Budget on April 29, 2021. The Committee notes that the provision of these documents pursuant to section 204 of last year's agreement has proven critical to the Congress's timely oversight of the executive branch's management of appropriated funds. Consistent with GAO's recommendation, and in furtherance of the Committee's oversight responsibilities, the Committee includes a provision that would make permanent last year's requirement to make apportionments of appropriations publicly available in a timely fashion.

The Committee again notes that apportionments are only legally binding under the Antideficiency Act to the extent that they are consistent with the law and within the bounds of the Antideficiency Act apportionment authority, and the Committee expects that any department or agency will promptly notify Congress in the event that an apportionment contains contrary direction. To that end, the recommendation continues a provision that requires each department and agency of the executive branch to notify Congress if an apportionment is not provided in the required timeframe, conditions (or purports to condition) availability on some further action, could hinder the department or agency's obligation of budgetary resources, or otherwise improperly restricts budgetary resources.

Impoundment of Resources.—The Committee agrees with GAO decision B–330330, issued on December 10, 2018, regarding the withholding of budgetary authority from obligation pending congressional consideration of a special message under the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (ICA). In that decision, GAO concluded that "the ICA does not permit the withholding of funds through their date of expiration" and that "under the Constitution, the President must take care to execute the appropriations that Congress has enacted."

The Committee also agrees with GAO's recommendation to Congress in report B–333181 to clarify the law "[t]o ensure consistency in the application of the Impoundment Control Act and the timely obligation of enacted budget authority." In support of its recommendation, GAO explained that "allow[ing] such so-called 'pocket rescissions' would upset the delicate balance of powers provided for in the Constitution. Congress wields the authority to introduce, consider, and pass legislation—including appropriations—and the

President must take care that enacted laws be faithfully executed. Appropriations are laws like any other and can be rescinded only through the bicameralism and presentment procedures that the Constitution prescribes. Indeed, the Supreme Court has noted that there 'is no provision in the Constitution that authorizes the President to enact, to amend, or to repeal statutes.' Interpreting the Impoundment Control Act as authorizing the President to unilaterally cancel budget authority would bestow powers upon the President beyond those the Constitution contemplates and would deny Congress its constitutionally prescribed role in the enactment of law."

Consistent with GAO's recommendation, the Committee includes new requirements in title VII of this Act that expand upon the existing requirements under the ICA to make budget authority available in sufficient time for prudent obligation. This new provision requires that budget authority proposed for rescission or deferral pursuant to sections 1012 or 1013 of the ICA be made available, not just in time to be prudently obligated (as is required under the ICA), but, in any case, no later than 90 calendar days before such budget authority would expire. This requirement applies to the current period of availability of budget authority proposed for rescission or deferral under the ICA procedures, as well as the initial period of availability of such budget authority. Withholding budget authority with a fixed period of availability through its expiration would not just violate the ICA but would violate the requirements of this new provision as well. The Committee recommendation includes a corresponding requirement that appropriations be released to agencies through administrative apportionment processes in time for the agencies to prudently obligate their appropriations (as is already required under current law), but in any case, to release funds to agencies no later than 90 calendar days before such appropriation would expire.

In furtherance of those requirements, the Committee recommendation requires that GAO report on the executive branch's compliance with these new requirements, and that the President provide to GAO such information, documentation, views, and access to personnel as the Comptroller General determines is necessary to complete any such report.

Reporting Requirement for Impoundment of Resources.—The Antideficiency Act (ADA) and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (ICA) are bedrock appropriations laws that protect Congress's power of the purse. By law, executive branch agencies must immediately report ADA violations to the President and Congress, while transmitting a copy of the report to the Comptroller General. However, under current law, the executive branch is not required to notify Congress of violations of the ICA. The Committee believes that the executive branch should similarly inform Congress of ICA violations, and this provision requires such reporting to Congress, with a copy to the Committees on Appropriations and the Comptroller General. The Committee directs that reports submitted pursuant to this provision follow the reporting standards for ADA violations in section 145 of OMB Circular No. A–11 and contain, at a minimum, the same information that is included in ADA violation reports under section 145.

Executive Branch Responsiveness to GAO.—In report B–333181, GAO detailed the difficulty they have encountered in getting timely

responses from agencies; in some cases, they received no responses at all. This has occurred during both Democratic and Republican Administrations, and it has impacted GAO's ability to provide timely decisions to Congress. For these reasons, GAO recommended that "[t]o ensure that GAO receives timely responses to our requests, we recommend a provision of law to require agencies to respond to our letters within a certain time period." Consistent with GAO's recommendation, the Committee expands upon GAO's current law access to information by including a requirement for executive agencies to respond to GAO's written requests for information, documentation, and views relating to a decision or opinion on budget or appropriations law not later than 20 days after the agency receives the request, unless such request provides a later deadline. The bill requires the Comptroller General to notify Congress in the event that requested information is not provided to GAO within the required timeframe, and it authorizes the Comptroller General to bring suit to compel production of information, documentation, or views withheld in violation of this section.

The Committee also expands the reporting requirements in the Antideficiency Act to ensure that Congress has access to essential oversight information.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$243,109,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	293,242,000
Recommended in the bill	278,382,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+35,273,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−14,860,000

The Departmental Offices support the Secretary of the Treasury as the chief operating executive of the Department and in their role in determining the tax, economic, and financial management policies of the Federal government. The Secretary's responsibilities funded by the Salaries and Expenses appropriation include: recommending and implementing domestic and international economic and tax policy; providing recommendations regarding fiscal policy; governing the fiscal operations of the government; managing the public debt; managing development of financial policy; representing the U.S. on international monetary, trade, and investment issues; overseeing Treasury Department international operations; directing the administrative operations of the Treasury Department; and providing executive oversight of the bureaus within the Treasury Department.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $278,382,000 for Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses.

Treasury Forfeiture Fund.—The Department is directed to continue to submit a detailed table each month reporting the interest earned, forfeiture revenue collected, unobligated balances, recoveries, expenses to date, and expenses estimated for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Climate-Related Financial Risk.—The Committee strongly supports the ongoing work by the Department and the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) in assessing and identifying climate-related risk to financial stability. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to assess the potential for and implications of climate-related "sub-systemic" shocks to financial markets and institutions in particular sectors and regions of the United States, such as agricultural and community banks and financial institutions serving low- to moderate-income or marginalized communities. The Committee expects the Department to make tangible recommendations for Federal regulators, policymakers, and businesses.

Climate-Related Insurance Risk.—The Committee looks forward to the Federal Insurance Office's (FIO) forthcoming report, anticipated by the end of the year, which is expected to provide an assessment of climate-related issues or gaps in the supervision and regulation of insurers, including their potential impacts on U.S. financial stability, and include an analysis of climate-related disclosures for the insurance sector. The Committee expects the FIO to include a study of the impacts that increased wildfire risk is having, and will have, on insurance markets, including recommendations to ensure home, business, and commercial property insurance covering wildfire-related losses remains available and affordable.

Property Damage Exclusions.—The Committee directs the FIO to gather data on property damage exclusions in homeowners' and renters' insurance policies covering both property damage and liability across the industry. The FIO should assess which types of property damage are excluded from coverage, including non-natural disaster-related water damage; the rates at which each type of coverage is excluded; and how and why property damage exclusions have changed over time. In addition, the FIO should investigate whether companies offer riders to cover these exclusions, and if and at what rates consumers are purchasing these riders. The FIO shall include these findings in its annual report to Congress.

Automobile Insurance Rates.—The Committee is aware of concerns regarding the lack of reliable data regarding disparate pricing practices in the automobile insurance market. The Committee believes that the availability of such data on people of color and those in lower-income communities would be useful to policymakers and researchers. Therefore, the Committee directs the FIO to examine the impact of non-driving related factors, such as a consumer's credit history, homeownership status, census tract, marital status, professional occupation, and educational attainment, on the affordability of auto insurance premiums for traditionally underserved communities.

Office of Tribal Affairs.—The Department plays an important role in matters that seriously affect the welfare and sovereignty of Tribal nations, and recent engagements between Tribal nations and the Department demonstrate a pressing need for an Office of Tribal Affairs. The Committee encourages the Department to establish an Office of Tribal Affairs to improve the Department's outreach and capacity to respond to the needs of Native communities.

Cybersecurity in the Financial Services Sector.—The Committee supports the Department's efforts to protect the financial services sector and its customers from the devastating effects of

cyberattacks. As the designated Sector Risk Management Agency for the financial services sector, the Committee encourages the Department, through the Office of Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection (OCCIP), to further improve resilience to cyberattacks by expanding risk assessment and mitigation capabilities. OCCIP is encouraged to engage in efforts to map third party dependencies in the financial sector, provide analyses of domestic and international cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities, and support bilateral and multilateral engagement on financial sector cybersecurity in strategically important regions, including Eastern Europe and East Asia. OCCIP is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on its collaborative efforts with the financial services sector to enhance cybersecurity controls and safeguards, and the proposed methods and tools to improve these efforts.

Treasury-backed Green Bonds.—The Department is encouraged to assess the feasibility and potential benefits of issuing a Treasury-backed "Green Bond," a type of fixed-income instrument that is specifically earmarked to raise money for climate and environmental projects. Such assessment should include issues as taxonomy, a national standard for Green Bonds, and proposed use of funds raised by Treasury-backed Green Bonds.

Financial Stability Oversight Council Guidance.—The Committee recognizes the guidance finalized by FSOC on December 4, 2019, regarding the designation of nonbank financial companies as systemically important financial institutions, which outlines an activities-based approach and is intended to make FSOC's process more transparent, accountable, and rigorous. While FSOC's guidance is important, the Committee recognizes Congress may also codify these changes to require FSOC to focus on activities-based risk assessments for nonbank financial companies, which would target areas of potential systemic risk, instead of on designations of individual companies.

Financial Literacy.—The Committee is concerned about the low level of financial literacy and numeracy skills among the adult population of the United States, as well as among primary and secondary students as they enter the workforce or pursue post-secondary education. As the Department develops and implements initiatives to educate and empower consumers to make better informed financial decisions, the Committee directs the Department to work with the Financial Literacy and Education Commission (FLEC) to develop materials that effectively serve at-risk groups, such as communities of color and historically disadvantaged individuals. Further, the Committee encourages the Department to explore the degree to which existing Federal financial literacy programs benefit those individuals with low literacy skills and to develop measurable goals and objectives for the FLEC that address the needs of this population. Finally, the Committee urges the Department to explore opportunities to work with rural community-based adult and family literacy organizations to promote and implement future financial literacy initiatives.

Cryptocurrency.—The Committee is concerned with the high volatility and financial risks associated with investing in cryptocurrency, particularly among financially vulnerable investors. The Committee encourages the Department and the FLEC to con-

tinue to educate consumers and the public on the financial risks of cryptocurrency and to provide recommendations to protect underbanked and disadvantaged investors from the financial risks of cryptocurrency.

Student Loans.—The Committee urges the Department, in coordination with Federal banking regulators, to continue to encourage financial institutions to work constructively with private student loan borrowers experiencing financial difficulties.

Treatment of U.S. Territories.—The Committee is concerned with the continued inclusion of U.S. territories on the European Union's (EU) list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes, and with the EU's decision to analyze U.S. territories separately from the United States as a whole. This blacklisting is damaging to investment and economic development in the territories, particularly as the territories are striving to recover from recent emergencies and natural disasters. The Committee finds the blacklisting to be unsubstantiated and rejects the inclusion of U.S. territories on the list. The Committee urges the Department to continue its efforts to have all U.S. territories removed from the list. The Department is directed to brief the Committee and the Committee on Financial Services within 60 days of enactment of this Act on this issue.

Puerto Rico Technical Assistance.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Department is directed to provide a report to the Committee describing the technical assistance it has provided to Puerto Rico in fiscal year 2022 and planned assistance in fiscal year 2023, in light of any financial hardships that may have been experienced during the COVID–19 pandemic and the continued recovery from Hurricane Maria.

U.S. Foreign Indebtedness.—The Committee looks forward to the briefing required in House Report 117–79 regarding U.S. foreign indebtedness, including current levels of foreign indebtedness and the potential national security concerns with such indebtedness.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$20,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	20,000,000
Recommended in the bill	20,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) was established in 1975 to monitor the impact of foreign investment in the United States and to coordinate and implement Federal policy on such investment. The Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018 (FIRRMA) expanded the jurisdiction of CFIUS to address growing national security concerns over foreign exploitation of certain national security structures that traditionally have fallen outside of the Committee's jurisdiction, and modernized CFIUS processes to better enable timely and effective reviews of covered transactions. FIRRMA also established the CFIUS Fund to support these expanded functions and responsibilities, and to collect filing fees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for the CFIUS Fund. In addition, $25,611,000 is included under the Salaries and Expenses appropriation for CFIUS activities.

The Committee strongly supports CFIUS' vital work to safeguard U.S. national security and supports the Department's efforts to hire and fully staff operations for CFIUS activities. CFIUS serves a critical role in reviewing transactions that may pose a national security threat, particularly foreign corporate acquisition of U.S. businesses. The Committee urges an additional level of scrutiny over major mergers that would result in combined total assets exceeding $1 billion. The Committee notes the importance of closely monitoring anticompetitive consolidations that hurt small businesses and often result in artificial price inflation.

Spending Plan.—The Department is directed to provide a detailed accounting of planned expenditures of the Department and member agencies prior to obligating or transferring amounts available in the CFIUS Fund.

CFIUS Fund Interagency Transfers.—The Committee looks forward to the report required in House Report 117–79 on the process through which CFIUS funds are distributed across the interagency. During fiscal year 2023, the Committee expects to be kept informed of any changes to the criteria and process used to approve CFIUS Fund requests within Treasury and the interagency.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$195,192,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	212,059,000
Recommended in the bill	217,059,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+21,867,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+5,000,000

Economic and trade sanctions issued and enforced by the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence's (TFI) Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) protect the financial system from being polluted with criminal and illicit activities and counteract national security threats from drug lords, terrorists, human rights abusers, weapons of mass destruction proliferators, and rogue nations, among others. In addition to the enforcement of sanctions, TFI also produces vital analysis of foreign intelligence and counterintelligence across all elements of the national security community.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $217,059,000 for TFI.

Russian Sanctions.—The Committee is concerned that high-ranking Russian officials and oligarchs are evading sanctions by transferring assets to family members, thereby weakening the sanctions regime on those responsible for Russia's continued aggression in Ukraine and human rights abuses. The Committee urges OFAC to conduct a review of the transfer of Russian assets and apply sanctions to personal relatives where appropriate. Such sanctions should be tied to gross human rights abuses such as illegal detainment of prisoners of war and other freedom-fighters.

Central America Sanctions.—The Committee is deeply concerned by the corruption and degradation of the rule of law in the Northern Triangle. Economic sanctions are an important tool in combatting corruption and reducing human rights abuses. In accordance with the Administration's goal of countering corruption, which is a root cause of migration from Central America, the Committee supports the use of funds within TFI to increase OFAC's capacity for investigations, policy development, and enforcement of sanctions against individuals from Central America that are involved with corruption, human rights abuses, and anti-democratic activities. Further, the Committee urges Treasury and the Department of State to strengthen inter-departmental coordination and collaboration on sanctions to ensure a whole-of-government response to these corrupt and undemocratic actors. OFAC is directed to brief the Committee on the challenges with investigating, developing, and enforcing sanctions in this region within 90 days of enactment of this Act. The briefing shall also discuss how sanctions could be used to address theft of electricity by criminal organizations in Central America, particularly Guatemala.

Countering Corruption.—The Committee is concerned that the lack of anti-money laundering regulations in the $18 trillion private funds industry facilitates money laundering by Russian oligarchs subject to sanctions. The Committee notes the Department's active consideration of a proposed rule that would address existing gaps in regulatory coverage for investment advisers and urges Treasury to use its rulemaking authority to prescribe minimum standards for anti-money laundering programs for the private investment industry.

Impact of Sanctions on Civilian Populations.—The Committee is concerned by the humanitarian impacts of comprehensive sanctions programs on civilian populations. The Treasury 2021 Sanctions Review documented several recommendations to modernize U.S. economic and financial sanctions, including the need to appropriately calibrate sanctions to ensure that legitimate humanitarian aid continues to flow to non-targeted populations. The Committee urges the Department to provide clear communication to Congress, the regulated community, humanitarian aid groups, and the general public regarding the next steps in the sanctions review process. The Department is directed to brief the Committee not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on implementation of the sanctions review's findings, including how OFAC is refining sanctions processes and initiatives to reduce the unintended impacts of comprehensive sanctions programs on humanitarian and peacebuilding activities.

Sanctions Enforcement in Africa.—The Committee is concerned that corruption continues to be an impediment to social, economic, and political development in nations such as Sudan, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Committee supports the use of funds to enhance regional expertise and capacity to promote the effectiveness of sanctions regimes and international arms embargoes designed to curtail the flow of funding that is fueling wars and contributing to regional destabilization.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$80,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	215,000,000
Recommended in the bill	135,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+55,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−80,000,000

The Cybersecurity Enhancement Account (CEA) is a dedicated account designed to identify and support Department-wide investments for critical IT improvements, including the systems identified as High Value Assets.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $135,000,000 for the CEA.

Quarterly Reports.—Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Department is directed to submit a plan for the obligation of funds by quarter for each CEA investment. The plan shall include prior year unobligated balances and delineate planned obligations by source year of appropriation. The plan shall also include anticipated unobligated balances at the close of the fiscal year and the planned obligation of carryover in future years, by quarter, until all funds are obligated. Treasury is directed to submit quarterly updates on this plan.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$6,118,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	11,118,000
Recommended in the bill	11,118,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs account funds capital investments that support the missions of all Treasury bureaus and programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $11,118,000 for Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$42,275,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	43,878,000
Recommended in the bill	48,878,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+6,603,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+5,000,000

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides agency-wide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct operational and administrative deficiencies that create conditions for fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides contract, program, and financial statement audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on account-

ing and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Program audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations. Financial statement audits assess whether financial statements fairly present the agency's financial condition and results of operations, the adequacy of accounting controls, and compliance with laws and regulations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $48,878,000 for the OIG to conduct audits of the Department's highest risk programs and continue its investigative work to prevent, detect, and investigate complaints of fraud, waste, and abuse impacting Treasury programs and operations. The recommendation includes an increase of $5,000,000 above the request to support ongoing audits and investigations of pandemic relief programs.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$174,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	182,409,000
Recommended in the bill	179,409,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+5,159,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−3,000,000

The Office of Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) conducts audits, investigations, and evaluations to assess the operations and programs of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and its related entities, the IRS Oversight Board, and the Office of Chief Counsel. The purpose of those audits and investigations is as follows: (1) to promote the economic, efficient, and effective administration of the Nation's tax laws and to detect and deter fraud and abuse in IRS programs and operations; and (2) to recommend actions to resolve fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies in these programs and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $179,409,000 for TIGTA.

IRS Hiring.—The Committee directs TIGTA to brief the Committee 60 days after enactment of this Act on the IRS's efforts to hire up to 10,000 new employees using its direct hire and critical pay authorities.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$16,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	9,000,000
Recommended in the bill	9,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	−7,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−−−

The Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP) was established in the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA) (Public Law 110–343). SIGTARP's mission is to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations of the purchase, management, and sale of assets by the Secretary of the Treasury under programs established pursuant to the Troubled Asset Relief Program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $9,000,000 for SIGTARP to enable the office to continue to execute its vital mission to target crime at financial institutions and protect taxpayer dollars as the EESA programs wind down.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$161,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	210,330,000
Recommended in the bill	210,330,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+49,330,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The mission of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) is to safeguard the financial system from illicit use; combat money laundering; and promote national security through the collection, analysis, and dissemination of financial intelligence and strategic use of financial authorities. FinCEN supports Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement agency investigations of money laundering and other financial crimes, and fosters interagency and global cooperation against domestic and international financial crimes.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $210,330,000 for FinCEN.

The recommendation supports FinCEN's continued implementation of the provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (AMLA). Within AMLA, the Corporate Transparency Act (CTA) includes requirements for corporations, limited liability companies, and similar entities, to report on the beneficial ownership of these entities, and for FinCEN to develop a system to collect and secure this information. Once fully implemented, these actions will help protect the U.S. financial system from money laundering and other illicit financial exchanges and make it harder for bad actors, including Russian oligarchs, to evade oversight and conceal proceeds of corrupt acts using shell companies and other legal entities. In developing the beneficial ownership system, the Committee encourages FinCEN to include multilingual name-matching technology that uses phonetics and linguistics to identify the names of persons and entities written in different languages in non-standardized domestic and international data systems. Further, the Committee urges FinCEN and the Department to proceed expeditiously to complete the rulemaking and other requirements in order to fully implement the mandates of AMLA/CTA.

Business Email Compromise.—Email compromise fraud schemes generally entail criminal attempts to compromise the email accounts of victims to send fraudulent payment instructions to financial institutions or business associates in order to misappropriate funds or to assist in financial fraud. The Committee is concerned with the prevalence of such schemes in the real estate sector. FinCEN is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on its ongoing efforts to combat and raise awareness of business email compromise scams, including joint activities conducted with the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Federal Trade Commission, and other relevant agencies.

Automated Technology to Combat Money Laundering.—The Committee is aware of reports of Muslim Americans whose bank accounts have been suddenly and erroneously closed due to increased scrutiny by financial institutions. The Committee supports FinCEN's work with Federal regulators and financial institutions to encourage innovative approaches to detect and combat money laundering and terrorist financing, including the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning technology. However, the Committee is concerned that such tools may contain implicit biases that result in discrimination against individuals based on race, religion, or culture. The Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 contained significant revisions to existing law to strengthen anti-money laundering programs, while also taking into account the potential effects of such programs on de-risking and financial inclusion. As the new mandates are implemented, the Department and FinCEN are urged to carefully consider the disparate impact that these tools and processes may have on certain individuals and groups.

Asia-Pacific Region.—The Committee recognizes the importance of FinCEN's support to law enforcement cases in Hawaii and the U.S. Pacific territories as part of the Bureau's broader mission to combat money laundering and promote national security. FinCEN is expected to keep the Committee apprised on current trends and methods of money laundering in the Asia-Pacific Region and ongoing efforts to counter this activity.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$355,936,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	372,485,000
Recommended in the bill	372,485,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+16,549,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The mission of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service) is to promote the financial integrity and operational efficiency of the U.S. Government through accounting, borrowing, collections, payments, and shared services. The Fiscal Service is the Federal government's central financial agent. The Fiscal Service also develops and implements reliable and efficient financial methods and systems to operate the government's cash management, credit management, and debt collection programs in order to maintain government accounts and report on the status of the government's finances. In addition, the Fiscal Service is the primary agency for

collecting Federal non-tax debt owed to the government and is responsible for all public debt operations and the promotion of the sale of U.S. securities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $372,485,000 for the Fiscal Service.

Transparency in Federal Spending.—Transparency and accountability are critical to a democratic and fiscally responsible government, and USASpending.gov is the primary portal through which the public can review and understand Federal spending. The Committee is pleased by ongoing improvements to the website and expects the Fiscal Service to continue to work with OMB and other Federal agencies to improve the accessibility, searchability, and reliability of spending information on USASpending.gov. The Committee directs the Fiscal Service to continue to make basic information about the use of financial agents publicly available in a central location, including compensation paid to each financial agent and a description of the services provided. The Committee further directs the Fiscal Service to coordinate with OMB to publish all unclassified vendor contracts and grant awards for all Federal agencies online at USAspending.gov. The Committee expects the Fiscal Service to keep the Committee apprised of its progress in improving data quality and transparency regarding Federal spending.

Treasury Cross-Servicing Program.—The Committee encourages the Fiscal Service to increase its oversight of private collection agencies that assist in the collection of non-tax debt through the Treasury Cross-Servicing Program. As the Fiscal Service prepares future solicitations for private debt collection, the Committee encourages the Bureau to conduct robust market research to identify qualified small- and medium-sized entrants, and to prioritize private collection agencies that have the strongest record of performance and a demonstrated record of compliance with applicable consumer protection laws. The Committee looks forward to the briefing required in House Report 117–79.

Matured Unredeemed Debt.—The Department is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on its progress regarding the digitization of mature unredeemed debt.

Paper Savings Bonds.—The Committee notes that e-savings bonds may reduce the human impact of receiving a savings bond and encourages the Fiscal Service to consider the potential benefits of providing paper savings bonds to cultivate a culture of saving passed down from generation to generation.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$128,067,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	150,863,000
Recommended in the bill	150,863,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+22,796,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) is responsible for the enforcement of laws designed to eliminate certain illicit activities and the regulation of lawful activities relating to dis-

tilled spirits, beer, wine, and nonbeverage alcohol products, and tobacco. TTB focuses on collecting revenue, reducing taxpayer burden and improving service while preventing diversion, and protecting the public and preventing consumer deception in certain regulated commodities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $150,863,000 for the TTB. The recommendation supports TTB's implementation of the provisions of the Craft Beverage Modernization Act (CBMA) related to imported alcohol, including the new CBMA import claims program, which will take effect on January 1, 2023.

Trade Practice Enforcement and Education.—The recommendation includes $5,000,000 for TTB to continue its education and enforcement efforts for industry trade practice violations. Enforcement of basic trade practice functions, required under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, is critical to ensuring a competitive, fair, and safe marketplace. The Committee urges the TTB to increase its outreach to educate and inform the industry on trade practice laws and regulations.

Serving Facts for Alcoholic Beverages.—The Committee notes that TTB has yet to finalize a 2007 proposed rule requiring alcohol content and other serving facts be included on all alcoholic beverages, which would enable consumers to make informed drinking decisions. In the February 2022 report *Competition in the Markets for Beer, Wine, and Spirits*, the Department recommended that "TTB should revive or initiate rulemaking proposing ingredient labeling and mandatory information on alcohol content, nutritional content, and appropriate serving sizes." The Committee encourages TTB to implement this recommendation and initiate rulemaking to require a uniform "alcohol facts label" on alcoholic beverages with appropriate information to ensure consumers have access to complete and standardized labeling information on beer, wine, and distilled spirits, including the amount of alcohol per serving.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

The United States Mint (the Mint) manufactures coins, receives deposits of gold and silver bullion, and safeguards the Federal government's holdings of monetary metals. In 1997, Congress established the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund (Public Law 104–52), which authorized the Mint to use proceeds from the sale of coins to finance the costs of its operations and consolidated all existing Mint accounts into a single fund. Public Law 104–52 also provided that, in certain situations, the levels of capital investments for circulating coins and protective services shall factor into the decisions of Congress.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a spending level for capital investments by the Mint for circulating coinage and protective services of $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$295,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	331,420,000
Recommended in the bill	336,420,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+41,420,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+5,000,000

The Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund provides grants, loans, equity investments, and technical assistance, on a competitive basis, to new and existing CDFIs such as community development banks, community development credit unions, and housing and microenterprise loan funds. Recipients use the funds to support mortgages, small business, and economic development lending in underserved and distressed neighborhoods and the availability of financial services in these neighborhoods. The CDFI Fund is also responsible for implementation of the New Markets Tax Credits.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $336,420,000 for the CDFI Fund program. Of the amounts recommended, $216,883,000 is for financial and technical assistance grants, $22,500,000 is for Native Initiatives, $28,000,000 is for the Bank Enterprise Award Program, $24,000,000 is for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative, $10,000,000 is for the Small Dollar Loan Program, and $35,037,000 is for administrative expenses. In addition, the Committee recommends a loan limit of $500,000,000 for the Bond Guarantee Program.

Persistent Poverty Areas.—Building upon the existing investment requirement in persistent poverty counties that has been included in previous appropriations Acts, the Committee supports increasing targeted investments in high-poverty areas, defined as any census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2016–2020 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Census Bureau. The Committee directs the CDFI Fund to develop and implement measures to increase the share of investments in high-poverty census tracts and any other impoverished areas the CDFI Fund determines to be appropriate areas to target. The Committee directs the CDFI Fund to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days after enactment of this Act that includes the amount of funds that were targeted to such areas; the percent change from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2023 in the level of funds that were targeted toward such areas; and, to the extent practicable, an assessment of the economic impact of the program on these areas, including data on the categories of individuals impacted by the targeting of funds to such areas under the program, disaggregated by household income, race, gender, age, national origin, disability status, and whether the individuals live in an urban area, suburban area, or rural area.

Further, the Committee directs the CDFI Fund to place a priority on making additional funds available to CDFIs that have provided no less than 15 percent of their total lending to recipients in persistent poverty counties, as measured by a three-year average of their activity in fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022. The Com-

mittee appreciates the CDFI Fund's efforts to increase the overall dollar amount invested by awardees in high-poverty areas. A report shall be submitted to the Committees on these efforts within 60 days of enactment of the Act.

Minority Lending Institutions.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to establish an Office of Minority Lending Institutions led by a Deputy Director for Minority Lending Institutions to help ensure that at least 40 percent of financial assistance, technical assistance, and awards are distributed directly to community development financial institutions that are minority lending institutions, as defined under subsection (c) of section 523 of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116—260). The Department is directed to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the House Committee on Financial Services, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs by September 30, 2023, detailing the Department's efforts to support minority lending institutions, including amounts and types of assistance and a list of recipients of such support.

Lead Safe Homes.—The Committee encourages the Department to communicate the importance of addressing lead paint in housing to CDFIs and urges them to fund lead-safe home projects that enable expedient repairs among property owners to remove this risk and prevent harm.

Small Dollar Loan Program.—The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the Small Dollar Loan Program. The Committee directs the CDFI Fund to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the implementation of the program.

Native Initiatives.—The Committee is interested in the impact of the CDFI Fund Native Initiatives. The Committee requests a list of current Native American CDFI-certified organizations and a list of Native American CDFI Assistance Program awards for each of the last three years.

Economic Mobility Corps Program (Program).—The Committee is pleased with the progress made by the Corporation for National and Community Service's placement of service members at certified CDFIs to assist in their capacity to provide financial literacy and financial planning along with other economic development initiatives. The Program established partnerships with existing CDFIs serving rural and persistent poverty communities, as well as partnerships with a large network of community development credit unions in Puerto Rico.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The Committee bill recommends $13,594,578,000 for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which is an increase of $1,000,524,000, or 8 percent, above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to administer the nation's tax systems. The fiscal year 2023 bill increases funding above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level in each of the IRS appropriations accounts. Additionally, the recommendation adopts the Administration's proposal to realign rent payments totaling $634,443,000 from Operations Support to Taxpayer Services and Enforcement to better reflect the needs to operate these programs.

The Committee recommendation includes program increases to implement Taxpayer First Act initiatives, establish enforcement strategies to ensure a fair tax system, increase telephone and in-

person customer service, and modernize IRS legacy systems. The Committee is pleased to provide sufficient funding for the Taxpayer First Act of 2019 to revamp customer service, introduce new taxpayer protections, and deliver new online service platforms to facilitate filing and payment for individuals and businesses.

The Committee was pleased to provide the IRS additional hiring authorities in fiscal year 2022 to streamline hiring of new staff to assist with processing backlogged tax returns and correspondence. Additionally, the IRS implemented surge teams of redesignated IRS staff to serve as Customer Service Representatives to expand IRS customer callback and backlog reduction capabilities. The Committee appreciates these and staff efforts to respond to taxpayer needs, but realizes more must be done to clear out the backlog and provide quality customer service to taxpayers. Once again, the Committee has included hiring authorities to help the IRS meet its mission. The Committee looks forward to progress updates on IRS hiring and backlog reduction.

The Committee supports IRS's efforts to improve tax compliance and protect billions of additional revenue while reducing the tax gap. The Committee expects that investments in rebuilding the Criminal Investigation Division and improving voluntary compliance in the tax system will improve revenue collections and raise confidence in our tax collection system.

The Committee is pleased to continue increased funding for IRS Business Systems Modernization. Coupled with supplemental funding received in fiscal year 2021, the IRS expects significant progress on IRS's IT infrastructure. The Committee encourages the IRS to continue to explore scanning and 2–D barcode solutions to reduce the amount of manual data entry from paper returns.

User Fee and Spending Reports.—The Committee directs the IRS to submit a user fee spending plan within 60 days of enactment of this Act detailing planned spending on its four appropriations accounts. Additionally, the Committee directs the IRS to submit on a quarterly basis FTE usage and obligations by account and anticipated FTE usage and spending through fiscal year 2023.

Obligations and Employment.—Within 45 days of the end of each quarter for calendar year 2023, the IRS is directed to submit to the Committee an obligation and personnel report. The report shall include information about the obligations made during the previous quarter by appropriation, object class, office, and activity; the estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year by appropriation, object class, office, and activity; the number of FTE within each office during the previous quarter; and the estimated number of FTE within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Child Tax Credit.—The Committee is aware of the need to continue outreach and education, and to expand digital and print services. The Committee is also aware that there are millions of children and families who were not eligible for the Child Tax Credit before the American Rescue Plan. This will require the IRS to focus on reaching low-income and underserved communities who are not connected to the tax system, which is a key change and improvement identified as a goal in the Taxpayer First Act of 2019. The Committee directs the IRS to submit a report no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, with an update on how the implementation funding was used to support its outreach to communities,

families, and other customer and community services resources, and what additional funding and resources are needed from Congress. The Committee also directs the IRS to report on the number of new families who claimed the CTC under the American Rescue Plan expansion and filed their taxes in 2021 and 2022.

A description of the Committee's recommendation by appropriation is provided below.

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$2,780,606,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	3,684,593,000
Recommended in the bill	3,410,728,000*
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+630,122,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−273,865,000

**Includes $265,830,000 in rent payments previously charged to Operations Support as part of the Administration's budget realignment proposal.*

The Taxpayer Services appropriation provides for taxpayer services, including forms and publications; processing of tax returns and related documents; filing and account services; taxpayer advocacy services; and assistance to taxpayers to understand their tax obligations, correctly file their returns, and pay taxes due in a timely manner. The budget includes $35,000,000 an increase of $5,000,000 for the Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Matching Grants Program to support free tax preparation and other services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $3,410,728,000 for Taxpayer Services.

Certification of U.S. Tax Residency.—The Committee urges the IRS to process and issue Certifications of U.S. Tax Residency (CoR) in a timely manner, allowing U.S. taxpayers invested in U.S. mutual funds to avail themselves of tax treaty benefits. Currently, the IRS processes these forms manually in paper form which results in significant delays. The Committee believes the IRS should digitalize the CoR.

Free File Program.—The Committee is concerned about confusing guidance and low participation of the Free File program. The Committee urges the IRS to increase promotion of the Free File program via press releases, press outreach, social media, and other communications with taxpayers.

Furthermore, the Committee urges the IRS to include Military Tax and other free tax preparation and filing services provided by the Department of Defense in all promotional material targeted at military servicemembers.

Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) Casework.—The Committee is grateful to the dedicated workforce at the IRS and TAS who help taxpayers every day. The Committee is concerned that TAS does not have adequate resources to support Congressional casework. The Committee supports increased IRS funding to address the backlog in return processing and for TAS.

Employer-Provided Child Care Credit.—The Committee is aware of an urgent need to support access to quality, affordable child care. The Committee encourages the IRS to increase awareness of the Employer-Provided Child Tax Credit through an awareness

campaign that includes the creation and dissemination of information on how the tax credit works and how it can be used by employers in various situations. The Committee directs the IRS to brief the Committee on its efforts 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Staff Hires.—In fiscal year 2022, Congress appropriated $12.6 billion for the IRS, a $675 million increase over fiscal year 2021 enacted levels. The Committee is interested in IRS's efforts to increase staff and their enforcement processing capacity. The Committee requests a briefing within 90 days of enactment of this Act on IRS's use of special hiring authorities, hiring goals, targets met, and outreach efforts to attract new employees.

Customer Service.—The Committee remains concerned with IRS's Level of Service (LOS) that measures IRS telephone customer service. During the recent filing season, the level of service on the IRS's Accounts Management telephone lines was a historic low of 15 percent. IRS received approximately 60 million calls to these lines and of the calls answered, taxpayers waited an average of 28 minutes to speak to an IRS assistor. The Committee will continue to monitor IRS customer service and directs the IRS to continue to include in its fiscal year 2024 Congressional budget submission data on the number of calls received, the number of calls answered by telephone assistors, and the percentage of all calls answered by telephone assistors, and to report this data separately for its Accounts Management telephone lines, its compliance telephone lines, and all telephone lines combined.

Taxpayer ID Theft.—The Committee remains concerned for taxpayers who have had their tax return rejected because their Social Security or taxpayer identification number was improperly used by another individual to commit tax fraud. The Committee directs the IRS to continue their identity theft tax protection work, with a special focus on assisting victims of tax fraud.

Backlog of Returns.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the IRS is directed to brief the Committee on the status of the calendar year 2021 return backlog, reasons for the backlog, and recommendations to prevent similar backlog issues in the future.

Virtual Currency Taxation Guidance.—The Committee directs the IRS to continue to update its guidance on the tax consequences and basic reporting requirements for taxpayers that use virtual currencies, including acceptable methods for calculating the fair market value of virtual currencies, acceptable methods of determining the cost basis of virtual currency dispositions, and the tax treatment of tokens resulting from virtual currency network forks. Furthermore, the Committee encourages the IRS to draft tax guidance that discusses the potential use of a de minimis tax exemption as used in other currency conversations for small transactions from fiat currency to cryptocurrency or vice versa.

Simplified Portal for Non-Filers.—The IRS is encouraged to research the benefits of the creation of a simplified portal for non-filers to claim IRS benefits such as the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. The IRS is directed to brief the Committee on its findings within 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Parking and Transit Benefits.—The Committee acknowledges that section 13304 of Public Law 115–97 eliminates employers' ability to deduct parking and transit benefits for corporate tax pur-

poses. The Committee encourages the IRS to address the issue of the disallowance of employers' deduction of parking benefits.

IVES Modernization.—The Committee continues to monitor the IRS's implementation of section 2201 of the Taxpayer First Act, which directs the IRS to build a real-time system to speed up the process of verifying tax transcript data during a financial transaction. The Committee encourages the IRS to engage with industry on their recommendations and concerns regarding IVES implementation to improve both the taxpayer and industry experience related to the process of verifying tax transcript data during financial transactions. The Committee directs the IRS to brief the Committee 90 days after enactment of this Act on the status of IVES and recommendations and concerns from industry.

ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$5,437,622,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	6,272,313,000
Recommended in the bill	6,120,262,000*
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+682,640,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−152,051,000

**Includes $368,613,000 in rent payments previously charged to Operations Support as part of the Administration's budget realignment proposal.*

The Enforcement appropriation provides for the examination of tax returns, both domestic and international; the administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings; technical rulings; monitoring of employee pension plans; determinations of qualifications of organizations seeking tax-exempt status; examinations of tax returns of exempt organizations; enforcement of statutes relating to detection and investigation of criminal violations of the internal revenue laws; identification of underreporting of tax obligations; securing of unfiled tax returns; and collecting of unpaid accounts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $6,120,262,000 for Enforcement. The Committee recommends not less than $60,257,000 to support IRS activities for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program.

Reducing the Federal Deficit.—The Committee is concerned about white-collar criminals' use of tax havens, low-tax countries, and other techniques to defraud the federal government of important revenue at the expense of taxpayers. The Committee is deeply concerned that recent reports show that according to IRS data, millionaires in 2018 were close to 80 percent less likely like to be audited than in 2011. The Committee recognizes that the Treasury Department estimates that every $1 in enforcement can produce $5 in additional revenue. Recapturing these funds is a responsible first step in reducing the federal deficit and ensuring the U.S. government can carry out its vital services. The Committee has provided the IRS with sufficient resources to ensure effective enforcement of white-collar criminal tax evasion schemes.

IRS Audit Rates.—The Committee notes IRS audit rates that are geographically concentrated in counties with a higher percentage of non-traditional families claiming the Earned Income Tax Credit. The Committee directs the IRS to brief the Committee on updates

and actions taken since submitting the IRS Audit Rate report directed in House Report 117–79.

Criminal Investigators.—The IRS is urged to increase the number of Special Agents in the Criminal Investigations unit who are responsible for investigating money laundering, violations of the Bank Secrecy Act, and criminal violations of the tax code. In conjunction with FinCEN and the Department of Justice, additional agents will help solidify U.S. efforts to combat money laundering and ensure that offenders are prosecuted to the fullest extent. The Committee directs the IRS to submit a report to the Committee on these efforts within 60 days of enactment of the Act.

Digital Assets.—The Committee is concerned that the definition of a broker for digital asset stakeholders included in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) is too broad. The Committee directs the Department to provide guidance to the IRS regarding section 80603 of this law so that the IRS can target appropriate intermediaries while accurately and efficiently taxing digital assets.

IRS Penalties.—The Committee is concerned that penalties charged by the IRS may disproportionately impact low-income people while not adequately deterring tax-avoidance and criminal activity by high-income taxpayers. The Treasury Department is directed to study this issue and brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on options for addressing any issues uncovered during the study.

Correspondence Audits.—The Committee supports the Administration's commitment to focus IRS enforcement resources on the wealthiest taxpayers by providing increased resources to IRS enforcement for enhanced oversight of high-income taxpayers.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$4,100,826,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	3,833,734,000
Recommended in the bill	3,753,561,000*
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	−347,265,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−80,173,000

**Realigns $634,443,000 from Operations Support to Taxpayer Services and Enforcement as part of the Administration's budget realignment proposal.*

The Operations Support appropriation provides for overall planning and direction of the IRS, including shared service support related to facilities services, rent payments, printing, postage, and security. Specific activities include headquarters management activities such as strategic planning, communications and liaison, finance, human resources, Equal Employment Opportunity and diversity, research, information technology, and telecommunications.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $3,753,561,000 for Operations Support.

Information Technology Reports.—Within 30 days of the end of each quarter for calendar year 2023, the IRS is required to submit a report on major information technology project activities to the Committee and to GAO. The Committee expects the reports to include detailed, plain English explanations of the cumulative expenditures and schedule performance to date, specified by fiscal

year; the costs and schedules for the previous three months; the anticipated costs and schedules for the upcoming three months; and the total expected costs to complete IRS's top five major information technology project activities. In addition, the quarterly report should include the date the project was started; the expected date of completion; the percentage of work completed as compared to planned work; the current and expected state of functionality; any changes in schedule; and current risks unrelated to funding amounts and mitigation strategies. The Committee directs the Department of the Treasury to conduct a semi-annual review of IRS's IT investments to ensure the cost, schedule, and scope of the projects' goals are transparent.

In addition, the Committee directs GAO to review and provide an annual report to the Committee evaluating the cost and schedule of activities for all major IRS information technology projects for the year, with a particular focus on the projects included in IRS's quarterly reports.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$275,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	310,027,000
Recommended in the bill	310,027,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+35,027,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Business Systems Modernization (BSM) appropriation provides funding to modernize key business systems of the IRS.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $310,027,000 for BSM. The Committee continues to support the IRS in its efforts to modernize its business systems, such as CADE 2, the Enterprise Case Management System, and the Return Review Program.

Quarterly Reports.—The IRS is directed to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committees and GAO, no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter, on the status of BSM-funded items in this bill. In addition, GAO is directed to conduct an annual review of BSM-funded initiatives.

The Committee expects the reports to include detailed, plain English summaries on the status of plans, costs, and results for the IRS Integrated Modernization Business Plan (Plan) including CADE 2, the Individual Master File, the Enterprise Case Management System, and the Return Review Program. The reports should include prior quarter results and expenditures, upcoming quarter deliverables and costs, risks and mitigation strategies associated with ongoing work, reasons for any cost and schedule variances, total expenditures to date by fiscal year, and estimated costs for completing each IT investment or phase of the Plan.

Document Digitization.—Federal policy requires agencies to adopt document-digitization as a method to innovate and modernize the operations of the federal government. Digitizing tax returns and extracting data using secure artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) is a potential tool for the IRS's digitization efforts. By utilizing AI and ML tools to process, safeguard, and analyze tax returns, the IRS has the potential to im-

prove and broaden its service to taxpayers, minimize errors and delays from manual processes, and improve its ability to collect outstanding taxes. The Committee encourages the IRS to consider expanding its digitization AI and ML capabilities to accurately and timely process tax filings. The Committee encourages the IRS to dedicate funding to document-digitization efforts.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 101. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that allows for the transfer of up to six percent of the Enforcement appropriation and up to five percent of other appropriations made available to the IRS to any other IRS appropriation, upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate.

Section 102. The Committee continues a provision that requires the IRS to maintain a training program to include taxpayer rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, cross-cultural relations, and the impartial application of tax law.

Section 103. The Committee continues a provision that requires the IRS to institute and enforce policies and procedures that will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

Section 104. The Committee continues a provision that makes funds available for improved facilities and increased staffing to provide efficient and effective 1–800 number help line service for taxpayers.

Section 105. The Committee continues a provision that requires the IRS to notify employers of any address change request and to give special consideration to offers-in-compromise for taxpayers who have been victims of payroll tax preparer fraud.

Section 106. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the IRS from targeting U.S. citizens for exercising their First Amendment rights.

Section 107. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the IRS from targeting groups based on their ideological beliefs.

Section 108. The Committee continues a provision that requires the IRS to comply with procedures and policies on conference spending as recommended by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

Section 109. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits funds for giving bonuses to employees or hiring former employees without considering conduct and compliance with Federal tax law.

Section 110. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits funds to violate the confidentiality of tax returns.

Section 111. The Committee continues a provision that provides direct hiring authorities for IRS positions.

Section 112. The Committee includes a new provision that extends the current home to work transportation for the IRS Commissioner for fiscal year 2023.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 113. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes the Department to purchase uniforms, insurance for motor vehicles that are overseas, and motor vehicles that are overseas without regard to the general purchase price limitations; to enter into contracts with the State Department for health and medical services for Treasury employees who are overseas; and to hire experts or consultants.

Section 114. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between "Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses", "Office of Inspector General", "Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program", "Financial Crimes Enforcement Network", "Bureau of the Fiscal Service", and "Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau" appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 115. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 116. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the Department of the Treasury from undertaking a redesign of the one dollar Federal Reserve note.

Section 117. The Committee continues a provision that provides for transfers from the Bureau of the Fiscal Service to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary for the purposes of debt collection.

Section 118. The Committee continues a provision requiring Congressional approval for the construction and operation of a museum by the United States Mint.

Section 119. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits funds in this or any other Act from being used to merge the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without the approval of the House and the Senate committees of jurisdiction.

Section 120. The Committee continues a provision deeming that funds for the Department of the Treasury's intelligence-related activities are specifically authorized in fiscal year 2023 until enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.

Section 121. The Committee continues a provision permitting the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to use $5,000 from the Industrial Revolving Fund for reception and representation expenses.

Section 122. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Department to submit a Capital Investment Plan.

Section 123. The Committee continues a provision requiring a report on the Department's Franchise Fund.

Section 124. The Committee continues a provision requiring quarterly reports of the Office of Financial Stability and the Office of Financial Research.

Section 125. The Committee continues and modifies a provision providing funding for the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery.

Section 126. The Committee includes a new provision making certain administrative funds available for the Department's ongoing administration of COVID relief programs.

TITLE II—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Funds appropriated in this title provide for the staff and operations of the White House, along with other organizations within the Executive Office of the President (EOP) that formulate and coordinate policy on behalf of the President, such as the National Security Council and the Office of Management and Budget. The title also includes funding for the Office of National Drug Control Policy and certain expenses of the Vice President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$65,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	77,681,000
Recommended in the bill	77,681,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+12,681,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The White House Salaries and Expenses account supports staff and administrative services necessary for the direct support of the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $77,681,000 for the White House.

Veterans Day Moment of Silence.—The Committee notes that Public Law 114–240 directs the President to issue an annual proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe two minutes of silence on Veterans Day, beginning at 3:11 p.m. Atlantic Standard Time, in honor of the service and sacrifice of veterans throughout the history of the nation. The Committee expects the Executive Office of the President to issue such a proclamation on each Veterans Day as required by law.

Adams Memorial Commission.—The Committee notes that section 2406 of Public Law 116–9 directs the President and Congressional Leadership to appoint 12 persons, with an even number from each political party, to serve on the Adams Memorial Commission for the purpose of establishing a permanent memorial to honor John Adams and his legacy as authorized by Public Law 107–62. The Committee encourages the President to work with Congressional Leadership to appoint a full Commission in a timely manner.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$14,050,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	15,609,000
Recommended in the bill	15,609,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+1,559,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Executive Residence at the White House Operating Expenses account provides for the care, maintenance, staffing, and operations of the Executive Residence, including official and ceremonial functions of the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $15,609,000 for the Operating Expenses of the Executive Residence. The bill continues the same restrictions on reimbursable expenses for use of the Executive Residence as have been included in past years.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$2,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	2,500,000
Recommended in the bill	2,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The White House Repair and Restoration account provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $2,500,000 for White House Repair and Restoration.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$4,120,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	4,903,000
Recommended in the bill	4,903,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+783,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Council of Economic Advisers analyzes the national economy and its various segments, advises the President on economic developments, recommends policies for economic growth and stability, appraises economic programs and policies of the Federal government, and assists in preparation of the annual Economic Report of the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $4,903,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$12,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	13,901,000
Recommended in the bill	13,901,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+1,401,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council have been combined to form the National Security Staff, which advises and assists the President on the integration of domestic, foreign, military, intelligence, and economic aspects of national security policy and serves as the principal means of coordinating ex-

ecutive departments and agencies in the development and implementation of national security and homeland security policies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $13,901,000 for the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$106,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	115,463,000
Recommended in the bill	115,463,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+8,963,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Office of Administration is responsible for providing administrative services to the Executive Office of the President. These services include financial, personnel, procurement, information technology, records management, and general office services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $115,463,000 for the Office of Administration (OA). Of the recommended amount, not to exceed $12,800,000 is available until expended for modernization of information technology infrastructure within the Executive Office of the President.

The Committee notes the new language proposed in the budget request regarding Senior Executive Service positions in OA. The Committee will continue to work with OA on this issue.

White House Virtual Visitor Logs.—The Committee believes that disclosure of White House visitors is essential to helping the public, the press, and Congress understand the development of White House policies and initiatives. The Committee is pleased that the Biden-Harris Administration has committed to reinstating a White House visitors log disclosure policy. However, the Committee is concerned that social distancing procedures and the resulting increase in virtual meetings limit the amount of relevant disclosures and harm the public interest. The Committee looks forward to the briefing required in House Report 117–79 regarding the feasibility of disclosing "virtual" visitors to the Executive Office of the President.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$116,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	128,035,000
Recommended in the bill	128,035,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+12,035,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assists the President in the discharge of budgetary, economic, management, and other executive responsibilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $128,035,000 for OMB.

Budget Submission.—The recommendation includes sufficient funds for OMB to consult with Congressional committees and provide an appropriate number of printed copies of the President's fiscal year 2024 budget request, including documents such as the Appendix, Historical Tables, and Analytical Perspectives.

Personnel and Obligations Report.—The Committee continues direction to OMB to provide the Committee with quarterly reports on personnel and obligations consisting of on-board staffing levels, estimated staffing levels by office for the remainder of the fiscal year, total obligations incurred to date, estimated total obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year, and a narrative description of current hiring initiatives.

Unobligated Balances Report.—OMB is directed to report to the Committee within 45 days of the end of each fiscal quarter on available balances at the start of the fiscal year, current year obligations, and resulting unobligated balances for each discretionary account within the jurisdiction of this Act.

Improper Payments.—The Committee encourages OMB to continue working with agencies across the Federal government to ensure processes are in place to eliminate payments to deceased persons. OMB is directed to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act on how it is reducing improper payments to deceased individuals, and what initiatives have proven to be most effective.

Performance Measures.—The Committee continues to urge OMB to ensure that agencies comply with title 31 of the United States Code, including the development of organizational priority goals and outcomes such as performance outcome measures, output measures, efficiency measures, and customer service measures. OMB should also ensure that agency funding requests in fiscal year 2024 are directly linked to agency performance plans. The Committee requests OMB to highlight specific examples where priority goals and performance outcomes influenced fiscal year 2024 budget justifications.

Online Budget Repository.—The Committee continues language in the bill requiring OMB to make available on a website a list of each Federal agency with a link to its budget justification materials.

Food Safety Modernization Act.—The FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (Public Law 111–353), enacted in 2011, gave the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) new authorities to regulate how foods are grown, harvested, and processed and required the FDA to issue various rulemakings and guidance documents. The Committee directs OMB to work closely with the FDA to meet the timelines for promulgation of rules and regulations outlined in the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act. The Committee requests a report every 180 days after the enactment of this Act describing any rule or regulation that is more than 60 days overdue and the reasons why each rule or regulation is overdue.

Public Safety Telecommunicators.—The Committee recognizes that the Standard Occupational Classification System's (SOC) categorization of a "public safety telecommunicator" as an "office and

administrative support occupation" is outdated and does not reflect the nature of this life-saving work. The Committee notes that OMB has not followed the instructions of the Committee to reclassify public safety telecommunicators under the SOC and to correctly classify them as a "protective service occupation." The Committee expects OMB to complete this reclassification this fiscal year.

Persistent Poverty Counties.—The Committee supports targeted investment in areas with high poverty rates. The Committee directs OMB, in consultation with Federal agencies, to develop and implement measures to increase the share of Federal investments targeted to persistent poverty counties, high-poverty census tracts, and other areas of high and persistent poverty, including issuing guidance to Federal agencies on the share of Federal investments to be targeted to the designated areas, the manner in which such investments are to be targeted, and measures to track the Federal investments targeted to such areas over time. Federal investments targeted to such areas should exceed the amount that is proportional to the population of such areas in the United States relative to the population of the United States as a whole. The Committee directs OMB to include in its fiscal year 2024 budget submission a list of programs that provide aid to State and local governments, U.S. territories, Tribal governments, and private entities that include targeted investments in persistent poverty counties, along with relevant demographic and statistical data about such investments. The budget submission should also include legislative and budgetary proposals by OMB to expand the number of programs that make such targeted investments.

Race and Ethnicity Data Disaggregation.—The Committee has a keen interest in agency compliance with OMB's Statistical Directive No. 15, Compliance with Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting, which specifies what race and ethnicity categories Federal agencies should use in data collection and reporting practices. The Committee directs OMB to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act regarding Federal agency compliance with Directive 15. The report should summarize agency compliance with Directive 15; include information on OMB's efforts to ensure further compliance with Directive 15; and evaluate compliance feasibility, including cost estimates, IT requirements, or legislative authorities that would be necessary for timely compliance.

Federal Data on Workforce Programs by Race and Ethnicity.—The Committee is aware that few Federal or Federally funded workforce training programs track outcomes by race. The Committee recommends careful evaluation of disaggregated racial data to advance racial equity and minimize racial disparities in workforce training. The Committee expects OMB to work with each agency that operates or funds such a program on a method to collect racial data for analytical purposes while protecting privacy and confidentiality.

Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE).—The Committee recognizes that the Inspectors General community has taken steps recently that allow for more efficient and effective access to its reports and recommendations by Congress and the public. The Committee expects CIGIE to maintain and improve their existing website and provide information about

its contents. The Committee is concerned that there is not a public list on the website of non-public inspectors general reports. Therefore, the Committee requests CIGIE to publish on their website a public-facing list broken out by each inspector general regarding any non-public reports.

The Committee directs CIGIE to brief the Committee, within 120 days of enactment of this Act, on the advantages and disadvantages of its current funding model, including a discussion of how CIGIE has spent its direct appropriations to date and whether it would be feasible to fund CIGIE entirely through direct appropriations.

Inclusion of Puerto Rico in Federal Statistical Programs.—The Committee reminds OMB that House Report 117–79 directed OMB to develop a plan to collect and publish statistics regarding Puerto Rico and other Territories in the same manner as statistics are collected and reported by the Federal agencies for States. The directive further encouraged the U.S. Chief Statistician to place the subject of Territorial inclusion in Federal statistical programs on the agenda of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy; develop an action plan with short-term, medium-term, and long-term objectives; and describe this action plan in the Statistical Programs of the United States Government document submitted annually to Congress, as previously recommended by the Congressional Task Force on Economic Growth in Puerto Rico. The Committee directs OMB to submit a report within 60 days of enactment of this Act describing its progress toward these goals.

Commercial Cloud Services.—The Committee is aware of concerns that commercial cloud services used by the Federal government could also be used commercially in China, by foreign militaries, and in other countries of concern. The Committee directs OMB, in consultation with the Office of the National Cyber Director and other agencies as necessary, to assess this security concern. OMB is directed to report to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, on obligations by agency for fiscal years 2021 and 2022 for commercial cloud and computing services and platforms. The report shall identify costs by infrastructure-as-a-service, platform-as-a-service, and software-as-a-service.

In addition, the report shall identify obligations for commercial cloud and computing services and platforms that are also used in China and by foreign militaries and countries of concern. The report shall assess the security concerns associated with such contracts and whether the commercial cloud and computing services and platforms that are also used in China and by foreign militaries and countries of concern are materially different than what is provided to the Federal government.

The Committee is also concerned that investments in cloud solutions, particularly the fee structure associated with these investments, have resulted in costs that have exceeded agency expectations. Within 180 days of enactment of the Act, OMB is directed to report on Federal civilian agency use of the cloud and the associated fees to fully access and utilize applications and data stored in the cloud. The report shall include common cloud fee structures, the cost of cloud operations as a percentage of major departments' information technology budgets, and recommendations for agencies

on balancing cloud investments with hardware and software modernization investments.

Made in America Office.—The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–108) codified OMB's Made in America Office (MIAO) and its responsibilities. The MIAO ensures that any waivers from Made in America laws are applied clearly, consistently, and transparently across Federal agencies. The MIAO analyzes the information it gathers from waivers to support U.S. manufacturing and more resilient supply chains. The Committee recommendation includes sufficient funding to support this important program.

Office of Manufacturing and Industrial Innovation.—The Committee supports creating an independent office within the Executive Office of the President dedicated to manufacturing and industrial innovation. Such an office would provide manufacturing and industrial perspectives and advice to the President, develop a strategic national manufacturing policy for the United States, and engage in a comprehensive survey and cross-administration management of efforts to ensure global leadership in manufacturing critical to the long-term economic health and national security of the United States. The Committee will work with OMB and other EOP offices to ensure that such an office is authorized and funded in a timely manner.

Office of Young Americans.—The Committee supports creating an independent office within the Executive Office of the President dedicated to issues that substantially impact young Americans. Such an office would provide youth-centered perspectives and advice to the President, develop strategic national policies to address issues affecting youth in the United States, and manage government-wide efforts to ensure the needs of the nation's youth are met and resources are provided to continue the advancement of future generations of leaders, which is critical to the economic health and national security of the United States. The Committee will work with OMB and any other relevant offices of the Executive branch to ensure that such an office is authorized and funded in a timely manner.

Young Americans Inclusion Assessment.—Millennials became the largest generation in America in 2020, representing 22 percent of the population, but only 8.1 percent of the Federal workforce is under the age of 30. To improve representation in our democracy and to benefit the next generation of leaders, the Committee directs OMB to conduct an assessment on young Americans' inclusion across the Federal government. Within 270 days of enactment of this Act, OMB shall report on methods for assessing whether agency policies, actions, and personnel are inclusive of young American stakeholders and provide recommendations on how to increase young Americans' inclusion and meaningful engagement in each Federal agency.

Confidential Information Projection and Statistical Efficiency.—The Committee recommendation includes sufficient funding for implementation of the regulatory requirements of the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (title III of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, Public Law 115–435) and related Evidence Act coordination activities.

Employment Agreements.—The Committee recognizes that harassment, including sexual harassment and assault, continue to be pervasive in the workplace, and that the use of predispute nondisclosure and nondisparagement clauses as conditions of employment can perpetuate illegal conduct by silencing survivors and shielding perpetrators. The Committee directs the Office of Management and Budget to assess the prevalence of predispute nondisclosure and nondisparagement clauses in employment contracts used by contractors and grantees receiving Federal funds. The Committee directs OMB to include proposals in its fiscal year 2024 budget request to eliminate the use of grants and contracts to employers that use this practice.

Advertising Contracts.—The Committee directs the Office of Management and Budget to work with all departments and agencies across the federal government to include in its fiscal year 2024 budget justification projected expenditures for all fiscal year 2024 contracts for advertising services including amounts for contracts to socially and economically disadvantaged small businesses concerns (as defined in section 8(a)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)(4)); and women- and minority-owned businesses, disaggregated by race and ethnicity.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$1,838,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	1,902,000
Recommended in the bill	1,902,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+64,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC) was created in 2008 to develop and coordinate overall U.S. intellectual property policy and strategy.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $1,902,000 for IPEC.

Piracy Prevention.—The Committee continues to strongly support IPEC's efforts to promote voluntary, stakeholder-driven initiatives to deprive piracy services from revenue from legitimate payment processors and advertising networks. The Committee directs IPEC to build upon this work and engage hosting entities such as registries and registrars to combat piracy. IPEC should work to ensure that U.S. companies that provide hosting and analogous services work proactively and effectively so that their legitimate services are not manipulated to facilitate the theft of copyrighted works.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CYBER DIRECTOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	$21,926,000
Recommended in the bill	21,926,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+21,926,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Office of the National Cyber Director (ONCD) was created in the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authoriza-

tion Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to advise the President on cybersecurity and related emerging technology issues and to coordinate cybersecurity strategy and policy, including Executive Branch development of an integrated national cybersecurity.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $21,926,000 for the ONCD.

Cyber Coordination.—The Committee notes the increasing regularity of highly damaging cyberattacks, including attacks against critical U.S. infrastructure, and supports the creation of new Federal cyber policy expertise and capabilities. The Committee also notes that cyber policy functions are currently distributed among numerous Federal agencies and offices and seeks clarity on ONCD's jurisdiction. The Committee directs ONCD to consult with OMB, the National Security Council, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, the United States Intelligence Community, the Department of Defense, and other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, to ensure coordination of, and avoid unnecessary duplication of, the activities of the ONCD with the activities of other parts of the Federal government.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$18,952,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	22,340,000
Recommended in the bill	22,340,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+3,388,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. As the President's primary source of support for counter-drug policy development and program oversight, ONDCP is responsible for developing and updating a National Drug Control Strategy, developing a National Drug Control Budget, and coordinating and evaluating the implementation of Federal drug control activities. In addition, ONDCP manages several counter-drug programs, including the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) and Drug-Free Communities (DFC) grant programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $22,340,000 for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses.

Administration of Grant Programs.—The HIDTA and DFC grant programs play an important role in combating the nation's opioid epidemic. The Committee notes that ONDCP ensures the HIDTA and DFC programs are equitably managed across Federal, State, and local agencies and with the necessary interagency flexibility to address emerging threats. The Committee supports keeping operational control over these programs within ONDCP.

Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy.—The Committee remains concerned about narcotics trafficking and related violence in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, home to approximately 3.3 million American citizens, and their effect on U.S. States, espe-

cially communities along the Eastern seaboard. The Committee commends ONDCP for including a Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy as a companion to the 2022 National Drug Control Strategy and expects that ONDCP will continue to include a Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy in forthcoming versions of the National Drug Control Strategy.

National Drug Control Strategy and U.S. Territories.—The Committee is concerned that the National Drug Control Strategy does not adequately address the problem of substance abuse, drug trafficking, and associated violence in the U.S. territories. The Committee directs ONDCP to take all reasonable steps to consider, collect, and publish relevant information from the five U.S. territories in future reports and forthcoming versions of the National Drug Control Strategy, in the same manner that such data is considered, collected, and published for the States and the District of Columbia.

Alternative Livelihood Opportunities.—The Committee recognizes the importance of creating alternative livelihood opportunities for farmers in opium poppy crop-producing regions of Mexico to reduce the supply of opioids flowing into the United States. The Committee urges ONDCP to lead interagency efforts with the Government of Mexico to develop an alternative livelihood program in Mexico to increase economic opportunities for farmers, reduce their dependence on opium poppy as a cash crop, and complement other existing drug supply reduction strategies.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$296,600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	293,500,000
Recommended in the bill	300,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+3,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+6,500,000

The HIDTA Program provides resources to Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies in designated HIDTAs to combat the production, transportation, and distribution of illegal drugs; to seize assets derived from drug trafficking; to address violence in drug-plagued communities; and to disrupt the drug marketplace.

There are 33 HIDTAs operating in all 50 States plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Each HIDTA is managed by an Executive Board comprised of equal numbers of Federal, State, local, and Tribal officials. Each HIDTA Executive Board is responsible for designing and implementing initiatives for the specific drug trafficking threats in its region. Intelligence and information sharing are key elements of all HIDTA programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $300,000,000 for the HIDTA Program.

Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP).—The Committee recognizes the effectiveness of ODMAP in facili-

tating information sharing and supporting efforts by public health and public safety officials to mobilize rapid response to a suspected overdose event. The Committee encourages ONDCP, in consultation with the HIDTA Directors, to prioritize discretionary funds towards programs that promote public health and public safety collaboration, including ODMAP.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$133,617,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	134,670,000
Recommended in the bill	139,670,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+6,053,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+5,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $139,670,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs. The recommended level for fiscal year 2023 is distributed among specific programs and activities as follows:

Drug-Free Communities	$110,000,000
Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance	3,000,000
Anti-Doping Activities	15,000,000
World Anti-Doping Agency	3,420,000
Model Acts Program	1,250,000
Community-Based Coalition Enhancement Grants (CARA Grants)	5,200,000
Policy Research	1,300,000
Performance Audits and Evaluation	500,000

U.S. Anti-Doping Agency.—The U.S. Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) manages the anti-doping program for all U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee recognized sports, which includes a program for testing athletes for performance-enhancing substances to ensure clean competition. The Committee encourages USADA to support additional research on the effects of cannabis on athletic performance, including whether marijuana use during the in-competition period delivers performance-enhancing effects, and to engage in efforts to change how cannabis is treated under the World Anti-Doping Code and World Anti-Doping Agency Prohibited List.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	1,000,000
Recommended in the bill	1,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Unanticipated Needs account enables the President to meet unanticipated exigencies in support of the national interest, security, or defense.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for Unanticipated Needs.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$8,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	13,700,000
Recommended in the bill	13,700,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+5,700,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Information Technology Oversight and Reform account supports efforts to make the Federal government's investments in information technology more efficient, secure, and effective.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $13,700,000 for information technology oversight activities.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$4,839,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	6,076,000
Recommended in the bill	6,076,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+1,237,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

These funds support the executive functions of the Office of the Vice President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $6,076,000 for the Office of the Vice President.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$311,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	321,000
Recommended in the bill	321,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+10,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Official Residence of the Vice President Operating Expenses account supports the care and operation of the Vice President's residence and supports equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, and services required to perform and discharge the Vice President's official duties, functions, and obligations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $321,000 for the Operating Expenses of the Vice President's residence.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 201. The Committee continues a provision permitting the transfer of not to exceed 10 percent of funds among various accounts within the Executive Office of the President, with advance approval of the Committee. The amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent.

Section 202. The Committee continues a provision requiring the OMB Director to include a statement of budgetary impact with any Executive Order or Presidential Memorandum issued or rescinded during fiscal year 2023 where the regulatory cost exceeds $100,000,000.

Section 203. The Committee continues a provision requiring the OMB Director to issue a memorandum to all Federal departments, agencies, and corporations directing compliance with title VII of this Act.

Section 204. The Committee continues and modifies a provision requiring OMB to permanently operate and maintain the system to make publicly available, in an automated fashion, all documents apportioning an appropriation including explanations of any footnotes for apportioned amounts (as that term is used in OMB Circular No. A–11), to publish all relevant delegations of apportionment authority, and to provide requested classified formation.

Section 205. The Committee includes a new provision requiring the Executive Office of the President to make contemporaneously available on a publicly available website a searchable, sortable, downloadable database of visitors to the White House, the Vice President's residence, or any other location at which the President or Vice President regularly conducts official business.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The funds in title III are for the operation and maintenance of United States Courts and include the salaries of judges, probation and pretrial services officers, public defenders, court clerks, law clerks, and other supporting personnel, as well as security costs, information technology, and other expenses of the Federal Judiciary. The Committee recommends a total of $8,574,373,000 in discretionary funding for the Judiciary in fiscal year 2023 which incorporates the Judiciary's spring re-estimate. This is a $587,247,000 increase above fiscal year 2022 levels.

In addition to direct appropriations, the Judiciary collects various fees and has certain multiyear funding authorities. The Judiciary uses these non-appropriated funds to offset its direct appropriation requirements. Consistent with prior year practices and section 608 of this Act, the Committee expects the Judiciary to submit a financial plan, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, allocating all sources of available funds including appropriations, fee collections, and carryover balances. This financial plan will be the baseline for purposes of reprogramming notification.

The Committee is concerned for the safety of all Judicial employees and with the number of recent attacks and threats made to members of the Judiciary. The Committee requests to be kept in-

formed of the security resources needed to protect the Third Branch of the Federal Government. The Committee is pleased to report that the bill fully funds the fiscal year 2023 budget request for the Judiciary Court Security account.

The Judiciary recently notified the Committee of their critical information technology and cybersecurity needs totaling $403 million. The Committee provides $128 million in fiscal year 2023 to fund the Judiciary's data center move and make investments in modernizing Judiciary's core systems. This funding supports the Judiciary's case management system and strengthens the detection and response efforts to proactively identify external and internal threats to Judiciary's information technology systems. The Committee looks forward to continued discussions on the incremental funding needed, milestones achieved on each priority, and outyear sustainment costs.

As the Judiciary collaborates with GAO and other stakeholders on various workplace studies, the Committee expects the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the Federal Judicial Center to provide regular and in-depth access to all necessary data requested by GAO and the National Academy of Public Administration in order for their reviews to be completed in a timely manner.

The Committee believes that the employees of the Judiciary deserve and should expect basic workplace rights that protect them from harassment, discrimination, and other forms of misconduct. The Judicial Conference is directed to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary on Judicial Conduct and Disability (JC&D) Act orders that result in a finding of misconduct for any judge no later than 30 days after an order of the relevant judicial council becomes final or, for those orders where review by the Judicial Conference's Committee on Judicial Conduct and Disability (JC&D Committee) has been requested, no later than 30 days after the JC&D Committee's review has been completed. The Committee urges the Judicial Conference to create a single, centralized webpage from which it is possible to access JC&D orders posted on each circuit website.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$98,338,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	107,153,000
Recommended in the bill	113,951,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+15,613,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+6,798,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $113,951,000 for fiscal year 2023 for the salaries and expenses of personnel and for the cost of operating the Supreme Court, excluding the care of the building and grounds. The Committee is pleased to provide $6,798,000 above the Supreme Court's request for security needs. The Committee includes language making $1,500,000 available until expended for information technology investments. The Committee directs the Court to include with its budget justification materials a report showing information technology carryover balances and describing expenditures

made in the previous fiscal year and planned expenditures in the budget year.

Supreme Court Live Audio and Video Access.—The Committee notes that providing Supreme Court arguments in real time via video would greatly expand the Court's accessibility to Americans and provide historic and educational value. As such, the Committee encourages the Supreme Court to permit video coverage of all open sessions of the Court unless allowing such coverage in any case would violate the due process of one or more of the parties in a case before the Court. Should a majority of Justices remain reluctant about video broadcasts of oral arguments, the Committee encourages the Court to continue providing the public with live audio access to its arguments, as it has done since May 2020.

Supreme Court Code of Conduct.—The Committee urges the Supreme Court to adopt a Code of Conduct applicable for the Justices. The Committee expects to be briefed on proposals for the adoption of a Code of Conduct within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Supreme Court Retention and Recruitment.—The Committee is pleased to provide funding for the Supreme Court's new initiative to create and implement a Supreme Court loan repayment and education assistance program for critical Supreme Court employees. This new program creates parity with the Capitol Police and Executive Branch agencies regarding recruitment and retention of police officers and other critical employees.

Supreme Court Security.—The Committee is committed to ensuring the Court's security requirements are fully funded. Justices and court staff should not be threatened with violence. While the Court's initial budget request proposed security enhancements of $4,986,000, the Court has identified an additional requirement of $6,798,000. The recommendation fully funds all security requirements identified by the Court. The Court is expected to keep the Committee informed of its security requirements and any changes in funding needs.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$14,434,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	33,512,000
Recommended in the bill	29,246,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+14,812,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−4,266,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $29,246,000 for Care of Buildings and Grounds, to remain available until expended. The Architect of the Capitol has responsibility for these functions and supervises the use of this appropriation.

Supreme Court Security.—The recommendation includes $2,800,000 for physical security upgrades, as requested. This is in addition to $4,200,000 provided in fiscal year 2022 for physical security upgrades.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$34,280,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	36,448,000
Recommended in the bill	36,735,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+2,455,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+287,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has exclusive national jurisdiction over a large number of diverse subject areas, including government contracts, patents, trademarks, Federal personnel, and veterans' benefits. The Committee recommends $36,735,000 for the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$20,600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	21,405,000
Recommended in the bill	21,260,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+660,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−145,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Court of International Trade has exclusive nationwide jurisdiction over civil actions against the United States and certain civil actions brought by the United States arising out of import transactions and administration and enforcement of the U.S. customs and international trade laws. The Committee recommends $21,260,000 for the United States Court of International Trade.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$5,580,052,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	5,973,325,000
Recommended in the bill	5,867,825,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+287,773,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−105,500,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $5,867,825,000 for the operations of the regional Courts of Appeals, District Courts, Bankruptcy Courts, the Court of Federal Claims, and probation and pretrial services offices.

In addition, the Committee recommends a reimbursement of $10,280,000 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund to cover expenses of the United States Court of Federal Claims associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$1,343,175,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	1,461,711,000
Recommended in the bill	1,409,211,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+66,036,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−52,500,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

This account provides funding for the operation of the Federal Public Defender and Community Defender organizations and for compensation and reimbursement of expenses of panel attorneys appointed pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act for representation in criminal cases. The Committee recommends $1,409,211,000 for Defender Services.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$32,603,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	45,677,000
Recommended in the bill	45,677,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+13,074,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	− − −

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $45,677,000 for payments to jurors and commissioners

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$704,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	785,589,000
Recommended in the bill	750,586,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+45,786,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−35,003,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $750,586,000 for Court Security to provide for necessary expenses of security and protective services in courtrooms and adjacent areas.

The recommendation fully funds the Judiciary's request for Court Security in this account and includes additional funds in section 307 of this Act to address courthouse security requirements. The Committee estimates the Judiciary will use $35,000,000 of funds provided in section 307 for court security requirements. The Committee is committed to ensure the Judiciary's security requirements are fully funded. Judges and court staff should not be threatened with violence.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$98,545,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	111,261,000
Recommended in the bill	105,700,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+7,155,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−5,561,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO) provides administrative and management support to the United States Courts, including the probation and bankruptcy systems. It also supports the Judicial Conference of the United States in determining Federal Judiciary policies, in developing methods to assist the courts to conduct business efficiently and economically, and in enhancing the use of information technology in the courts. The Committee recommends $105,700,000 for the AO.

The Committee directs the Administrative Office's Office of Judicial Integrity to continue to inform Congress in their annual Congressional budget on the challenges remaining to provide an exemplary workplace for every judge and every court employee.

Judiciary Materials.—The Committee continues to direct the Judiciary to include in their annual budget justification a report on the steps the AO is taking to ensure materials concerning pending legislation are consistent with both the Code of Conduct for United States Judges and the Code of Conduct for Judicial Employees.

Office of Compliance and Risk.—The Committee directs the Judiciary to submit a report concurrently with its fiscal year 2024 budget justification to Congress summarizing all judiciary audit results reported to the Judicial Conference Committee on Audits and Administrative Office Accountability for the period beginning in 2018 through the date of transmission of the report.

Sharing Best Practices.—The Committee encourages the Judiciary to share and implement best practices for the reduction of and responses to workplace misconduct. These include findings in the climate surveys and throughout the Judiciary.

Oversight over the Office of Judicial Integrity.—The Committee provides additional funding for the Office of Judicial Integrity to increase staff dedicated to providing confidential advice to judiciary staff on workplace issues, coordinating staff training programs, and ensuring consistency in workplace policies and protections across circuits. The Committee looks forward to receiving GAO's review of workplace misconduct in the Federal Judiciary and recommendations for how this office can help foster a better workplace environment for all Judicial employees.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$29,885,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	33,455,000
Recommended in the bill	34,261,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+4,376,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+806,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Federal Judicial Center (FJC) improves the management of Federal Judicial dockets and court administration through education for judges and staff and through research, evaluation, and planning assistance for the courts and the Judicial Conference. The Committee recommends $34,261,000 for the FJC.

Education and Training of Judges.—The Committee recognizes the importance of national security considerations in reviewing bankruptcy and investment transactions, and encourages the FJC to educate bankruptcy judges on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States process and how bankruptcy court decisions impact this process and national security. The Committee looks forward to the submission of the report required by House Report 117–79 on the FJC's plans to incorporate national security considerations into bankruptcy judge educational activities.

Workplace Misconduct Report.—The Committee directs the Federal Judicial Center to contract with the National Academy of Public Administration, entering into independent partnership to assist the FJC with its efforts to conduct workplace surveys of the judiciary, collect and analyze organizational process and employee engagement data, and coordinate best workplace practices across the Judiciary. The study should also explore options to institutionalize such capacity within the Judiciary to ensure continued and consistent attention to these matters in the future. The recommendation includes $1,000,000 for this purpose and directs that the study begin within 60 days of enactment of this Act. The FJC is invited to coordinate with the Office of Judicial Integrity during this study. The National Academy of Public Administration and the FJC shall submit the results of the study no later than one year after the study contract is executed and submit the results to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$20,564,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	21,892,000
Recommended in the bill	21,641,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+1,077,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−251,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The purpose of the U.S. Sentencing Commission is to establish, review, and revise sentencing guidelines, policies, and practices for the Federal criminal justice system. The Commission is also required to monitor the operation of the guidelines and to identify and report necessary changes to Congress. The Committee recommends $21,641,000 for the Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 301. The Committee continues language to permit funds for salaries and expenses to be available for employment of experts and consultant services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Section 302. The Committee continues language that permits up to five percent of any appropriation made available for fiscal year 2023 to be transferred between Judiciary appropriations provided that no appropriation shall be decreased by more than five percent or increased by more than ten percent by any such transfer except in certain circumstances. In addition, the language provides that any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of the accompanying bill and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in those sections.

Section 303. The Committee continues language authorizing not to exceed $11,000 to be used for official reception and representation expenses incurred by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Section 304. The Committee continues language through fiscal year 2023 regarding the delegation of authority to the Judiciary for contracts for repairs of less than $100,000.

Section 305. The Committee continues language to authorize a court security pilot program.

Section 306. The Committee continues language to extend temporary judgeships in the districts of Alabama-Northern, Arizona, California Central, Florida-Southern, Hawaii, Kansas, Missouri Eastern, New Mexico, North Carolina Western, and Texas Eastern.

Section 307. The Committee includes new language providing an additional $128,000,000 to improve Judicial security, Judiciary IT, and cybersecurity.

Section 308. The Committee includes new language creating a retention and recruitment program for critical Supreme Court employees.

TITLE IV—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$40,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	20,000,000
Recommended in the bill	40,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+20,000,000

The Resident Tuition Support program, also known as the D.C. Tuition Assistance Grant program, provides up to $10,000 annually for undergraduate District students to address the difference between in-state and out-of-state tuition rates and makes it possible for them to attend eligible four-year public universities and colleges nationwide. Grants of up to $2,500 per year are available for students to attend private universities and colleges in the D.C. metropolitan area, private Historically Black Colleges and Universities nationwide, and public two-year community colleges nationwide.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $40,000,000 for the Resident Tuition Support program. The District of Columbia can contribute local funds to this program and is authorized to prioritize applications based on income and need if there is demand for the program beyond the available level of Federal funds.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR EMERGENCY PLANNING AND SECURITY COSTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$25,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	30,000,000
Recommended in the bill	30,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $30,000,000 for emergency planning and security costs and additional costs incurred by the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$257,591,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	295,588,000
Recommended in the bill	295,588,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+37,997,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

Under the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, the Federal government is required to finance the District of Columbia Courts. This Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts funds the operations of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Superior Court, Court System, and Capital Improvement Program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $295,588,000 for operation of the District of Columbia Courts.

The amount recommended by the Committee includes $15,055,000 for the Court of Appeals, $140,973,000 for the Superior Court, $88,290,000 for the Court System, and $51,270,000 for capital improvements to courthouse facilities. Funds for capital improvements are provided to improve life safety compliance, conduct general repair projects and upgrades, and move the various court offices into owned space and out of leased space.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$46,005,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	46,005,000
Recommended in the bill	46,005,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The District of Columbia Courts appoint and compensate attorneys to represent persons who are financially unable to obtain such representation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $46,005,000 for Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts. The recommendation includes a one-time rescission of $22,000,000 million in unobligated balances from Defender Services.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$286,426,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	281,516,000
Recommended in the bill	281,516,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	−4,910,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	− − −

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) for the District of Columbia is an independent Federal agency created by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997. CSOSA acquired operational responsibilities for the former District agencies in charge of probation and parole and houses the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia within its framework.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $281,516,000 for CSOSA. Of the amounts provided, $204,579,000 is for Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration and $76,937,000 is for pretrial services. The recommendation includes $7,798,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for the costs associated with relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices, and related facilities for CSOSA and $998,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for the costs associated with a replacement lease and relocation of the Pretrial Services Agency.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$52,598,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	53,629,000
Recommended in the bill	53,629,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+1,031,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	− − −

The Public Defender Service (PDS) for the District of Columbia is an independent organization authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997. PDS's purpose is to provide legal representation services within the District of Columbia justice system.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $53,629,000 for PDS for the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$2,150,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	2,450,000
Recommended in the bill	2,450,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+300,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) provides a forum for District of Columbia and Federal law enforcement to identify criminal justice issues and solutions and improve the coordination of their efforts. In addition, the CJCC developed and maintains the Justice Integrated Information System, which provides for the seamless sharing of information with Federal and local law enforcement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $2,450,000 to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$618,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	630,000
Recommended in the bill	630,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+12,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

This appropriation provides funding for two judicial commissions. The first is the Judicial Nomination Commission (JNC), which recommends a panel of three candidates to the President for each judicial vacancy in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and Superior Court. From the panel selected by the JNC, the President nominates a person for each vacancy and submits his or her name for confirmation to the Senate. The second commission is the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure (CJDT), which has jurisdiction over all judges of the Court of Appeals and Superior Court to determine whether a judge's conduct warrants disciplinary action and whether involuntary retirement of a judge for health reasons is warranted. In addition, the CJDT conducts evaluations of judges seeking reappointment and judges who retire and wish to continue service as a senior judge.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $330,000 for the CJDT and $300,000 for the JNC.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$52,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	52,500,000
Recommended in the bill	52,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Scholarships for Opportunity and Results (SOAR) Act, as reauthorized in P.L. 116–94, authorizes funds to be evenly divided

between District of Columbia Public Schools, Public Charter Schools, and Opportunity Scholarships.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $52,500,000 for school improvement. Based on the statutory funding formula, $17,500,000 is provided for District of Columbia Public Schools, $17,500,000 is provided for Public Charter Schools, and $17,500,000 is provided for Opportunity Scholarships. The Committee also retains bill language requiring schools participating in the SOAR program to certify compliance with Federal civil rights and special education laws.

In the fiscal year 2022 budget request for the District of Columbia, the Administration indicated that they planned to phase out the Opportunity Scholarship Program in fiscal year 2023 and that they would submit a road map for the phase out. However, there was no phase out plan submitted with the fiscal year 2023 budget request. In fiscal year 2024 the Committee expects a phase out plan to be submitted. Therefore, the Committee directs the District of Columbia, in consultation with the nonprofit corporation that administers the D.C. Opportunity Scholarship Program, to submit a plan within 180 days of enactment of this Act that ensures that students currently participating in the program are allowed to complete their education at their current school and also ensures that no new students are admitted to the program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	600,000
Recommended in the bill	600,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program pays for a tuition assistance program for guard members.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $600,000. The Committee acknowledges the unique role of the D.C. National Guard in addressing emergencies that may occur as a result of the presence of the Federal government.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$4,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	5,000,000
Recommended in the bill	5,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

Currently, two percent of the population of the District of Columbia has been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. This percentage surpasses the generally accepted definition of an epidemic, which is one percent of the population.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $5,000,000 for testing, education, and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$8,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	8,000,000
Recommended in the bill	8,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority supports the D.C. Clean Rivers Project, which is designed to reduce combined sewer overflows to the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers and Rock Creek.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of $8,000,000 for implementation of the D.C. Clean Rivers project.

TITLE V—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$3,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	3,465,000
Recommended in the bill	3,465,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+65,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) is an independent agency that studies Federal administrative procedures and processes to recommend improvements to the President, Congress, and other agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $3,465,000 for ACUS.

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) was established under title X of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (P.L. 111–203) as a bureau under the Federal Reserve System. The Act consolidated authorities previously shared by seven Federal agencies under Federal consumer protection laws in the CFPB and provided CFPB with additional authorities to conduct rulemaking, supervision, and enforcement with respect to Federal consumer financial laws. Funding required to support the CFPB's operations are obtained from transfers from the Federal Reserve System.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee strongly supports the CFPB's work to empower and protect consumers by regulating offerings of consumer financial products and enforcing violations of consumer financial laws and regulations. The Committee directs CFPB to take aggressive action to protect consumers, including those negatively affected by the COVID–19 pandemic.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$139,050,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	195,500,000
Recommended in the bill	166,300,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+27,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−29,200,000

The Consumer Product Safety Act of 1972 established the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), an independent Federal regulatory agency, to reduce the risk of injury associated with consumer products.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $166,300,000 for the CPSC. The CPSC has been chronically underfunded in recent years. The recommendation includes a significant increase to address unfunded priorities identified by the CPSC in prior years, including increased import surveillance, expanded hazard identification capability, and increased Internet surveillance for dangerous products.

The recommendation includes $2,500,000 for the Virginia Graeme Baker (VGB) Grant Program and the associated administrative costs to reduce the number of injuries and deaths associated with pools and spas.

Pool Safely.—The Committee commends the CPSC for continuing to provide resources for the national and grassroots "Pool Safely" campaign, a safety information and education program designed to reduce child drownings and near drowning injuries and maintain a zero-fatality rate for drain entrapments. This multifaceted initiative includes consumer and industry education efforts, press events, partnerships, outreach, and advertising. The Committee expects the CPSC to increase funding for the "Pool Safely" campaign above the fiscal year 2022 levels.

VGB Grant Program Facilitation.—The CPSC is directed to include in its VGB Grant Program solicitation explicit language indicating that some aspects of the grant proposal may be achieved by contracting with other entities, including civic organizations.

Illegal Aerial Fireworks.—The Committee remains concerned about ongoing consumer protection issues posed by illegal aerial fireworks. The Committee expects to receive the report requested in House Report 117–79 adopted by Public Law 117–103, on its investigation of the importation and shipment of illegal aerial fireworks and recommendations for stopping their importation and shipment and educating the public about their danger.

Nanotechnology and Crumb Rubber.—The Committee directs the CPSC to continue to conduct applied research on exposure to poten-

tial chronic hazards related to nanotechnology in consumer products and crumb rubber (artificial field turf and playgrounds). In addition, as part of the Healthy Children initiative and in coordination with other relevant Federal agencies, the CPSC is directed to continue to conduct a hazard analysis and quantitative risk assessments on crumb rubber to determine whether crumb rubber may be "hazardous," as defined in the Federal Hazardous Substances Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Section 501. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule on recreational off-highway vehicles until a study is completed by the National Academy of Sciences.

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$20,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	30,087,000
Recommended in the bill	34,087,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+14,087,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+4,000,000

The Election Assistance Commission (EAC) is a bipartisan Federal commission that helps election officials administer and voters participate in elections. Established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), the EAC distributes, administers, and audits HAVA funds, serves as the Nation's clearinghouse for information on election administration, conducts the Election Administration and Voting Survey and other studies, develops the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines, accredits testing laboratories and certifies voting systems, and administers the National Mail Voter Registration Form in accordance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $34,087,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the EAC, of which $1,500,000 shall be made available to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for election reform activities authorized under HAVA. In addition, the recommendation includes $4,000,000 for the Help America Vote College Program.

The Committee supports outreach and investments to promote full and active participation in the election process and protect the right to vote for all Americans.

Support to Local Election Jurisdictions.—The Committee urges the EAC to increase outreach and trainings to local election jurisdictions, with particular attention to those jurisdictions which are consistently last to report polling data for Federal elections.

Election Cybersecurity Support.—The Committee is concerned with the threat of election meddling from state and non-state actors through cyberattacks on election and voter registration systems. The Committee urges the EAC to work with NIST and the

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to strengthen coordination with and outreach to State and local election officials on cybersecurity best practices.

Survivor Safety in Voting.—The Committee recognizes that survivors of intimate-partner violence and sexual assault may choose to not register to vote because their personally identifiable information may be released or accessed in voter registration databases. Several states have established voter privacy programs that enable survivors of domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, trafficking, and dating violence to keep their personally identifiable information, such as a home address, confidential. The Committee directs EAC to publish guidance for states on how to advance the privacy and safety of survivors when registering to vote or casting a ballot, including best practices for establishing voter privacy programs. Such guidance shall be written in consultation with organizations with expertise in intimate-partner violence and sexual assault and technology safety, including culturally specific programs.

ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$75,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –*
Recommended in the bill	400,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+325,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+400,000,000

*The budget request proposes legislation to provide $10,000,000,000 in mandatory funding, to be expended over 10 years, to support state and local election infrastructure through formula grants administered by EAC.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $400,000,000 for Election Security Grants.

The bill requires States to use payments to replace direct-recording electronic (DRE) voting machines with voting systems that require the use of an individual, durable, voter-verified paper ballot, marked by the voter by hand or through the use of a non-tabulating ballot marking device or system, and made available for inspection and verification by the voter before the vote is cast and counted. Funds shall only be available to a State or local election jurisdiction for further election security improvements after a State has submitted a certification to the EAC that all DRE voting machines have been or are in the process of being replaced.

Funds shall be available to States for the following activities to improve the security of elections for Federal office: implementing a post-election, risk-limiting audit system that provides a high level of confidence in the accuracy of the final vote tally; maintaining or upgrading election-related computer systems, including voter registration systems, to address cyber vulnerabilities identified through DHS scans or similar assessments of existing election systems; facilitating cyber and risk mitigation training for State and local election officials; implementing established cybersecurity best practices for election systems; and other priority activities and investments identified by the EAC, in consultation with DHS, to improve election security. The EAC shall define in the Notice of Grant Award the eligible investments and activities for which grant funds may be used by the States. The EAC shall review all proposed in-

vestments to ensure funds are used for the purposes set forth in the Notice of Grant Award.

The bill also requires that not less than 67 percent of the payment made to a State be allocated in cash or in-kind to local government entities responsible for the administration of elections for Federal office. Further, the bill requires States to submit quarterly financial reports and annual progress reports to the EAC.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$381,950,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	390,192,000
Recommended in the bill	390,192,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+8,242,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The mission of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is to implement and enforce the Communications Act of 1934 and assure the availability of high-quality communications services for all Americans.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $390,192,000 for the FCC, to be derived from offsetting collections. The Committee also includes a cap of $132,231,000 for the administration of spectrum auctions.

Broadband Maps.—The Committee has provided significant funding for implementation of the Broadband DATA Act (P.L. 116–130) and remains highly interested in the FCC's progress in meeting the requirements of the Act. The FCC is directed to provide an updated spend plan and status report on Broadband Data Act spending no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, including an updated timeline for release of the broadband maps required by the Act.

Spectrum Coordination.—The Committee remains concerned about ongoing, public disputes among Federal agencies that disrupt spectrum reallocation initiatives, harm efforts to deploy new commercial wireless technologies, and undermine U.S. competitiveness with peer nations. The Committee is encouraged that the FCC and National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) have launched a new Spectrum Coordination Initiative to improve Federal coordination on spectrum management issues, including committing to update the 20-year Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies. The Committee expects the FCC to take further action to help eliminate the potential for future interagency spectrum disputes, including promptly implementing the relevant recommendations from the GAO report entitled "Spectrum Management: Agencies Should Strengthen Collaborative Mechanisms and Processes to Address Potential Interference" (GAO–21–474), developing engineering tools and techniques to resolve disputes in an evidence-based manner, and working with agencies to implement receiver hardening and other techniques to mitigate out-of-band interference concerns.

Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act.—The Committee looks forward to reviewing the final funding allocations for

the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act Reimbursement Program and notes that the FCC has a statutory obligation to disburse funds first to approved applicants that have 2,000,000 or fewer customers for removal and replacement of covered communications equipment.

Mobile Services.—The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) provides substantial resources to improve broadband coverage throughout the country. Given the resources provided by IIJA, the FCC should evaluate Universal Service Fund (USF) program plans to ensure that future USF funding is not duplicative of the IIJA program or other Federal broadband funding initiatives. The USF funding should address the most pressing unfunded needs in unserved and underserved communities, such as access to mobile 5G services.

Broadband Access.—The Committee believes that deployment of broadband in rural and economically disadvantaged areas is a driver of economic development, jobs, and new educational opportunities. The Committee supports FCC efforts to judiciously allocate USF funds for these areas.

Territorial Access to Broadband.—The Committee is concerned about disparities in access to communications services on Tribal lands and in territories. The Committee encourages the FCC to implement policies to increase broadband access and adoption in these areas. The Committee commends the FCC's work in establishing the Uniendo, a Puerto Rico Fund, and the Connect U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) Fund to make additional USF funding available to rebuild fixed and mobile voice and broadband networks damaged in the 2017 hurricane season. In September 2019, the FCC approved $950,000,000 in Stage 2 funding to improve, expand, and harden communications networks in Puerto Rico and the USVI. In the U.S. Virgin Islands, the FCC is allocating more than $180,000,000 over ten years in support fixed networks, and $4,000,000 over three years for mobile networks. The Committee supports these efforts and urges the FCC to expeditiously move forward with its funding commitments under these programs.

Tribal Access to Broadband.—The Committee urges the FCC to responsibly and efficiently take action to increase access to broadband on Tribal lands and supports consultation with Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and entities related to Hawaiian home lands to help close the digital divide. The FCC is encouraged to use all available resources to increase funding for consultation with Federally recognized Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, and entities related to Hawaiian homelands; other work by the Office of Native Affairs and Policy (ONAP); and associated work from other bureaus and offices in support of ONAP. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee requests that the FCC provide a report on its efforts to support Tribal access to broadband, including efforts to help Tribes implement broadband services using 2.5 GHz spectrum and utilize the Emergency Broadband Benefit and the Affordable Connectivity Program.

School Broadband.—The Committee believes that access to broadband is an important factor in student success in school. The coronavirus pandemic highlighted this issue, but it will continue for many students even after full-time remote learning ends. The

Committee notes that Congress established a $7,171,000,000 Emergency Connectivity Fund in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117–2) to help address this issue. The Committee directs the FCC to evaluate new or existing programs that could be used to permanently extend telecommunications and information services to students at locations other than schools and libraries. The Committee directs the FCC to provide a briefing on implementation of the Emergency Connectivity Fund and any findings from its evaluations no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

Emergency Alert System.—The Committee recognizes the important role that the Emergency Alert System and emergency warnings play in averting loss of life during disasters and other emergencies. The Committee directs the FCC, which is responsible for creating standards and procedures for these systems, to ensure Emergency Alert System messages, emergency warnings, and other similar alerts are provided to the public in English, Spanish, and any other language deemed necessary in a geographic area whenever appropriate to help prevent loss of life during emergencies.

6 GHz.—The Committee continues to hear concerns about the potential for harmful interference to important public safety and critical infrastructure communications systems within the 6 GHz band. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the FCC is directed to brief the Committee on the Commission's engineering analysis leading to its decision concerning the use of the 6 GHz band and detail how the FCC will ensure that incumbents are properly protected from harmful interference.

Cybersecurity Certification and Labeling.—The Committee encourages the FCC's Office of Engineering and Technology to begin assessing existing cybersecurity certifications pertinent to critical infrastructure and to develop further informational and technological resources, as needed, to inform consumer and critical infrastructure owner and operator purchasing decisions for secure information and communications technologies.

Citizens Broadband Radio Service.—The Committee directs the FCC to study and support innovative pilot programs to increase student access to technology through the Citizens Broadband Radio Service, to determine if effective models may be scaled up.

Rural Telehealth Initiative.—The Committee supports the Memorandum of Understanding entered into on August 31, 2020, establishing a Rural Telehealth Initiative among the Department of Health and Human Services, the FCC, and the Department of Agriculture. Together, this important initiative can leverage expertise from each respective agency and improve collaboration among entities tasked with addressing rural telehealth access. This initiative recognizes the unique problems facing rural Americans that need access to critical care services through telehealth platforms. Agencies involved in this initiative should prioritize opportunities to continue the expansion of telehealth services, close the digital divide, and not leave rural communities behind.

Broadcaster Relocation.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) provided an additional $1,000,000,000 over two years to the TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund to reimburse channel relocation service and equipment costs incurred by the broadcast industry, as well as to provide financial assistance to FM stations, TV translators, and low-power stations. The Committee is aware of

concerns about funds available to broadcasters to repack stations and is monitoring this issue closely. Both broadcasters and entities who purchased spectrum rights participated in good faith to make the incentive auction successful. The Committee supported FCC's administration of the incentive auction and expects the FCC to take into careful consideration any participating entity's concerns. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the FCC shall provide a report detailing the total amount of funding provided and requested by each category of eligible recipient.

Digital Literacy.—The Committee notes that closing the digital divide is critical to economic growth and reductions in inequality. As digital platforms grow in scope and vital services such as healthcare and education move online, all communities must be digitally literate and have the skills to access essential online services. The Committee directs the FCC, in collaboration with the Departments of Commerce and Education, to study the state of digital literacy in the United States, including efforts by state and local governments to increase digital literacy. The FCC is directed to report to Congress, within one year of enactment of this Act, on how the Federal government can improve and maintain digital literacy in the United States.

Robocalls.—The Committee remains concerned about the rapidly growing problem of robocalls and understands that the FCC receives more consumer complaints about robocalls than any other single issue. The FCC is directed to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act detailing the status of implementation of the TRACED Act (P.L. 116–105).

Robocall Penalty Collection.—The Committee is aware of significant delays in collecting and enforcing financial penalties levied under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) and is concerned that these fines serve as an insufficient deterrent to potential TCPA violators. The Committee urges the FCC to regularly discuss collections of these fines with the Department of Justice to ensure timely collection and to report to the Committee every three months after enactment of this Act on the status of collected and uncollected penalties.

USF Contribution Reform.—In recognition of the rapidly changing communications industry landscape, the Committee believes it is imperative that the FCC work with the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service on recommendations for USF modernization, including contribution reform to ensure the long-term sustainability and viability of the USF programs and resolve inequities in the current contributions structure.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Section 510. The Committee continues and modifies a provision extending an exemption from the Antideficiency Act for the USF.

Section 511. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the FCC from changing rules governing the USF regarding single connection or primary line restrictions.

Section 512. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the FCC from taking any action against businesses that include advertisements for cannabis in areas where it is legal statewide.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$46,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	47,500,000
Recommended in the bill	47,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

Funding for the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is provided pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1105(a)(25), which requires a separate appropriation for each OIG established under section 11(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $47,500,000 from the Deposit Insurance Fund and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Resolution Fund to finance the OIG.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$74,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	81,674,000
Recommended in the bill	81,674,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+7,174,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) administers the disclosure of campaign finance information, enforces limitations on contributions and expenditures, and performs other tasks related to Federal elections.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $81,674,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FEC.

The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office to revisit and update the report entitled "Campaign Finance Reform: Experiences of Two States That Offered Full Public Funding for Political Candidates" (GAO–10–390), to account for data and experiences in selected states and localities that have established systems of public funding over the last five election cycles.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$27,398,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	31,762,000
Recommended in the bill	31,762,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+4,364,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

Established by title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) serves as a neutral arbiter in the labor activities of non-postal Federal employees, De-

partments and agencies, and Federal unions on matters outlined in the Act, including collective bargaining and the settlement of disputes. Establishment of the FLRA gives full recognition to the role of the Federal government as an employer. Under the Foreign Service Act of 1980, the FLRA also addresses similar issues affecting Foreign Service personnel by providing staff support for the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel and the Foreign Service Labor Relations Board.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $31,762,000 for the FLRA.

FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT STEERING COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	10,262,000
Recommended in the bill	10,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	–262,000

This account funds the authorized activities of the Environmental Review Improvement Fund and the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (FPISC). The FPISC leads ongoing government-wide efforts to modernize the Federal permitting and review process for major infrastructure projects and works with Federal agency partners to implement and oversee adherence to the statutory requirements set forth in the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the FPISC.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$376,530,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	490,000,000
Recommended in the bill	490,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+113,470,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The mission of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to enforce various Federal antitrust and consumer protection laws. Appropriations for both the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the FTC are partially financed by Hart-Scott-Rodino Act premerger filing fees. The FTC's appropriation is also partially offset by Do-Not-Call registry fees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $490,000,000 for the FTC. The Congressional Budget Office estimates $190,000,000 of collections from Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger filing fees and $20,000,000 of collections from Do-Not-Call fees, which partially offset the appropriation requirement for this account.

The Committee is highly concerned by increasing instances of fraudulent or deceptive data collection practices and other violations of consumer protection laws, as well as by increasing concentration in technology and other markets. The Committee provides the FTC with additional resources to increase both its enforcement of antitrust statutes and its capacity to investigate unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent business practices.

Fraudulent Calls to Seniors.—The Committee notes that there has been a significant uptick in fraudulent telephone calls to seniors from people claiming to represent the Social Security Administration. In many cases, these callers are spoofing the actual Social Security hotline number, making it appear as if they are calling from the Social Security hotline. The Committee urges the FTC to prioritize investigations into robocalls that attempt to defraud senior citizens.

Fraudulent Health Care Calls.—The Committee is aware of the growing practice of robocallers attempting to commit financial fraud by targeting health care providers and patients. In some cases, callers use a spoofed number, making it appear as if they are calling from a hospital or physician's office, and seek to obtain sensitive health-related or finance-related information about patients. In other cases, callers posing as agents of the Department of Justice or relevant credentialing authorities contact hospitals, questioning the licensing of physicians working at the hospital. These practices pose a direct threat to patients and providers, and they undermine the integrity and trust that are vital components of the patient-physician and patient-hospital relationship. The Committee directs the FTC to prioritize investigations into robocalls that attempt to defraud patients, physicians, hospitals, and other health care stakeholders.

Unproven Stem Cell Products.—The Committee commends the FTC for its recent enforcement actions against companies making deceptive health claims about the safety and efficacy of unapproved, unproven stem cell products and cellular therapies. Unproven stem cell products and cellular therapies have put many patients at risk and resulted in patients being blinded, paralyzed, and infected with dangerous pathogens. However, despite these enforcement actions, the number of businesses marketing unapproved therapies continues to grow. The Committee encourages the FTC to continue to prioritize enforcement actions against companies making deceptive and unproven health claims regarding the safety and efficacy of unapproved stem cell-based products and cellular therapies. Further, the Committee encourages the FTC to continue to coordinate with the Food and Drug Administration to optimize its enforcement and consumer education activities. The FTC shall provide a report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act on the enforcement actions taken in these areas in the past two years.

Cryptocurrency.—Cryptocurrencies are digital assets that use cryptography to secure or verify transactions. They are not created by a government or central bank, but they can be exchanged for U.S. dollars or other government-backed currencies. As consumer interest in cryptocurrencies has grown, so have scams such as deceptive investment and business opportunities, bait-and-switch schemes, and deceptively marketed mining machines. The Com-

mittee encourages the FTC to work with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), other financial regulators, consumer groups, law enforcement, research organizations, and other public and private stakeholders to identify and investigate fraud related to cryptocurrencies market and discuss methods to empower and protect consumers. The Committee recommends that the FTC increase its engagement with stakeholders on this issue and that the FTC promptly publish any public education or consumer protection best practices developed from its activities on its website. The Committee requests the FTC, in coordination with the SEC, brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on its engagement with stakeholders on this issue.

False Arrests.—The Committee is deeply concerned by recent reports that rental car companies have contributed to false arrests of customers by wrongfully reporting customers to law enforcement for vehicle theft due to failed corporate recordkeeping. Moreover, rental car companies have then failed to correct their false reports when confronted with evidence to the contrary. The Committee directs the FTC to swiftly investigate this egregious failure, which can have life-changing consequences for consumers, and implement a plan to protect consumers from these false arrests.

Consumer Right to Repair.—The Committee is aware of the FTC's ongoing work examining how manufacturers, particularly mobile phone and car manufacturers, may limit repairs by consumers and repair shops, and how those limitations may increase costs, limit choice, and impact consumers' rights under the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act. Increasingly, manufacturers are exploiting their access to consumers' telematics data while limiting those same consumers from accessing their own data or from sharing such access with independent repair shops. Following up on the "Nixing the Fix" report, the Committee directs the FTC to prioritize investigations and enforcement efforts that protect consumers from unfair acts limiting competition, specifically stemming from manufacturers' control over telematics systems.

Online Misinformation.—The Committee is concerned about a lack of digital literacy and poor public understanding of emerging technologies that allow for the manipulation of digital content. The Committee directs the FTC to consult with the Department of Education, the Commerce Department, the Federal Communications Commission, and other agencies as appropriate, and brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act with recommendations for programs or initiatives that could help educate consumers about the potential harm caused by disinformation, misinformation, and deepfakes, or help certify the authenticity and provenance of online content. The Committee also expects the FTC to increase its Spanish-focused online literacy education in these areas to ensure that Americans who primary language is Spanish can also benefit from the FTC's efforts.

Non-Compete Agreements.—The Committee is concerned that the overuse of non-compete agreements is detrimental to workers in many sectors. The Committee directs the FTC to research this issue and determine whether a rule restricting the use of non-compete clauses in employment contracts might be appropriate. The FTC is directed to brief the Committee on this issue within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Pharmacy Benefit Manager (PBM) Study.—The Committee was disappointed that the FTC did not advance its proposal to issue orders to study the competitive impact of large pharmacy benefit managers' contractual provisions, reimbursement adjustments, and other practices affecting drug prices for patients, including those practices that may disadvantage specialty and other types of pharmacies. The Committee is concerned that some PBMs may have a conflict of interest when they control which pharmacies patients can access, the reimbursement that non-affiliated (or owned) pharmacies will receive, and rebate practices that increase patient out-of-pocket costs. The Committee urges the FTC to proceed expeditiously with a "6(b) Study on Pharmacy Benefit Managers" (PBMs) Relationship with Affiliated and Independent Pharmacies," and to examine these issues closely, providing recommendations to Congress and the Administration. The 6(b) Study on PBMs should examine contractual practices like inflation payments or other rebate-like fees, policies affecting network participation by non-affiliated and non-owned pharmacies, pharmacy certification and accreditation requirements, post-sale pharmacy price concessions or other pharmacy fee adjustments, pharmacy performance evaluations and related payment adjustments, practices affecting drug prices like determinations on whether a drug is brand or generic, and Direct or Indirect Remuneration effects on patient cost-sharing, among other considerations.

Plant-Based Products.—The Committee is aware of the ongoing debate around plant-based labels and the use of traditional meat, dairy, and egg terminology. The Committee encourages the FTC to work with the Food and Drug Administration on labeling requirements to ensure that consumers have clear, accurate information about plant-based food products.

Children's Privacy.—The Committee notes ongoing concerns about potential violations of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) as a result of the significant increase in online activity by children during the COVID–19 pandemic, including concerns from the White House, States, and civil society, and looks forward to the report on COPPA enforcement required by House Report 117–79. The Committee is encouraged by the FTC's aggressive use of its statutory enforcement authorities to examine and remedy alleged violations of the COPPA Rule, including the recent actions related to Kurbo, Recolor, and OpenX. The Committee urges the FTC to prioritize investigations into potential violations of the COPPA rule, to continue to require the destruction or deletion of models or algorithms that incorporate inappropriately collected information, and to examine other authorities that might allow the FTC to better protect the privacy of children.

Exploitation of Native Language and Culture.—The Committee is concerned about the inauthentic use of native language and culture for marketing, which can harm economic opportunities for native producers and denigrate native education efforts. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee requests the FTC report to the Committee with recommendations for actions under the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act or other mechanisms to help address this issue.

Combating Online Hate.—The Committee is concerned with the vast amounts of racist and sexist hate experienced by users of on-

line platforms. The Committee encourages the FTC to identify policies and provide recommendations that can help protect Americans from hate and abuse on online platforms.

Disorder Treatment Services.—The Committee is concerned about the growing prevalence of unfair or deceptive marketing practices with respect to substance use disorder treatment service providers. The Committee directs the FTC to report within 180 days of enactment of this Act on current trends of deceptive representation by treatment service providers regarding the cost, price, efficacy, performance, benefit, risk, or safety of opioid treatment programs or products, as well as the FTC's actions to enforce relevant regulations to prevent these types of abuses.

Retail Grocery Industry.—The Committee is concerned about trade promotion practices in the retail grocery industry. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the FTC is directed to report to the Committee and post online a study of trade promotion, category captain, and online retail practices in the grocery retail industry, building on any relevant findings that may be reported from the FTC inquiry into supply chain disruptions. The Committee further requests that the report include any findings regarding retailers' in-store and online trade promotion, category management, and personalized data use practices.

HSR Aggregation.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Improvements Act in protecting consumers from anticompetitive behavior. The Committee, however, is concerned about the FTC's recent rulemaking related to aggregation requirements for HSR filings that would apply to registered investment companies. Mutual funds, including those managed by a common investment adviser, are by law separate entities with independent investment objectives and strategies that are wholly owned by respective fund shareholders. Requiring the aggregation of holdings across multiple funds that share a common adviser and other entities may lead to arbitrary investment caps, increased costs to funds due to additional HSR filings, and index fund tracking errors due to the required pause in carrying out transactions, among other unintended effects. This will impair the ability of funds to meet their shareholders' investment objectives. The Committee expects the FTC to carefully review the record in the rulemaking and address significant stakeholder concerns before taking further action on this issue.

Contact Lenses.—The Committee supports maintaining longstanding regulation and oversight of the contact lens marketplace, including via the recently finalized Contact Lens Rule. The Committee supports the FTC's efforts to enforce the Rule's verification requirements, particularly related to new online market entrants.

Health Information Privacy.—The Committee is concerned by reports of app developers, data brokers, and re-sellers that are collecting and selling personal health information and geolocation information related to health services. The collection and sale of this private information risks substantial harm to consumers, including health and safety injuries. The Committee directs the FTC to investigate reports and instances of such practices to the maximum extent of its authorities, issue warning letters to entities engaged in the collection and sale of this information as appropriate, and dedicate enforcement resources to address these urgent issues.

Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the FTC shall report to the Committee on actions the FTC has taken to address these practices in the past two years, an assessment of the extent of these practices, and any legislative recommendations that might help mitigate harms to consumers. Additionally, the Committee expects the fiscal year 2024 budget request for the FTC to include dedicated resources for investigating and responding to instances in which health-related information and location data is collected and sold by data brokers.

Food Marketing.—The Committee is concerned about the growing rate of childhood and adolescent obesity and the food industry's marketing practices for these populations. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs FTC to report on the marketing activities and expenditures of the food industry targeted toward children and adolescents. The report should update topics in previous expenditure reports and focus on three new priorities including targeted food and beverage marketing to children and adolescents of color, digital food and beverage marketing and data practices targeting children and adolescents regardless of platform type, and food and beverage marketing on educational technology platforms. The Committee further directs the FTC to publicly post this report on the FTC website.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Committee continues several reporting requirements for the General Services Administration (GSA) for fiscal year 2023 and includes new spending priorities.

Takings and Exchanges.—Using existing statutory authorities, GSA has been working to dispose of properties that no longer meet the needs of Federal agencies in exchange for assets of like value. Some of these exchanges are very complex in nature and involve multi-year, multi-party, and multi-billion-dollar contracts. GSA also has the statutory authority to take properties. The Committee believes that, in some instances, employing such authorities can result in savings to the taxpayer when appropriately executed. In order to provide increased transparency and keep the Committee informed, the Administrator is directed to report to the Committee not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter on the use of these authorities. The report shall include a description of all takings and exchange actions that occurred or were considered during the most recently completed quarter of the fiscal year, including the costs, benefits, and risks for each action. The report shall also include the planned or considered use of takings and exchange authorities during the remainder of the fiscal year, including the costs, benefits, and risks of each action.

Spending Report.—Within 50 days of the end of each quarter, GSA is directed to submit a spending report to the Committee. The reports shall include actual obligations incurred and estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year for each appropriation in the Federal Buildings Fund and regular discretionary appropriations. The reports must also include obligations by object class, program, project, and activity.

State of the Portfolio.—Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee a report on the state of the Public Buildings Service real estate portfolio for fiscal

year 2022. The content included in the report shall be comparable to the tabular information provided in past State of the Portfolio reports, including, but not limited to, the number of leases; the number of buildings; amount of square feet, revenue, expenses by type, and vacant space; top customers by square feet and annual rent; and completed new construction, completed major repairs and alterations, and disposals, in total and by region where appropriate.

Diversity in Federal Public Building Names.—The Committee recognizes the Administrator of GSA's role in naming or renaming Federal buildings, and the honor and significance of naming a Federal public building after an individual. The Committee also recognizes the significant contributions to the prosperity of the United States made by individuals from Black, Latino, Native America, and Asian American and Pacific Islander communities, as well as the history of underrepresentation that these communities have experienced in the United States. Within 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the GSA to conduct an analysis of the diversity of the individuals after which Federal buildings are named after and a list of all unnamed GSA owned buildings above 10,000 gross square feet and the congressional district they are located within.

Presidential Transition Costs.—GSA serves a central role in coordinating and facilitating presidential transitions under the Presidential Transition Act of 1963. GSA's responsibilities include the provision of office space and information technology to transition teams, funding for transition team staff, and coordinating with agencies across the government to arrange pre-election and post-election transition activities. The Committee requests that the Government Accountability Office conduct a review of GSA's full costs of supporting the 2020–2021 presidential transition. This review will help the Committee ensure that GSA is prepared for future transitions and help the Committee assess the feasibility of GSA support to more than one transition team should the result of an election be unclear for a period following the election.

Supply Chain Security Pilot.—In fiscal year 2022 the Committee noted there was a growing consensus in the Federal government that increased measures need to be taken to better identify and effectively respond to threats to the Federal government's information technology, networks, and supply chains. Commercial off-the-shelf supply chain tools have been developed to address supply chain issues such as understanding supply chains with precision, identifying cyber or other threats to them, and providing continuous critical information for when specific threats are identified. GSA should, as a matter of policy, consider using commercial off-the-shelf supply chain management tools to accomplish government supply chain monitoring missions. The Committee expects GSA to spend all of the allotted funds for this activity under the fiscal year 2022 GSA Office of Government Wide Policy heading or submit a notification consistent with section 608 of division E of Public Law 117–103.

In addition, to maintain support of the critical monitoring of government supply chain programs, the Committee directs GSA to spend $4,000,000 in fiscal year 2023 across appropriated and non-appropriated accounts to provide additional funding for demonstra-

tions and contracts to test and evaluate the utility of commercial solutions for supply chain risk management for the Office of Information Technology Category within the GSA Federal Acquisition Service. The Committee furthers directs GSA to provide a briefing to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this Act on all spending related to the Supply Chain Security Pilot.

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2022	$9,342,205,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2023	10,797,954,000
Recommended in the bill	10,485,535,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2022	+1,143,330,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2023 request	−312,419,000

The Federal Buildings Fund (FBF) finances the activities of the Public Buildings Service (PBS), which provides space and services for Federal agencies in a relationship similar to that of landlord and tenant. The FBF, established in 1975, replaces direct appropriations with income derived from rent assessments, which approximate commercial rates for comparable space and services. The Committee makes funds available through a process of placing limitations on obligations from the FBF as a way of allocating funds for various FBF activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation on the availability of funds of $10,485,535,000 for the FBF.

Historically, prior to obligating funds for prospectus-level construction, alterations, or leases, GSA has waited for the project to be authorized through a resolution approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in the House and the Committee on Environment and Public Works in the Senate as required by title 40 of the United States Code and in accordance with the proviso included in the FBF appropriations limiting the obligation of funds to prospectus-level projects approved by the authorizing committees. The Committee supports this process and believes that prospectus-level projects warrant a thorough review from both the Appropriations Committee and the authorizing committees. The Committee expects GSA to continue to follow this process.

Building Automation Systems to Monitor and Reduce Emissions.—The Committee directs GSA's Public Buildings Service to support existing agency sustainability goals by monitoring the sustainability profile of the Federal real estate portfolio in real-time by modernizing the building automation systems of federal buildings. The Committee further directs the Public Building Service to enter into a pilot program with a smart sensor provider that has the ability to measure emissions levels in real-time, trigger alerts, and inform building activity to reduce building emissions. Additionally, the pilot program participant shall provide emissions feedback to a data repository such that the GSA can report emissions reduc-

tions progress. The Committee includes $3,000,000 for the Public Buildings Service in the Federal Buildings Fund Building Operations account to upgrade GSA PBS sustainability monitoring at a federally-owned building in Region 1. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act and the conclusion of this pilot, GSA is directed to provide a report to the Committee that summarizes how emissions were monitored, detected, and mitigated.

Social Cost of Carbon.—For the purpose of life cycle cost analyses on projects receiving funding in this Act, the Administrator is directed to apply the social cost of carbon, the social cost of nitrous oxide, and the social cost of methane as established pursuant to Executive Order 13990, with interim values to be used until final values are published.

Mitigating Bird Deaths.—The Committee recognizes the importance of mitigating bird deaths due to collisions with buildings. The Committee directs GSA, to the maximum extent practicable, to incorporate methods and strategies to reduce bird mortality from collisions with public buildings constructed, acquired, altered, or operated by GSA. GSA is encouraged to follow current best practices for building facade materials, design features, lighting practices, and operations, including those practices referenced in green building system credits, and to obtain certification for such credits when green building systems are applied.

High Performance Leasing.—The Administration has committed time and resources to develop lease procedures to reduce utility consumption, optimize building performance, and save taxpayer funds on leasing inefficient facilities, in light of its statutory obligation to provide for implementation of cost-effective energy and water efficiency measures throughout Federally leased properties. The Committee expects the Administration to follow statutory requirements and implement its policies for leases, including compliance with the ENERGY STAR and building rating certification lease policies and procedures in applicable projects. The Committee further encourages the Administration to develop and implement mechanisms to improve landlord compliance with energy provisions of leases for Federal space.

Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) Court Space.—The Committee is concerned with the lack of necessary facilities for Immigration Judges on the U.S.-Mexico border. Therefore, the Committee directs GSA to take direction from EOIR on its new space requirements. The Committee further directs GSA to conduct market research and market surveys, with EOIR's program of requirements, that are geographically adjacent to the southwest border with the purpose of identifying potential facilities that can be used as immigration courtrooms from Federal, State, local, and private sources, including courtrooms where the cases of detained aliens may be heard. The Committee expects GSA to use a turnkey leasing approach, when possible, for court space acquisition. Furthermore, in Federal locations along the U.S.–Mexico border, the Committee encourages GSA to identify and prioritize the acquisition of available space for use by EOIR as courtrooms, including courtrooms where the cases of detained aliens may be heard. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act GSA shall report to the Committees on progress it has made relative to the directive included

under this heading in House Report 117–79 adopted by Public Law 117–103.

Plumbing Requirements.—During the next revision of GSA's building construction requirements (GSA P100), the Committee encourages GSA to evaluate additional codes and standards, including those that have achieved American National Standard Institute (ANSI) designation, or were developed by an ANSI Audited Designator, to better align with the intent of Federal policy on the use of codes, standards, and directives that Congress has given Federal departments and agencies through more than 100 Committee Reports since the 108th Congress.

Design Excellence Program.—The Committee supports the Design Excellence Program, administered by the Public Buildings Service within GSA. The Committee believes it is an essential part of GSA's mission, encouraging architectural achievement and providing value to the American taxpayer. The Committee directs GSA to strictly adhere to the Guiding Principles of Federal Architecture of 1962 in all solicitations for design services and other procurement practices. The Committee further directs GSA to consider input from advisory panels, including the Commission of Fine Arts, as non-binding, pursuant to their statutory authority.

Plum Island.—The Committee supports GSA's and the Department of Homeland Security's efforts to remediate and transfer ownership of Plum Island. The Committee encourages GSA to work expeditiously on the Plum Island Closure and Sale project and to support a conservation outcome for the island.

Automated External Defibrillators in public buildings.—Sudden cardiac arrest is a leading cause of death for Americans, and early intervention and timely use of an automated external defibrillator (AED) significantly improves the chances of survival. In 2001, Congress required the creation of a public access defibrillator program that included voluntary guidelines for deployment of AEDs in Federal buildings. Furthermore in 2009, GSA and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) issued a Federal Management Regulation (FMR) bulletin on Guidelines for Public Access Defibrillation Programs in Federal facilities. The Committee directs GSA, in coordination with HHS as the lead agency with health policy expertise, to update the 2009 FMR bulletin to reflect advances in AED technologies and to examine whether AEDs should be required in Federally owned buildings under the custody and control of GSA.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2022	$299,476,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2023	408,023,000
Recommended in the bill	962,438,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2022	+662,962,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2023 request	+554,415,000

The construction and acquisition fund finances the project cost of design, construction, and management and inspection costs of new Federal facilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of $962,438,000 for the following projects:

State	Description	Amount
DC	DHS Consolidation at St. Elizabeths	379,938,000
DC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Lease Purchase	21,000,000
NCR	Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters Consolidation	500,000,000
CT	Hartford, United States Courthouse	61,500,000

Mexico-American Border Coordinators.—Mexico is the second largest importer of all goods into the U.S., in addition to being the second largest recipient of all goods exported by the U.S. The Committee is concerned that a potential lack of coordination between Customs and Border Protection (CBP), GSA, the Department of Transportation, and other relevant Federal agencies is hampering freight infrastructure development at land ports of entry with the highest amount annual trade at the southwest border, critical to maintaining this bilateral trade relationship. The Committee notes that GSA has designated a border infrastructure coordinator in each region along the southwest border to facilitate more efficient development of these projects and to coordinate with the appropriate counterpart within the Mexican government. The Committee expects GSA to maintain these border coordinator positions and notify the Committee if any additional resources are necessary to maintain these positions.

Land Ports of Entry Study.—The Committee directs GAO to study the Federal government's efforts to modernize and design land ports of entry. The Committee directs GAO to report to the Committee no later than one year after the enactment of this Act on how Federal agencies determine designs for modernization projects, plan and prioritize projects and other modernization efforts, and manage and oversee those projects and efforts.

Flexible Workspace Services.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, GSA is directed to produce a report on the agency's implementation of its flexible coworking services contracts, including but not limited to the number of task orders issued thereunder, and the agency's plans for utilizing the contracts and other short term flexible workspace agreements as part of the agency's overall strategy to address current and future Federal office space needs. GSA is further directed, consistent with 40 U.S.C. 587(c), to provide assistance to other agencies regarding their establishment and operation of alternative workplace arrangements. Such alternative workplace arrangements may include, but not be limited to, flexible coworking services contracts entered into by GSA, as well as other similar flexible workspace agreements entered into by GSA or other agencies utilizing existing service contract authorities.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2022	$581,581,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2023	1,751,870,000
Recommended in the bill	974,708,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2022	+393,127,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2023 request	−777,162,000

The repairs and alterations activity funds the project cost of design, construction, management and inspection for the repair, alteration, and modernization of existing real estate assets in addition to various special programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of $974,708,000 to remain available until expended for repairs and alterations.

Major Repairs and Alterations.—The Committee recommends $475,911,000 for repairs and alterations projects that exceed the prospectus threshold. The funds are provided to address GSA's highest priority facility needs as detailed in the budget submission.

Multiple	National Conveying Systems	$63,198,000
NCR	Fire Alarm Systems	$81,125,000
NY	Alexander Hamilton U.S. Courthouse	$68,497,000
PA	James A. Byrne U.S. Courthouse	$83,955,000
GA	Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center	$72,015,000
MT	Mike Mansfield Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse.	$25,792,000
CA	San Francisco Federal Building	$15,687,000
VT	Federal Building U.S. Post Office and Courthouse.	$17,978,000
CO	Denver Federal Center Infrastructure	$47,664,000

Basic Repairs and Alterations.—The Committee recommends $398,797,000 for non-recurring repairs and alterations projects between $10,000 and the current prospectus threshold of $3,095,000. Within this amount the Committee directs GSA to fund $3,000,000 in repairs to the water feature at the Wilkie D. Ferguson Jr. U.S. Courthouse in Miami, FL.

Special Emphasis Programs.—The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for special emphasis programs. This funding includes:

Consolidation Activities	$20,000,000
Climate and Resilience	$30,000,000
Fire Protection and Life Safety Program	$20,000,000
Judicial Capital Security Program	$20,000,000
Seismic Mitigation Program	$10,000,000

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2022	$5,665,148,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2023	5,645,680,000
Recommended in the bill	5,596,008,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2022	−69,140,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2023 request	−49,672,000

The rental of space program funds lease payments made to privately-owned buildings, temporary space for Federal employees during major repair and alteration projects, and relocations from Federal buildings due to forced moves and relocations as a result of health and safety conditions.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of $5,596,008,000 for rental of space. The Committee expects GSA to continue its efforts to reduce its leased inventory.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2022	$2,796,000,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2023	2,992,381,000
Recommended in the bill	2,952,381,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2022	+156,381,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2023 request	−40,000,000

The building operations account funds services that Federal agencies in GSA-owned buildings and occasionally in GSA-leased buildings, when not provided by the lessor, directly benefit from, such as building security; cleaning; utilities; window washing; snow removal; pest control; and maintenance of heating, air conditioning, ventilating, plumbing, sewage, electrical, elevator, escalator, and fire protection systems. In addition, this account funds all the personnel and administrative expenses for carrying out construction and acquisition, repair and alteration, and leasing activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of $2,952,381,000 for building operations and maintenance. Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee a spend plan, by region, regarding the use of these funds.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$68,720,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	70,354,000
Recommended in the bill	71,186,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+2,466,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	832,000

The Office of Government-Wide Policy provides Federal agencies with guidelines, best practices, and performance measures for complying with all the laws, regulations, and executive orders related to acquisition and procurement, personal and real property management, travel and transportation management, electronic customer service delivery, and use of Federal advisory committees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $71,186,000 for Government-wide Policy.

Building Design.—The Committee recognizes the importance of mitigating bird deaths due to collisions, and encourages the incorporation of materials and design features for each public building constructed, acquired, or altered by GSA to have at least 90 percent of the faade material from ground level to 40 feet not be composed of glass or employ one or more of the following: (a) elements mounted outside the glass that eliminate reflectivity; (b) UV patterned glass; (c) patterned glass which restricts horizontal spaces to less than 2″ high or vertical spaces less than 4″ wide; and (d) opaque, etched, stained, or frosted glass. The Committee recognizes that with the increase in local and state bird-friendly building ordinances and guidelines in states such as California and Minnesota

that there is an increasing need for a uniform minimum Federal standard.

Green Building Certification.—The Committee recognizes the importance of incorporating energy and water efficiency in constructing, modernizing, and operating Federal facilities to save taxpayer money and meet Federal goals. The GSA is encouraged to build on its successful track record of using green building certification on construction projects by utilizing certification or recertification of existing buildings to ensure continued focus on excellence in performance operations. The Committee encourages GSA to engage its staff and contractors through competitions and awards as appropriate.

First Aid Kit Enhancements.—The Committee is aware that first aid products endorsed by the Department of Defense's Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care (CoTCC) help to reduce death or trauma as a result of bleeding. To improve outcomes in crisis situations, the Committee encourages GSA to consult with CoTCC and determine whether it is appropriate to incorporate CoTCC-approved items in first aid kits in Federal buildings, Federal courthouses, and Federal law enforcement vehicles.

Health Metrics.—The GSA has developed expertise and conducted original research into aspects of healthy buildings. The Committee recognizes the importance and value of such Federal knowledge and encourages the agency to continue these activities and to expand its work to incorporating practical metrics to its owned and managed portfolio to support health, wellness, and productivity of the Federal workforce and civilian visitors.

City-Pair Program.—GSA is charged with implementing the Fly America Act, P.L. 93–623, which is accomplished through the City-Pair Program. This Act requires travel paid for by the U.S. Government to be conducted by U.S. air carriers as defined by 49 U.S.C. 41102. The Committee is concerned that GSA has awarded long-haul international travel contracts to U.S. air carriers that do not have aircraft of sufficient range and payload capable of performing each segment of the awarded transportation in a commercially reasonable manner. The Committee encourages GSA to not award a city-pair contract through the City-Pair Program to a Federal Aviation Administration certificated air carrier that does not have aircraft capable of operating each nonstop segment on the proposed city pair routing, that is not enrolled in the Department of Defense Civil Reserve Air Fleet program section corresponding to the routes for which it receives awards, and whose city-pair award revenue does not substantially benefit U.S. air carriers and U.S. air carrier employees. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report required by House Report 117–79 on the City-Pairs program as soon as possible.

Funding for the Office of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings.—Within the amount provided for Government-wide Policy, the Committee directs GSA to reserve $1,500,000 for staffing resources for GSA to create a "library of buildings" comprised of a representative group of "typical" as-built projects to establish baseline embodied carbon through whole building life cycle assessments (WBLCAs) for government construction projects. Using standard-based metrics from Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) (based on current life-cycle databases housed in the inter-agency LCA Commons and

other LCA repositories) and a set of standard-based WBLCA practices, GSA will analyze and evaluate existing buildings to assess their holistic embodied carbon levels. The data would be made accessible to the public on the LCA Commons and inform future policy direction on reductions below the baselines to maximize carbon reduction in the federal buildings.

Funding for the Office of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings.—The fiscal year 2023 budget request includes proposed spending of $1,900,000 to support implementation of the Office of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings initiatives in fiscal years 2022 and 2023, including initiatives for building decarbonization planning, development of a policy roadmap, and substantial energy savings and decreased operating expenses in federal buildings. The Committee supports this spending priority.

System for Award Management.—As GSA undertakes it Systems for Award Management (SAM) modernization efforts, the Committee expects GSA to make anti-fraud measures a priority. The Committee directs GSA to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act on its progress to modernize SAM including the anti-fraud screening processes and tools.

Improving Building Resiliency.—The Committee remains concerned that increasingly destructive natural catastrophes are occurring with greater frequency, and are equally devastating to federal assets as they are to property owned by individuals, businesses, and communities. Individuals, businesses, and communities are impacted by catastrophes on an increasingly frequent basis. These events impact federal infrastructure in exactly the same way. The Federal government could potentially save hundreds of millions in future disaster recovery spending by requiring that federally-owned, constructed, or altered buildings meet or exceed better building codes and defensible space requirements. House Report 117–79 directed GSA to establish uniform minimum Federal resiliency and sustainability standards for federal buildings and to promulgate rules or issue guidance to require that every public building constructed, acquired, or altered by GSA conform to such standards. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, GSA is directed to produce a report on progress it has made relative to this directive.

Integrated Project Delivery.—The Committee is aware that Integrated Project Delivery (IPD) is a construction delivery method that integrates project teams across agencies, designers, builders, and owners, and building trades, which can lead to significant project delivery efficiencies. The Committee understands that there are Federal procurement laws and policies that prohibit the Federal government from maximizing the use of IPDs in Federal construction projects. The Committee directs GSA to analyze the effectiveness of IPD in delivering large construction projects including the timeliness of project delivery and any cost efficiencies. GSA shall report to the Committee within one year of enactment of this Act on its findings and include any recommended legislative or policy changes that would be necessary to maximize the use of IPDs for Federal construction projects.

Department of Defense Software Factory.—The Committee encourages the General Services Administration to review and consider the Department of Defense Software Factory approach across

federal civilian agencies to further accelerate adoption of modern technology.

Multi-cloud Architecture.—Consistent with ongoing efforts directed by Executive Order 14028, the Committee directs GSA to work in concert with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), the National Institute on Standards and Technology (NIST), and United States Digital Service (USDS) to examine how multi-cloud architecture that allows for portability and interoperability across multiple cloud vendors can be used to implement secure multi-cloud systems. GSA, CISA, NIST, and USDS should jointly develop guidance for federal agencies to use multi-cloud technology that allows for applications, data, and programs to be portable and interoperable between public, private, and edge cloud environments, which will yield additional efficiencies as well as be effective in accelerating adoption of multi-could functionality by the government.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$52,540,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	54,478,000
Recommended in the bill	54,478,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+1,938,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

This account provides appropriations for activities that are not feasible for a user fee arrangement. Included under this heading are personal property utilization and donation activities of the Federal Acquisition Service; real property utilization and disposal activities of the PBS; select management and administration activities including support of government-wide emergency management activities; and top-level, agency-wide management communication activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $54,478,000 for operating expenses. Within the amount provided, $29,092,000 is for Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal and $25,386,000 is for the Office of the Administrator.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$9,580,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	10,352,000
Recommended in the bill	10,352,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+772,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

This account provides appropriations for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals (CBCA). The CBCA is charged with facilitating the prompt, efficient, and inexpensive resolution of disputes through the use of alternate dispute resolution.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $10,352,000 for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$69,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	74,583,000
Recommended in the bill	74,583,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+5,583,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The GSA Office of Inspector General (GSA IG) provides agency-wide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct GSA management and administrative deficiencies that create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides internal and contract audits. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of GSA operations and programs, test internal control systems, and develop information to improve operating efficiencies and enhance customer services. Contract audits provide professional advice to GSA contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving GSA programs, personnel, and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $74,583,000 for the GSA IG.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	5,200,000
Recommended in the bill	5,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

This appropriation provides pensions, office staff, and related expenses for former Presidents Jimmy Carter, William Clinton, George W. Bush, Barack Obama, and Donald Trump.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $5,200,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$55,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	115,784,000
Recommended in the bill	115,784,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+60,784,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Federal Citizen Services Fund provides for the salaries and expenses of GSA's Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies. The Fund enables citizen access and engagement with government through an array of operational programs and direct citizen-facing services. The Fund also provides electronic or other methods of access to and understanding of Federal information,

benefits, and services to citizens, businesses, local governments, and the media.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $115,784,000 for the Federal Citizen Services Fund. The Committee expects that the funds provided for these activities, combined with efficiency gains and resource prioritization, will result in increased delivery of information to the public and the ease of transaction with the government.

Open Government.—The recommendation includes up to $5,000,000 for implementation of the OPEN Government Data Act's (title II of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, Public Law 115–435) section 3511 requirements. Specifically, these funds are used to support the establishment and maintenance of a Federal Data Catalogue; assistance to Federal agencies for implementation of the requirement of Comprehensive Data Inventories; and the establishment of an open data best practices online repository, including additional personnel dedicated to operational and standards setting support functions.

Independent Login Services.—The Committee is monitoring GSA's efforts to prioritize common services and standards for login and identity management across Federal agencies. The Committee believes an open, competitive marketplace that provides citizen choice at login is the best way to drive continuous innovation in areas of access and security, best exemplified by recently developed omni-channel verification pathways for those unable to verify identity via an automated process. Therefore, the Committee directs GSA to promote government-wide policy that leverages portable identity and multiple credentialed service providers (CSPs) independently certified against the requisite National Institute of Standards and Technology guidelines for the highest possible pass rates, fraud prevention, and cost reduction.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	$300,000,000
Recommended in the bill	100,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+100,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	–200,000,000

This account provides appropriations for the Technology Modernization Fund (TMF) which is a full cost recovery fund that finances the transition of IT systems for Federal agencies to modern IT platforms.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for the TMF. The Committee encourages GSA and the TMF Board to prioritize and fund those projects that have the most significant impact on mission enhancement and that most effectively modernize citizen-facing services, including updating public facing websites, modernizing forms, and digitizing government processes.

Zero Trust Architecture.—The Committee supports the Federal Government's migration towards a zero trust architecture (ZTA), which is essential to improving the nation's cybersecurity in the

face of increasingly sophisticated and persistent cyber threats. The Committee also recognizes that different agencies have varying capacities and resources to put towards ZTA migration. Certain agencies may require greater supplementary funding assistance in sustaining the technology modernization investments required for the transition to Zero Trust Architecture. GSA's TMF is potentially a key source of supplementary funding to help agencies overcome budgetary constraints to support ZTA migration, fulfill information technology modernization projects, and address other urgent cybersecurity needs.

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$4,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	16,000,000
Recommended in the bill	7,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−9,000,000

This account provides appropriations for the purposes of carrying out actions pursuant to the recommendations of the Public Buildings Reform Board consistent with Public Law 114–287.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $7,000,000 for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$4,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	10,900,000
Recommended in the bill	10,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+6,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

This account is a revolving fund that finances GSA's administrative services. Examples of these core support services include: IT management; budget and financial management; legal services; human resources; equal employment opportunity services; procurement and contracting oversight; emergency planning and response; and facilities management of GSA-occupied space. WCF offices also provide external administrative services such as human resource management for other Federal agencies, including small boards and commissions on a reimbursable basis

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $10,900,000 for the Working Capital Fund.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	$300,000,000
Recommended in the bill	100,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+100,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– 200,000,000

This appropriation provides funding to support electrifying the Federal fleet by providing the mechanism for GSA to procure zero emission and electric vehicles and the associated charging infrastructure on behalf of Federal agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for the procurement of zero emission and electric passenger motor vehicles and the associated charging infrastructure.

Electric Vehicles Transition.—The Committee recognizes that commercial automobile manufacturers are moving towards having fully electrical fleets. GSA must have a strategy for how they plan to have all covered nontactical vehicles purchased or leased by or for the use of the Department of Defense that shall be (1) electric or zero emission vehicles; and (2) use a charging connector type (or other means to transmit electricity to the vehicle) that meets applicable industry accepted standards for interoperability and safety. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs GSA to provide a report to Congress that includes the resources needed, the planning required, and any potential problems that would need to be addressed in order to meet this goal.

Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure.—The Committee is concerned that electric vehicle supply equipment purchased by the Federal government is not being made available for personally owned vehicles. The Committee directs GSA to encourage all other Federal agencies to exercise their authority granted under the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act (P.L. 114–94) and support the goals of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117–58) by allowing the use of electric vehicle charging infrastructure by all vehicles accessing federal properties.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 520. The Committee continues a provision providing authority for the use of funds for the hire of motor vehicles.

Section 521. The Committee continues a provision providing that funds made available for activities of the Federal Buildings Fund may be transferred between appropriations with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate.

Section 522. The Committee continues a provision requiring funds proposed for developing courthouse construction requests to meet appropriate standards and the priorities of the Judicial Conference.

Section 523. The Committee continues a provision providing that no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square

feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency which does not pay the assessed rent.

Section 524. The Committee continues a provision that permits GSA to pay small claims (up to $250,000) made against the Federal government.

Section 525. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Administrator to ensure that the delineated area of procurement for all lease agreements is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus unless prior notice is given to the committees of jurisdiction.

Section 526. The Committee continues a provision requiring a spend plan for certain accounts and programs.

Section 527. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits the use of any previously appropriated funds for a new FBI headquarters that does not comply with certain requirements.

Section 528. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for any contracts inconsistent with the Brooks Act and part 36.6 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

Section 529. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for any Executive Order that would establish a preferred architectural style for Federal buildings and courthouses or would conflict with existing GSA architectural guidelines.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$2,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –
Recommended in the bill	2,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+2,500,000

The Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation is an independent agency established by Congress in 1975 (Public Law 93–642) to encourage exceptional college students to pursue careers in public service through the Truman Scholarship program. The Truman Scholarship is a merit-based award available to college juniors who plan to pursue careers in government or elsewhere in public service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $2,500,000 for the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$48,170,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	53,484,000
Recommended in the bill	53,484,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+$5,314,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) is an independent, quasi-judicial agency established to protect the civil service merit system. The MSPB adjudicates appeals primarily involving personnel actions, certain Federal employee complaints, and retirement benefits issues. The MSPB reports to the President whether merit systems are sufficiently free of prohibited employment practices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $53,484,000 for the MSPB. The recommendation includes a transfer of $2,345,000 from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$1,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	1,800,000
Recommended in the bill	1,800,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The General Fund payment to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund is invested in Treasury securities with maturities suitable to the needs of the Fund. Interest earnings from the investments are used to carry out the activities of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation. The Foundation awards scholarships, fellowships, and grants, and funds activities of the Udall Center. The Foundation also supports training programs for professionals in healthcare policy and public policy, such as the Native Nations Institute (NNI). NNI, based at the University of Arizona, provides Native Americans with leadership and management training and analyzes policies relevant to tribes.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $1,800,0000 for the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$3,296,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	3,943,000
Recommended in the bill	3,943,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+647,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution is a Federal program established by Public Law 105–156 to assist parties in resolving environmental, natural resource, and public lands conflicts. The Institute is part of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation and serves as an impartial, nonpartisan institution providing professional expertise, services, and resources to all parties involved in such disputes. The Institute helps parties determine whether collaborative problem solving is appropriate for specific environmental conflicts, how and when to bring all the par-

ties together for discussion, and whether a third-party facilitator or mediator might be helpful in assisting the parties in their efforts to reach consensus or to resolve the conflict. In addition, the Institute maintains a roster of qualified facilitators and mediators with substantial experience in environmental conflict resolution and can help parties in selecting an appropriate neutral professional.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $3,943,000 for the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$388,310,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	426,520,000
Recommended in the bill	427,520,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+39,210,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+1,000,000

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is an independent agency established in 1934 to identify, access, protect, preserve, and make available for use the important documents and records of all three branches of the Federal government. Today, NARA's responsibilities also include publishing the Federal Register, mediating Freedom of Information Act disputes, and coordinating controlled unclassified information.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $427,520,000 for NARA to support basic operations, services to the public, operation of Public Libraries, and declassification review. Of this amount, up to $2,000,000 is available until expended to implement the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018.

The Committee recommendation supports NARA's work related to the Electronic Records Initiative, mass digitization, preservation of archival electronic records, cybersecurity, and increased access to records that document the history of underserved and underrepresented communities in America.

NARA is directed to provide to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, comprehensive financial projections—including revenue and operational cost estimates—for the Federal Records Centers Program for the next five years and legislative recommendations for the future of the program.

Records Backlog.—The Committee notes ongoing Congressional concerns over the backlog in processing of records requests at the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) in St. Louis, Missouri, despite the provision of $50 million in emergency funding for the Records Center Revolving Fund in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116–260). Records at the NPRC are required for veterans to receive COVID–19 vaccinations from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), G.I. Bill education benefits, VA loans, medical benefits, burial benefits, disability compensation, and other important services, but the backlog has grown to more than 500,000 records as a result of the COVID–19 pandemic's impact on NPRC

operating hours and staffing levels. The Committee expects NARA to restore the NPRC to full operational capacity as quickly as feasible, to continue to use its emergency funding expeditiously to streamline operations and reduce the records backlog, and to continue to prioritize critical veterans records. The Committee directs NARA to provide quarterly reports detailing obligations and planned spending for this emergency funding, the current status of the backlog and an estimate for when it will be fully cleared, and lessons learned about NPRC operations as a result of the pandemic and recommendations for future improvements.

WWI Medals Reviews.—The Committee recognizes the efforts by the WWI Valor Medals Review Task Force to research those servicemembers not receiving the Medal of Honor—but downgraded due to racial and religious bias to the Distinguished Service Cross and/or the Navy Cross—and strongly encourages NARA to support the efforts to submit Medal of Honor nominations to the appropriate Secretary for review.

Transition to Electronic Records.—The Committee supports efforts by OMB and NARA to implement the government's transition to electronic records, including the issuance of OMB NARA Memorandum M–19–21. M–19–21 provides that all Federal agencies must transfer their permanent records to NARA in electronic format and that all temporary records should utilize commercial records storage facilities. The Committee is aware that the COVID–19 pandemic created obstacles for NARA and the Federal agencies, including multiple backlogs for records requests, but the Committee continues to support the prompt implementation of M–19–21 and urges NARA to work with agencies to minimize any delays to the deadlines specified in M–19–21.

Seattle Archives and Records Center.—The Committee notes that OMB has withdrawn its approval for the sale of the Federal Archives and Records Center in Seattle, pending further consultation with local stakeholders. As OMB notes, "the process that led to the decision to approve the sale of the Federal Archives and Records Center is contrary to this Administration's tribal-consultation policy." The Committee urges NARA to continue to engage with Tribal members and other stakeholders so that NARA is fully informed about the actions necessary to maintain ongoing access to the records stored at the facility.

Public Access to Records.—The Committee supports NARA's increasing use of digital methods to improve the efficiency of its interactions with the public, including pre-visit consultations and pre-ordering of records. However, the Committee is concerned about reductions in research services staff, hours of operation, and the number of documents available daily for research, as well as aging equipment related to these services. Those cuts may harm veterans in documenting their requests for critically needed benefits and burden educators, historians, lawyers, students, government agencies, and other who use NARA's research rooms. As pandemic-related restrictions are lifted, the Committee expects NARA to restore access to public research rooms, improve and streamline access to critical records, and take steps to reduce research backlogs. The Committee directs NARA to provide a report, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, on its actions to increase access and services in its public research rooms and assess potential changes

to its hours of operation, staffing, equipment, and digitization capabilities that might improve its ability to serve the public, including lessons learned from the impact of COVID–19 on its research room services.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$4,968,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	5,980,000
Recommended in the bill	5,980,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+1,012,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The NARA Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides audits and investigations and serves as an independent, internal advocate to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within NARA.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $5,980,000 for the NARA OIG.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$71,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	7,500,000
Recommended in the bill	7,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– 63,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The NARA Repairs and Restoration account provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of Archives facilities and Presidential libraries nationwide. It enables NARA to maintain its facilities in proper condition for visitors, researchers, and employees, as well as to ensure the structural integrity of its buildings.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $7,500,000 for Repairs and Restoration.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$7,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	9,500,000
Recommended in the bill	9,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+2,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) program provides for grants to preserve and publish records that document American history. Administered within NARA, the NHPRC helps State, local, and private institutions preserve non-Federal records; helps historical organizations publish the papers of major figures in American history; and helps archivists and records managers improve their techniques, training, and ability to serve a range of information users.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $9,500,000 for NHPRC grants. The Committee supports the use of $3,000,000 of this funding to imple-

ment a new grants program to preserve and digitize the records of the creation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Section 530. The Committee includes a new provision providing funds for initiatives related to the preserving and publishing of historical records, to be awarded as follows:

Recipient	Project	Amount
Pimeria Alta Historical Society & Museum, Nogales, AZ.	Pimeria Alta Historical Society & Museum's Archive Project.	$325,000
Our Lives Media Inc., Madison, WI	Our Lives Media—Dick Wagner Memorial Grant; WI's First-In-The-Nation Gay Rights Law (1982) Book and Archive.	$250,000
North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, Raleigh, NC.	America250 Primary Source Sets	$142,000
Long Island University, Brookville, NY	Exploring American Presidential Stories	$149,500
U.S. Capitol Historical Society, Washington, DC	Capitol History and Civics Digital Resource Development Project.	$465,000

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$1,545,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	4,000,000
Recommended in the bill	4,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+2,455,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Community Development Revolving Loan Fund Program (CDRLF) was established in 1979 to assist officially designated low-income credit unions in providing basic financial services to low-income communities. Low-interest loans and deposits are made available to assist these credit unions. Loans or deposits are normally repaid in five years, although shorter repayment periods may be considered. Technical assistance grants are also available to low-income credit unions. Earnings generated from the CDRLF are available to fund technical assistance grants in addition to funds provided for in appropriations acts. Grants are available for improving operations as well as addressing safety and soundness issues.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 for the National Credit Union Administration's (NCUA) CDRLF for technical assistance grants. The Committee continues to support NCUA's policy of prioritizing access to such grants by minority depository institutions and credit unions with less than $100 million in assets and encourages NCUA to allocate no less than 40 percent of appropriated CDRLF funds to support MDI credit unions.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$19,158,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	22,400,000
Recommended in the bill	25,400,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+6,242,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+3,000,000

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE), established by the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, partners with other executive branch Departments and agencies to foster high ethical standards. OGE issues and monitors rules, regulations, and memoranda pertaining to the prevention and resolution of conflicts of interest, post-employment restrictions, standards of conduct, and financial disclosure for executive branch employees. OGE is also responsible for creating and running an electronic financial disclosure system under the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge (STOCK) Act.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $25,400,000 for the OGE. The Committee includes $3,000,000 above the budget request for OGE relocation expenses.

Administration Officials.—The Committee notes that Cabinet members are subject to criminal conflict of interest laws and that OGE Letter 83x16 (Oct. 20, 1983) recommends that, as a matter of policy, the President and the Vice President should conduct themselves as if they were so bound. In addition, under federal acquisition regulations, Government employees generally cannot receive Federal contracts. The Committee expects that these laws and regulations have the effect of preventing, in almost all the cases, the President, Vice President, and Cabinet members from contracting with the Federal government.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$339,648,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	415,578,000
Recommended in the bill	410,578,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+70,930,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−5,000,000

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is the Federal agency responsible for management of Federal human resources policy and oversight of the merit civil service system. OPM provides a government-wide policy framework for personnel matters, advises and assists agencies (often on a reimbursable basis), and ensures that agency operations are consistent with requirements of law. OPM oversees the examination of applicants for employment; issues regulations and policies on hiring, classification and pay, training, and investigations; and manages many other aspects of personnel management. The agency also operates a reimbursable training program for the Federal government's managers and ex-

ecutives. In addition, OPM is responsible for administering the retirement, health benefits, and life insurance programs covering most Federal employees, retired Federal employees, and their survivors.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $220,262,000 for OPM's General Fund. The Committee also recommends $190,316,000 for administrative expenses to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds. The increase of $70,930,000 is provided to strengthen OPM's workforce so that it can better lead and administer Federal personnel policies and guidance. Additionally, the funds support OPM's IT modernization effort of the Trust Fund Federal Financial System that supports $1 trillion in combined assets for the retirement, health benefits, and life insurance programs for Federal employees.

The Committee strongly encourages OPM to address key recommendations in the Congressionally mandated report by a panel of the National Academy of Public Administration, *Elevating Human Capital: Reframing the U.S. Office of Personnel Management's Leadership Imperative*, and looks forward to working with OPM on the implementation of these recommendations.

The Committee reminds OPM of its obligation to engage in prior consultation with and notify the Committee of any reorganizations, restructurings, new programs, or elimination of programs as described in title VI of this Act.

Responsiveness to Congress.—The Committee recognizes the need to increase the number of advocates working in OPM's Congressional Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs (CLIA) office. Additional staff are needed to interact with Congress and State, local, and Tribal officials on Federal human resources management policy. CLIA personnel are vital to address and resolve constituent and human resource issues and the Committee encourages OPM to increase its support for CLIA advocates.

Strengthening the Federal Workforce.—The President's Management Agenda embraces the opportunity to rethink workforce planning and management with a focus on strengthening and empowering the Federal workforce. This multi-year strategy includes dedicated investments to attract and hire the most qualified employees including developing a diverse and competent workforce, improve Federal hiring processing, and identify human capital needs of the Federal workforce. OPM is well positioned to assist and coordinate with the Administration and Federal agencies to meet these initiatives.

Federal Employee Hiring.—The Committee encourages OPM and the Suitability Executive Agent to continue to review policies and guidelines regarding hiring and firing of individuals who use marijuana in states where that individual's private use of marijuana is not prohibited under the law of the State. These policies should reflect updated changes to the law on marijuana usage and clearly state the impact of marijuana usage on Federal employment. The Committee encourages the Administration to apply these policies with consistency and fairness.

Federal Government Recruiting Process.—The Committee is concerned with the length of time it often takes the Federal government to hire qualified employees and directs OPM to continue to

find ways to reduce barriers to Federal employment and reduce delays in the hiring process. Rigid rules and long delays in the hiring and interview process discourage top candidates from applying for or accepting Federal positions. Specifically, the Committee encourages OPM to seek input from hiring managers on the type of challenges they face, improvements that could be made to make the Federal hiring process more efficient and effective, and which hiring authorities they find most beneficial. As part of OPM's mission to recruit and hire the most talented and diverse Federal workforce, the Committee encourages Federal agencies to increase recruitment efforts within the United States and its territories and at Hispanic Serving Institutions and Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Strategic Workforce Planning.—To better attract, retain, and develop a Federal cyber workforce, OPM is directed to expand efforts to educate Federal personnel responsible for hiring and administering Federal employee development programs on the benefits of hiring authorities, compensation flexibilities, and employee development and cyber development programs. The Committee is pleased to provide robust funding for OPM to support these initiatives.

Workforce Diversity.—Congress looks forward to the report requested in House Report 117–79 on Enhanced Federal Workforce Diversity.

Transparency in Political Appointment Diversity.—The Committee recognizes and encourages new efforts to increase the diversity of the Federal workforce, including political appointees. The Committee also recognizes the need for data and transparency in order to achieve a workforce that represents all segments of society. The Committee directs OPM to report on aggregate data, on a quarterly basis, on currently serving political appointees by categories such as gender, race, veteran status, and appointment type, and grouped by agency where possible within 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Non-Foreign Area Hiring.—The Committee continues to be concerned that capable candidates may be dissuaded from applying for or accepting Federal positions due to their unfamiliarity with the Federal hiring portal, USAJOBS, and the Federal hiring process. This is especially of concern in non-foreign areas, where Federal agencies continue to struggle to recruit and retain employees. Within one year of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs OPM to provide a report to the Committee on the number of unfilled Federal positions, any agency and applicant feedback on barriers to applying for a Federal job, and community recruitment outreach efforts in the non-foreign areas.

Federal Wage System.—The Committee is concerned that some General Schedule (GS) localities include several Federal Wage System areas, which creates pay increase disparities for hourly workers within a GS locality. The Committee encourages OPM to explore limiting the number of local wage areas defined within a GS Pay Locality to a single wage area.

Returning to Federal Employment.—Programs that support reentry into the workforce for those who have taken a leave of absence to care for a dependent are often referred to as returnships, return-to-work, and re-entry programs, and have been used in state

governments and private industry to bolster the workforce. The Committee directs OPM to assess the feasibility and potential benefits of establishing returnship programs within the Federal government and report to the Committee no later than September 30, 2023. The feasibility study shall assess: (1) where returnship programs could be used to address the workforce needs and bolster the knowledge and experience base of the federal workforce; (2) how the programs would be structured and the estimated funding levels to implement the programs; and (3) if and how returnship programs impact the diversity of the Federal workforce.

IT Modernization.—The Committee remains concerned with OPM's progress in improving its IT security and infrastructure, and its efforts to implement GAO and OIG recommendations for improving information security. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report directed in House Report 117–79 on how blockchain technology can help improve OPM's IT security and infrastructure.

Telework.—The Committee directs OPM to brief the Committee within 180 days after enactment of this Act on work productivity during the pandemic and provide recommendations, and guidance regarding Federal telework and remote work.

Military Buy Back Program.—The Committee directs OPM to issue guidance requiring Federal agencies to notify within 90 days any former active duty new hire that they qualify for the Military Buy Back Program.

Federal Child Care Study.—The Committee directs OPM to conduct a study to analyze the current state of child care for the Federal workforce. The study should include an overview of the federal child care landscape, and a detailed analysis of the availability of child care programs in the ten largest Federal departments or agencies, including employee utilization of and access to child care programs. OPM is directed to brief the Committee on its findings by September 30, 2023.

Bureau of Prisons Special Pay Incentive.—The Committee is aware of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) request to OPM to provide a 25 percent special pay incentive to certain BOP facilities. To ensure the safety of staff and inmates, the Committee encourages OPM to expedite and grant special pay incentives for BOP facilities in which 10 percent or more of the total available positions are vacant, prioritizing facilities with the largest number of vacancies.

Bureau of Prison Retention Bonuses.—The Committee recognizes that agencies have the authority to approve a retention incentive without OPM approval for payments of up to 10 percent for a group or category of employees. OPM approval is required for an agency to exceed these limits, based on critical agency need. Under an OPM retention incentive waiver, an agency could approve a retention incentive of up to 50 percent of basic pay. To ensure the safety of staff and inmates, the Committee encourages OPM to expedite and grant requests for group and category of employees incentive payments above 10 percent for BOP facilities in which 10 percent or more of the total available positions are vacant, prioritizing facilities with the largest number of vacancies.

Retirement Services.—The Committee is concerned with the lengthy delays to process retirement and survivor claims and update health insurance benefits, as well as other critical changes

that impact retirement benefits. These delays cause hardships for Federal annuitants and their families. OPM is directed to brief the Committee quarterly on OPM's efforts and progress to reduce these delays. OPM is directed to post on its website monthly reports indicating the length of time it takes to process initial retirement claims, applications for survivor benefits, annuitant health benefit adjustments, and other FEHB and FEGLI adjustments. Additionally, OPM is expected to keep the Committee informed on the measures OPM is taking to decrease the processing delays and improve customer service levels, including the average time it takes a caller to reach an OPM operator and the number and percentage of unanswered calls.

Centralized Enrollment.—As OPM works to develop the business requirements for the new postal enrollment system, the Committee encourages OPM to assess how these requirements can be applied to enhance federal benefit enrollment and updates to the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Program, Federal Dental and Vision Insurance Program, Federal Flexibility Spending Account Program, and any other future offerings made available (e.g., voluntary benefits). The Committee directs OPM to brief the Committee by September 30, 2023 on its findings.

Federal Financial Systems.—The Committee continues to support OPM's efforts to modernize and replace the Federal Financial Systems (FFS), which is the core centralized accounting system used to manage OPM's trust funds. OPM is directed to continue to brief the Committee as outlined in House Report 116–456.

Quarterly Briefings on Modernization.—The Committee is concerned with OPM's modernization efforts and requests the continuation of quarterly briefings to the Committees. Each briefing should include the total IT modernization budget broken out by project; obligations and unobligated balances by project; and the progress, anticipated completion date, and significant concerns for each project.

OPM IT Working Capital Fund.—In fiscal year 2022 OPM created the Information Technology Working Capital Fund (IT–WCF) utilizing the authority provided to Federal agencies by the Modernizing Government Technology Act (Public Law 115–91). The IT–WCF provides sustained funding to improve and replace OPM's legacy systems and enhance their cybersecurity posture. Within 90 days after enactment of this Act, OPM is directed to brief the Committee on the IT–WCF's balance, oversight and management, and projects funded through the IT–WCF.

Value-based Contracting and Inclusion of Midwives and Birth Centers.—The OPM is encouraged to evaluate participating plans in the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program regarding increasing the percent of services purchased through value-based contracting versus fee for service, including services with midwives and birth centers, as well as other healthcare services and brief the Committee within six months of enactment of this Act.

Management Agenda Reminder.—The Committee is concerned with the prior Administration's efforts to override collective bargaining agreements with Executive Agencies and reminds Federal agencies of the President's Management Agenda that recognizes

the importance of collective bargaining to employee morale and mission effectiveness.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$33,233,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	40,719,000
Recommended in the bill	37,719,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+4,486,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−3,000,000

This appropriation provides for the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) agency-wide audit, investigative, evaluation, and inspection functions, which identify management and administrative deficiencies, fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The OIG performs internal agency audits and insurance audits and offers contract audit services. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations, including financial statements. Evaluation and inspection services provide detailed technical evaluations of agency operations. Insurance audits review the operations of health and life insurance carriers, health care providers, and insurance subscribers. Contract auditors provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters regarding the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a general fund appropriation of $5,556,000 for the OIG. In addition, the recommendation includes $32,163,000 from the appropriate trust funds.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$30,385,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	31,990,000
Recommended in the bill	31,990,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+1,605,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	–––

The Office of Special Counsel (OSC): (1) investigates Federal employee allegations of prohibited personnel practices (including reprisal for whistleblowing) and, when appropriate, prosecutes before the Merit Systems Protection Board; (2) provides a channel for whistleblowing by Federal employees; and (3) enforces the Hatch Act. The OSC may transmit whistleblower allegations to the agency head concerned and require an agency investigation and a report to Congress and the President when appropriate. Additionally, OSC is responsible for the enforcement of the civilian employment and reemployment rights of military service members under the Uniformed Services Employment and Re-employment Rights Act.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $31,990,000 for the OSC.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$17,510,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	20,300,000
Recommended in the bill	– – –
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	– 17,510,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– 20,300,000

The Postal Regulatory Commission (PRC) establishes and maintains the U.S. Postal Service's ratemaking systems, measures service and performance, ensures accountability, and has enforcement mechanisms, including the authority to issue subpoenas.

The Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–108) removed the PRC's budget from the appropriations process.

Rate Increases for Market-Dominant Products.—The Committee remains concerned about the size and timing of rate increases for market-dominant products and looks forward to reviewing the report to the Committee required by House Report 117–79 on how factors such as higher package revenues and emergency funding provided to the USPS should impact the rate increases proposed by USPS and the PRC rules adopted in November 2020. The Committee urges the PRC to also assess the impacts of the Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–108) in this analysis.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$9,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	10,700,000
Recommended in the bill	10,700,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board (the Board) is an independent agency within the Executive Branch whose purpose is to (1) analyze and review actions the Executive Branch takes to protect the nation from terrorism, ensuring that the need for such actions is balanced with the need to protect privacy and civil liberties; and (2) ensure that liberty concerns are appropriately considered in the development and implementation of laws, regulations, and policies related to efforts to protect the nation against terrorism. The Board consists of four part-time members and a full-time chairman.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $10,700,000 for the Board.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$3,605,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	4,000,000
Recommended in the bill	4,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+395,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Public Buildings Reform Board (Board) was created under the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 to identify opportunities for the Government to significantly reduce its inventory of civilian real property and reduce cost to the Government.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 funds for the Board.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$1,999,663,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	2,206,405,000
Recommended in the bill	2,206,405,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+206,742,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The primary mission of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is to protect investors, maintain the integrity of the securities markets, and assure adequate information on the capital markets is made available to market participants and policymakers. To facilitate this, the SEC monitors the capital markets, ensures full disclosure of all appropriate financial information, regulates the Nation's securities markets, and takes action to prevent fraud and malpractice in the securities and financial markets.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $2,149,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the SEC, to be fully derived from offsetting fee collections. In addition, the Committee recommends $57,405,000 for move, replication, and related costs associated with replacement leases for the Commission's District of Columbia headquarters facilities, also to be fully derived from offsetting fee collections. The Committee understands that there may be additional costs associated with the San Francisco Regional Office replacement lease which were not included in the fiscal year 2023 budget request. The Committee expects the Commission to provide additional information on these costs and to work closely with GSA on its replacement leases and to keep the Committee informed of any notable developments. The Committee will take additional action as necessary.

The Committee is concerned that too many small-dollar investors lack access to high-quality legal advice and representation, either because they cannot afford representation, or because their claims are too small to obtain private counsel. There are currently 11 law school clinics around the country focused on investor advocacy that have played a vital role in helping to fill this gap, but the lack of

external funding makes it difficult for law schools to keep existing clinics operating or open new clinics in underserved locations. In House Report 116–122, the Committee asked the SEC for recommendations related to a potential grant program that could assist in the creation, development, expansion, or continuation of investor advocacy clinics. The Committee looks forward to additional discussions with the SEC about expanding the availability of high-quality, low-cost legal assistance for small claims investors.

Consolidated Audit Trail.—Stakeholders have raised concerns about the amount of personally identifiable information (PII) being collected by the SEC and the self-regulatory organizations through the Consolidated Audit Trail (CAT). The Committee supports the actions taken by the SEC in Release No. 34–88393 to allow a CAT Customer ID Alternative and a Modified PII approach that would minimize the collection of PII and support the SEC's policy to collect only the "information sufficient to achieve regulatory objectives." The Committee urges the Commission to carefully monitor its CAT policy and implementation to minimize risk to the PII of system participants.

Data Security.—It is critically important to both investors and the U.S. capital markets that the SEC fortify its cybersecurity threat detection, response, and mitigation process. The SEC is collecting an increasing amount of market-sensitive data and PII, including through Form N–PORT and the CAT. As a repository for sensitive market data and a likely target for those who wish to manipulate U.S. markets, the security of the CAT system and data is paramount. The Committee strongly supports the SEC's efforts to strengthen and protect its information technology systems and systems it oversees maintained by the self-regulatory organizations, including the CAT system and EDGAR (the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system). The Committee also strongly urges the SEC, in its oversight of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, to ensure the CAT has adequate breach notification policies in place so affected participants are promptly notified of critical security events.

Economic Analysis and Comment Periods.—The Committee firmly believes that robust economic analysis and stakeholder engagement in the rulemaking process are not only required by law, but also essential for effective SEC rulemaking, as they help ensure that decisions to propose and adopt rules are informed by the best available information about a rule's likely economic and other consequences. The Committee appreciates the SEC's decision to reopen rulemaking comment periods that were previously closed after only 30 days, including the rule titled, "Private Fund Advisers; Documentation of Registered Investment Compliance Reviews," and encourages the SEC to extend comment periods to a length that is appropriate for the complexity and potential impact of the rule. However, the Committee also strongly encourages the SEC to reconduct the economic analysis for the Private Fund Advisers proposal to ensure the analysis adequately considers the disparate impact on emerging minority and women-owned asset management firms, minority and women-owned businesses, and historically underinvested communities. Doing so will not only improve the quality of proposed rules, but also help to increase public confidence in the SEC's regulatory process.

Division of Economic and Risk Analysis (DERA).—The Committee is aware of the significant volume of proposals currently being put forth by the SEC and supports the cost benefit analysis process. In furtherance of this process, the Committee supports DERA and its important work analyzing the impact of the Commission's proposed regulations and expects DERA to be allocated sufficient funding to ensure that the economic impact of proposed rules is fully understood.

Prosecuting White Collar Criminals.—The Committee continues to have concerns over the threats to economic growth, financial stability, and national security posed by white-collar crimes and directs the SEC to work with the Department of Justice to prioritize Federal prosecution of white-collar criminals, particularly in cases of high-dollar crimes. The Committee again requests a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the SEC's prosecution efforts involving white-collar crimes over the past year.

Rental Income Securitizations.—The Committee urges the SEC to examine transparency and ratings requirements and procedures in the rental income securitizations market for issues that might contribute to financial or housing price instability.

E-Delivery.—The Committee supports efforts by the SEC to modernize how registered investment companies (including mutual funds, closed-end funds, and exchange-traded funds), business development companies, registered broker-dealers, registered advisers, registered transfer agents, and certain other SEC-regulated entities may satisfy their obligation to deliver regulatory documents to investors under the Federal securities laws using electronic means, or e-delivery, while delivering such information in paper via U.S. mail to any shareholder who requests it. Such changes will better satisfy investor preferences, reduce costs for investors, and facilitate positive and more timely investor engagement. The Committee expects any action by the SEC to incorporate investor protections, including allowing those investors who prefer paper communications to opt out of electronic delivery at any time and receive paper versions of documents.

Registered Index Linked Annuities.—The Committee is concerned that the current registration process for registered index linked annuities (RILAs) is cumbersome and requires significant information not needed for other registered insurance products. The Committee encourages the SEC to create a tailored filing form for RILAs.

Climate-Related Disclosures.—The Committee believes that effective climate risk mitigation and capital allocation requires a robust, standardized climate disclosure framework, for both financial and non-financial corporations. However, in the absence of international alignment on climate and broader environmental, social, and governance (ESG) disclosures, a patchwork of standards across jurisdictions may arise that will reduce the comparability and reliability of information provided by companies and weaken the ability of financial market participants to make informed sustainable investment decisions. The Committee encourages the SEC to leverage the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, along with other globally recognized standards, to ensure better international alignment on climate-related disclosures.

Climate Change Risks to Municipal Bond Markets.—The Committee directs the SEC to provide to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, a report on the long- and short-term risks that climate change may pose to the State and local municipal bond market.

Pre-Dispute Arbitration Contracts.—The Committee is concerned about proliferation of mandatory pre-dispute arbitration contracts by SEC-registered investment advisers. The Committee directs the SEC to gather detailed information about how such contracts are used by SEC-registered investment advisers and the effect such contracts have on investors who are harmed by the conduct of advisers. When such contracts are used, the SEC shall gather information about whether a dispute resolution forum has been designated; whether particular forum rules are designated; whether a venue is designated; whether a class action waiver is included; whether there are limitations on claims that may be asserted or damages that may be awarded; whether the contract includes any fee shifting provision; whether any complaints have been filed against the advisor in accordance with the contract; and whether the firm has any arbitration awards or unpaid arbitration awards in the last five years. The SEC is directed to provide a report to the Committee and to the House Financial Services Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Workplace Harassment Claims.—Shareholders and the public should know whether corporations are expending company funds to resolve, settle, or litigate claims of workplace harassment, including sexual harassment. Investors may be dissuaded from investing in companies that spend significant shareholder funds on resolving harassment claims. The Committee directs the SEC to consider a rulemaking addressing this issue, including, but not limited to, by requiring the collection and reporting of data on annual 10–K forms from any entity that is required to file such a disclosure on the number of settlements reached, the number of judgments or awards entered against the entity, and the aggregate amounts paid in connection with any workplace harassment claim, without divulging information that would compromise the privacy of a claimant.

Workplace Diversity and Equity.—The Committee recognizes that women and people of color continue to be underrepresented in corporate leadership and face income discrimination throughout the workforce. Research has demonstrated that companies with more diverse leadership are more successful, and investors may seek to weigh the diversity and pay equity of a company's workforce in making investment decisions. The Committee directs the SEC to examine the prospect of requiring data on diversity and wage disparities in annual 10-K filings and brief the Committee on its evaluation within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Digital Assets.—The Committee recognizes that digital assets can drive innovation in the financial services sector. New financial products require clear pathways and regulatory structures for stakeholders, developers, and investors. The Committee is concerned that enforcement action in the absence of regulatory clarity invokes confusion in the growing sector. The Committee encourages the SEC to issue public guidance that promotes U.S.-based innovation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Section 540. The Committee includes a new provision restricting the use of funds to implement certain rules relating to proxy solicitations.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$29,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	29,700,000
Recommended in the bill	29,300,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−400,000

The Selective Service System was established by the Selective Service Act of 1948. The mission of the System is to be prepared to supply manpower to the Armed Forces adequate to ensure the security of the United States during a time of national emergency. Since 1973, the Armed Forces have relied on volunteers to fill military manpower requirements, but selective service registration was reinstituted in July 1980.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $29,300,000 for the Selective Service System.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Small Business Administration (SBA) assists and protects the interests of small businesses through programs including loans, loan guarantees, counseling, and contracting preferences.

The Committee recommends a total of $1,107,562,000 for SBA.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$278,378,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	346,257,000
Recommended in the bill	313,872,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+35,494,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−32,385,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $313,872,000 for SBA Salaries and Expenses.

The Committee supports SBA's ongoing efforts to improve small businesses' awareness of SBA resources. The Committee recommends that SBA and its resource partners provide information outlining federal tax benefits and resources related to child care available to small business employers and employees. The Committee believes greater awareness and understanding of available resources would help drive their increased utilization.

Center for Verification and Evaluation (CVE).—The recommendation includes $20,000,000, as requested, to support the transition of the Center for Verification and Evaluation (CVE) from the Department of Veterans Affairs to SBA in fiscal year 2023. The CVE

verifies veteran eligibility of firms owned by veteran-owned small businesses and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses. The Committee will continue to work with SBA to ensure the agency has the resources necessary to successfully transition and sustain this program.

Ensuring Fair Access to Capital.—The Committee strongly supports the President's Executive Order, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Throughout the Federal Government*, which demonstrates the Administration's efforts to address racial and socioeconomic disparities to ensure all entrepreneurs have fair access to resources and opportunities. The Committee recognizes SBA's important role in providing services dedicated to small business owners and entrepreneurs, including entrepreneurs of color. A lack of demographic data on the distribution of Federally backed small business loans and grants impedes efforts to measure and advance equity for women-owned and minority-owned firms. The Committee urges SBA to collect and make publicly available data on loans provided to women-owned and minority-owned businesses, and to include racial and gender equity analyses in reports to Congress on its lending programs.

8(a) Program Support.—The Committee supports the 8(a) Business Development Program as a successful tool to assist small, disadvantaged businesses compete in the American economy. However, the Committee is concerned that a significant number of 8(a) participants struggle to survive following the completion of the program. The Committee encourages SBA to conduct a survey of the financial health of former 8(a) participants not more than three years separated from enrollment in the program. The Committee urges SBA to disaggregate participant data by race and gender wherever possible. The Committee encourages SBA, through its resource partners and the Community Navigator program, to reach out to former 8(a) firms to provide information on the resources available to support their continued success in the Federal contracting arena.

Employee Ownership.—The Committee recognizes that employee-owned businesses are uniquely structured and provide wide-ranging benefits for businesses, workers, and the local economy. The Committee notes that the Main Street Employee Ownership Act, which Congress enacted in section 862 of Public Law 115–232, requires SBA to make structural changes in SBA lending programs to ease the challenges faced by employee-owned businesses in accessing financing. This legislation also requires SBA to use Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) to establish an employee-owned business promotion program to provide assistance on structure, business succession, and planning. SBA is directed to fully implement these requirements. The Committee further directs SBA to work with the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, and Commerce to provide education and outreach to businesses, employees and financial institutions about employee-ownership, including cooperatives and employee stock ownership plans; provide technical assistance to assist employees' efforts to become businesses; and assist in accessing capital sources.

Cybersecurity Support to Small Businesses.—The Committee encourages SBA to require cybersecurity technical assistance in its

Federal contracting support programs, particularly for small businesses competing for contracts in sensitive or classified fields.

Information Technology Systems.—The SBA OIG has repeatedly documented SBA's challenges with major IT investments. The agency's early struggles with the implementation of COVID–19 relief programs further emphasized the need for significant investments in IT infrastructure and public-facing portals to handle the growth in user transactions. The Committee directs the SBA Chief Information Officer (CIO) to brief the Committee not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on the challenges with maintaining, improving, and providing appropriate oversight over SBA IT systems, and resource needs for the CIO to adequately address problems across existing IT systems, particularly with industry-standard independent verification and validation.

Office of Rural Affairs.—The SBA Office of Rural Affairs was authorized in 1990 to help SBA serve farmers and rural small businesses, but the office has never been fully established. In 2020, SBA took steps to implement this long-overdue Congressional mandate, but the mission, operations, organization, and funding requirements for the Office have not been clearly defined or explained. The Committee is dismayed that SBA has yet to submit the report required in House Report 116–456 on the Office of Rural Affairs, and expects SBA to expeditiously submit this long-overdue report.

Ascent Platform.—The Committee is encouraged by SBA's efforts to develop free online educational resources for women-owned small businesses through the Ascent digital platform. SBA is urged to continue these efforts and to explore opportunities to develop similar resources for entrepreneurs from historically underrepresented groups.

Solopreneurs.—The Committee recognizes the large number of small businesses that are owned and operated by one individual, also known as a "solopreneur." The Committee encourages SBA to pursue efforts to reduce existing barriers that limit access to funding and technical assistance opportunities in order to help solopreneurs expand and scale up their businesses.

Language Access for Limited English Proficiency.—The Committee recognizes that small business owners with limited English proficiency (LEP) are often unable to complete SBA's online loan and grant application forms due to language barriers, leaving these businesses without the access to critical business funding. Businesses owned by LEP individuals must be provided language access when applying for SBA funding, especially at a time when businesses are rebuilding from the coronavirus pandemic. The Committee urges the Administrator to make online application forms available in at least the top 20 most commonly spoken languages other than English, based on the latest Census data.

Nonprofit Child Care Support.—The Committee recognizes the critical role of child care providers in supporting the economy and workforce, and encourages the Administrator to consider allowing qualified nonprofit child care providers access to the same SBA loan programs that for-profit child care providers may utilize.

Small Business Succession Planning.—The Committee is concerned that more than 58 percent of businesses do not have succession plans. The Committee encourages SBA to work with its re-

source partners to develop guidance, training, best practices, workshops, and other resources, to assist small business owners and entrepreneurs in establishing and executing a business succession plan. In addition, SBA should consider the development of a publicly available online toolkit that can be used by SBA and its resource partners to guide small businesses through the process of creating a business succession plan.

Small Business Participation in Federal Contracting.—The SBA Office of Government Contracting employs a team of Area Directors, Procurement Center Representatives (PCR), Commercial Market Representatives (CMR), and size and industrial specialists that collaborate with Federal agencies to increase Federal contract awards to small businesses. These professionals are critical to the success of small business contractors, encouraging new entrants into the Federal marketplace, and maintaining a strong industrial base. PCRs increase the small business share of Federal procurement awards by initiating small business set-asides, reserving procurements opportunities for competition among small business firms; providing small business sources to Federal buying activities; and counseling small firms. SBA is urged to assess the current funding and staffing levels for PCRs and CMRs to ensure the proper resources are allocated to these positions.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$290,150,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	318,000,000
Recommended in the bill	326,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+35,850,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+8,000,000

SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs (EDP) support non-credit business assistance to entrepreneurs. The appropriation includes funding for a network of resource partners located throughout the United States that provide training, counseling, and technical assistance to small business entrepreneurs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $326,000,000 for EDP. The Committee recommendations, by program, are displayed in the following table:

7(j) Technical Assistance Program (Contracting Assistance)	$6,000,000
Entrepreneurship Education	3,500,000
Federal and State Technology (FAST) Partnership Program	8,000,000
Growth Accelerators	5,000,000
HUBZone Program	5,000,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	41,000,000
National Women's Business Council	1,500,000
Native American Outreach	5,000,000
PRIME Technical Assistance	10,000,000
Regional Innovation Clusters	10,000,000
SCORE	15,000,000
Small Business Development Centers (SBDC)	145,000,000
State Trade & Export Promotion (STEP)	22,000,000
Veterans Outreach *	19,000,000
Women's Business Centers (WBC)	30,000,000
Total, Entrepreneurial Development Programs	$326,000,000

*Veterans Outreach includes funding for: Boots to Business, Veterans Business Outreach Centers (VBOC), Veteran Women Igniting the Spirit of Entrepreneurship (V Wise), Entrepreneurship Bootcamp for Veterans with Disabilities (EBV), and Boots to Business reboot.

SBA shall not reduce these non-credit programs from the amounts specified above and SBA shall not merge any of the non-credit programs without advance written approval from the Committee. The Committee strongly supports the development programs listed in the table above and will carefully monitor SBA's support of these programs.

Federal and State Technology Partnership Program.—The Committee supports the Federal and State Technology (FAST) Partnership Program's efforts to reach innovative, technology-driven small businesses and to leverage the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program to stimulate economic development. The FAST program is particularly important in states that are seeking to build high technology industries but are underrepresented in the SBIR/STTR programs. Small Business and Technology Development Centers (SBTDCs) serve small businesses in these fields and are accredited to provide intellectual property and technology commercialization assistance to businesses in high technology industries. Of the amount provided, $1,500,000 shall be for FAST awards to SBTDCs fully accredited for technology designation as of December 31, 2022.

Native American Outreach.—The Committee directs the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Native American Affairs (ONAA) to continue to manage Native American Outreach activities. The Assistant Administrator is responsible for assisting Native businesses in navigating SBA's capital access and contracting programs; organizing multi-agency workshops and Native supplier initiative events around the country; and facilitating Native contractors' participation in SBA's various small business contracting programs.

Tribal Lending Initiative.—The Committee supports efforts by ONAA to address and dismantle barriers experienced by Tribal small businesses and fisheries seeking to access traditional SBA lending products, and encourages ONAA to establish a Tribal Lending Initiative to address these challenges. Through this initiative, ONAA is expected to update guidance for traditional SBA lending products and relief programs in consultation with Tribal Nations, including removing barriers to existing SBA lending products, such as the acceptance of Tribally registered business licenses and Tribal treaty fishery income verification, the inability of many Tribal small businesses and fisheries to obtain Federally verified income tax statements, and complications related to collateral requirements. SBA is directed to brief the Committee on its progress in establishing and implementing a Tribal Lending Initiative not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

SCORE.—The Committee recognizes the value of providing mentors to small business owners through programs such as SCORE, especially for women-owned and minority-owned businesses. The Committee supports efforts to increase outreach to underserved communities and urges SCORE to increase diversity among its mentors to support women entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs of color.

Women-Owned Businesses in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM).—While women's participation in the STEM-related sectors has increased over the last several decades, large gaps still exist, as noted by the most recent annual report published by

the National Women's Business Council. The Committee urges SBA and its resource partners to support efforts to increase the representation of women, especially women of color, in the innovation, patenting, trademark, and commercialization of new technologies. Such efforts include increased STEM business mentorship through SCORE; expanded STEM educational resources and opportunities for women entrepreneurs on the Ascent platform; and additional partnerships with Women's Business Centers, minority-serving institutions, historically black colleges and universities, and community-based programs focused on women's business enterprise development.

Woman- and Minority-Led Entrepreneurs in Health Innovation.—The Committee recognizes that women- and minority-led start-ups receive disproportionately less funding, especially in the health innovation industry, which may contribute to fewer health innovations in conditions that solely, disproportionately, or differently impact women and people of color. The Committee encourages SBA, in conjunction with Women's Business Centers and other resource partners, to explore new methods and programs to engage with health innovation startups that are led by and/or meet the needs of women and people of color. SBA is directed to report back to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on its efforts, including recommendations to support the launch and growth of new small businesses focused on female and minority healthcare innovation.

Cybersecurity Assistance Pilot Program.—Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, SBA is directed to brief the Committee on the lessons learned from implementation of the Cybersecurity Assistance Pilot Program in fiscal years 2021 and 2022. The briefing should include recommendations to improve or expand Cybersecurity Assistance programming, including in the Federal contracting space.

Assistance to Coal Communities.—To diversify and enhance economic opportunities, SBA and its resource partners should ensure the appropriate resources and support are directed to communities and regions that have experienced job losses due to the economic downturn of the coal industry.

Border Colonias Region Outreach.—The Committee urges SBA, through its resource partners and Community Navigators, to engage in targeted outreach to small businesses and entrepreneurs in the border colonias region in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, to improve access to small business training, counseling, and Federal contracting programs, and to help launch new businesses to compete in the marketplace. The Committee expects SBA and its partners to ensure the appropriate resources are made available to support small businesses and entrepreneurs in the under-resourced border region.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$22,671,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	32,020,000
Recommended in the bill	32,020,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+9,349,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The mission of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) is to provide independent, objective oversight to improve the integrity, accountability, and performance of SBA and its programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $32,020,000 for the SBA OIG.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$9,466,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	10,211,000
Recommended in the bill	10,211,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+745,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The Office of Advocacy was established by Congress in 1976 to serve as the independent voice for small business within the Federal government.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $10,211,000 for the Office of Advocacy.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$169,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	171,300,000
Recommended in the bill	171,300,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+2,300,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The SBA Business Loans Program serves as an important source of capital for America's small businesses. The recommendation supports the 7(a) Business Loan Program at a level of $35,000,000,000; the 504 certified development company program at a level of $11,000,000,000; the 504 Commercial Real Estate Refinance Program at a program level of $7,500,000,000; the Secondary Market Guarantee Program at a program level of $15,000,000,000; and Small Business Investment Company debenture authority of $5,000,000,000.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of $171,300,000 for the Business Loans Program Account. The recommendation includes $6,000,000 for loans subsidy for the Microloan Program to support a program level of $110,000,000.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$178,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	179,000,000
Recommended in the bill	179,000,000*
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The recommendation includes $143,000,000 in disaster relief funding.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of $179,000,000 for the administrative expenses of the Disaster Loans Program, of which $143,000,000 is designated as being for disaster relief for major disasters.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 550. The Committee continues a provision authorizing transfers of up to five percent among SBA appropriations, provided that transfers do not increase an appropriation by more than 10 percent. The provision also requires that transfers be treated as a reprogramming of funds.

Section 551. The Committee continues a provision authorizing the transfer of not to exceed 3 percent of funding available under the SBA "Salaries and Expenses" and "Business Loans Program Account" appropriations to the SBA "Information Technology System Modernization and Working Capital Fund".

Section 552. The Committee continues a provision providing funds for initiatives related to small business development and entrepreneurship, including programmatic and construction activities, to be awarded as follows:

Recipient	Project	Amount
Cordova Economic and Industrial Development Authority, Cordova, AL.	Cordova Business Incubator	$250,000
The University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, TX	STartup REsearch To Capstone Honors (STRETCH) project for Small Business.	$745,000
Lander County Convention & Tourism Authority, Battle Mountain, NV.	Lemaire Building Small Business Incubator	$1,000,000
Zora's House Inc., Columbus, OH	Zora's House	$1,000,000
Oregon Native American Chamber, Portland, OR	Technical Assistance for Small Native-Owned Construction Businesses.	$670,000
Feed'em Freedom Foundation, Portland, OR	Black Community Food Center	$703,046
Columbia County Economic Team, St. Helens, OR	Columbia County Advanced and Additive Manufacturing Small Business Incubator.	$814,000
United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland, Cleveland, OH.	Black Entrepreneurship Training Project	$500,000
Mercer County Better Together (MCBT), Aledo, IL	Mercer County Business Retention and Expansion Program.	$225,000
Initiating Change in Our Neighborhoods Community Development Corporation (ICON CDC), Van Nuys, CA.	Empowering the San Fernando Valley Initiative	$500,000
Louisiana Chamber of Commerce Foundation, New Orleans, LA.	LCCF Southeast Louisiana AgriAquaculture Small Business Technical Assistance and Workforce Training Center.	$2,000,000
Tampa Bay Wave, Inc., Tampa, FL	LatinTech Accelerator	$500,000
LiftFund Inc., San Antonio, TX	SA West Small Business Support Program	$1,000,000
University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX.	UTSA HUB Government Contracting Academy	$576,000
Florida Memorial University, Fort Lauderdale, FL	Florida Memorial University Center for Entrepreneurship.	$1,500,000
City of Pasadena, Pasadena, CA	Pasadena On-Street Dining Project	$1,500,000
Vibrant Memphis, Inc. dba Epicenter, Memphis, TN.	901 Entrepreneurs (901E)	$673,332
Town of Stonington, Stonington, CT	Town of Stonington Fishermen's Dock Project	$900,000
Temple University Ambler Campus, Ambler, PA	Temple Ambler Community Kitchen (TACK)	$1,000,000
Innovation Works, Pittsburgh, PA	On-Ramps to Entrepreneurship	$635,392
El Paso County, El Paso, TX	Heritage Tourism Business Connection	$500,000
The Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce, New York, NY.	Harlem Small Businesses Public Safety Educational and Information Initiative.	$1,115,000

Recipient	Project	Amount
New York City Department of Small Business Services, New York, NY.	La Marqueta Workforce Improvement Project	$1,250,000
Hispanic Federation, New York, NY	Hispanic Federation Small Business Support Initiative.	$1,000,000
Davidson Community Center, Inc., Bronx, NY	Davidson Community Center Business Improvement District Formation Initiative.	$796,981
Inwood Merchant Association, Inc., New York, NY	Inwood Merchant Association	$1,728,586
Bucks County Industrial Development Authority, Doylestown, PA.	The Bucks Built Startup Fund	$500,000
University of St. Francis, Joliet, IL	University of St. Francis Small Business Accelerator.	$500,000
Rehoboth Community Development Corporation, Glendale, AZ.	Training Initiative to Mentor Entrepreneurs (TIME) Program.	$203,124
Touro College Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center, Central Islip, NY.	Small Business Legal Assistance Clinic	$475,000
Valley Industrial Association of Santa Clarita, Valencia, CA.	Connecting to Success	$675,000
The International Sonoran Desert Alliance, Ajo, AZ	Ajo Business Support Center and Co-Working Space.	$400,000
Ball & Socket Arts, Cheshire, CT	Ball & Socket Arts Fire Sprinklers	$625,000
Young Women's Christian Association of New Britain Inc., New Britain, CT.	New Britain Childcare Business Incubator	$50,000
Launch New York, Inc., Buffalo, NY	Entrepreneurial Services for High-Growth Potential Startups.	$1,000,000
Women's Business Development Council, Inc., Stamford, CT.	Technical Assistance and Microgrants to Women-Owned Businesses.	$500,000
CPLC Nevada, Inc., Las Vegas, NV	CPLC Small Business Assistance	$391,500
United Way of Chester County, Exton, PA	United Way Social Innovation Lab	$200,000
Berks Latino Workforce Development Corporation, Reading, PA.	Berks Tec Centro	$1,907,500
Colectiva Legal del Pueblo, Burien, WA	Community Financial Skill-Building	$500,000
Hiram College, Hiram, OH	Hiram Workforce Office	$665,000
Mainstreet Waynesboro Inc., Waynesboro, PA	21 E. Main St. Redevelopment Project	$500,000
Chatham Business Association, Chicago, IL	Internee-to-Entrepreneur Program	$626,000
University of Mississippi, University, MS	Center for Growth, New Markets, Innovation, and Cyber Awareness.	$2,000,000
Central Michigan University, Saginaw, MI	Support for Mid-Michigan Small Businesses and Entrepreneurs.	$1,065,000
Hispanic Federation, Hartford, CT	Hispanic Federation Financial Education Initiative	$650,000
Invest Detroit Foundation, Detroit, MI	Invest Detroit	$600,000
Oakland Private Industry Council, Oakland, CA	California Jobs and Infrastructure Initiative	$654,370
Clark County, Nevada, Las Vegas, NV	Small Business Opportunity Program (SBOP)	$350,000
Prosperity Lab, San Jose, CA	Mesa Redonda	$350,000
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK	Oklahoma Rural E-Commerce Academy	$500,000
MassChallenge Inc., Boston, MA	Driving Equitable Outcomes in Business Growth	$800,000
North Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn, NY.	LoveLocal	$750,000
Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens Inc., Jackson Heights, NY.	Queens Business Incubator and Angel Fund Project.	$500,000
Queens Economic Development Corporation, Long Island Cit, NY.	Queens Together	$500,000
Nussbaum Center for Entrepreneurship, Greensboro, NC.	The Steelhouse Center for Urban Manufacturing and Innovation.	$2,000,000
City of High Point, North Carolina, High Point, NC	Commercial Shared-Use Kitchen	$2,000,000
Neighborhood Development Center, Saint Paul, MN	Cybersecurity Information Center	$1,600,000
Latino Economic Development Center, Saint Paul, MN.	Plaza del Sol Redevelopment	$1,000,000
Chhaya Community Development Corporation, Richmond Hill, NY.	Chhaya Small Business Assistance Program	$150,000
Greater Jamaica Development Corporation, Jamaica, NY.	GJDC Small Batch Manufacturing Development	$2,000,000
Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens Inc., Jackson Heights, NY.	Queens Chamber of Commerce Small Business Legal Desk Support Program.	$1,000,000
City of New York, New York, NY	District 6 Open Restaurants Kits	$2,000,000
The Research Foundation of CUNY, New York, NY	Queens College Small Business Development Initiative.	$1,465,856

Recipient	Project	Amount
Black Economic Council of Massachusetts (BECMA), Boston, MA.	Back Office Support Services (BOSS) Program and Vendor Advisory Council.	$800,000
The Latino Chamber of Commerce of Boulder County, Lafayette, CO.	Latino Chamber of Commerce Mobile Office	$250,000
Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ	Develop, Educate, and Accelerate Entrepreneurs from Underserved Communities in Central New Jersey.	$640,000
Greater Portland Immigrant Welcome Center, Portland, ME.	Women Lead: an Enterprise Institute	$619,000
Boots2Roots, Portland, ME	Transition to Work Initiative	$597,076
The Latina Circle dba Amplify Latinx, Boston, MA	PowerUp Latinx Business Initiative	$400,000
African Community Economic Development Of New England-CDC, Boston, MA.	ACEDONE Small Business Development and Technical Assistance Program.	$643,003
Main Street Alabama, Birmingham, AL	Main Street Alabama Entrepreneurial Support and Training.	$700,000
Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC), Solon, OH.	NOPEC Small Business Energy Efficiency Support Program.	$400,000
Florida International University, Miami, FL	Business Growth and Acceleration Program	$650,000
Anne Arundel County, Annapolis, MD	Inclusive Ventures Small Business Program	$1,650,000
Loyola University Chicago, Chicago, IL	Minority-Owned Business Dashboard	$625,000
Georgia Tech Research Corporation, Atlanta, GA	Connect and Serve: Growing Underrepresented Companies in Manufacturing, Logistics, Warehousing, and Transportation.	$495,547
Douglas County Board of Commissioners, Douglasville, GA.	Douglas County Community Business Incubator	$500,000
City of Renton, Renton, WA	Logan Place Market Rehabilitation	$1,500,000
Partnership for Community Action, Albuquerque, NM.	Social Enterprise Center (SEC) Families First Economic Justice Project.	$650,000
Take The Lead, Inc., Scottsdale, AZ	Women Entrepreneurs Leadership Development Program.	$500,000
Dublin Chamber of Commerce, Dublin, CA	Emerging Business Community Outreach Program	$100,000
Venango County Economic Development Authority, Oil City, PA.	Venango County Business Innovation Center	$600,000
University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV	Cyber Clinic for Small Businesses	$650,000
City of Romulus, MI, Romulus, MI	Romulus Small Business Assistance & Workforce Development Project.	$1,000,000
University of Dayton, Dayton, OH	Greater West Dayton Incubator	$1,000,000
Joliet Junior College, Joliet, IL	Joliet Junior College Entrepreneurial Development Center (EDC).	$353,404
Village of Huntley, Huntley, IL	Huntley Shops on Main	$974,843
YWCA Metropolitan Chicago, Chicago, IL	YWCA Metropolitan Chicago Childcare Network	$575,000
Atlantic Cape Community College, Mays Landing, NJ.	Atlantic Cape Community College/Cape May County BizHub.	$1,000,000
Evergreen Inc.: Your North Brooklyn Business Exchange, Brooklyn, NY.	Resilient Recovery: Brooklyn's Industrial Waterfront.	$750,000
Community Venture Foundation, dba Startup Junkie Foundation, Fayetteville, AR.	Arkansas Venture Expansion Project	$1,000,000
OneWest, Louisville, KY	Minority-Owned Small Business Development, Training, and Business Improvements in Louisville's West End.	$800,000

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$52,570,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	50,253,000
Recommended in the bill	56,253,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+3,683,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	+6,000,000

The United States Postal Service (USPS) is funded almost entirely by Postal ratepayers, rather than taxpayers. Funds provided to USPS in the Payment to the Postal Service Fund include appro-

priations for revenue forgone, including for providing free mail for the blind and for overseas absentee voting.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $56,253,000 for Payment to the Postal Service Fund. The recommendation funds free mail for the blind and overseas voting and includes a reconciliation adjustment.

Since 1983, the annual appropriations Act has included a provision requiring the Postal Service to deliver mail six days per week. Section 202 of the Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 (PSRA) (P.L. 117–108) requires that the "The Postal Service shall maintain an integrated network for the delivery of market-dominant and competitive products" and that "Delivery shall occur at least six days a week, except during weeks that include a Federal holiday, in emergency situations, such as natural disasters, or in geographic areas where the Postal Service has established a policy of delivering mail fewer than six days a week as of the date of enactment of the Postal Service Reform Act of 2022." In lieu of continuing the provision in the annual appropriations Act, the Committee expects USPS shall maintain six-day delivery as specified in the PSRA.

Postal Non-Banking Financial Services Modernization Pilot Program.—The Committee notes that USPS currently plays a major role in the financial services market. For example, USPS is the largest single provider of paper money orders in the United States, in addition to offering electronic funds transfers and U.S. Treasury check cashing. However, current USPS offerings are out-of-date and do not fully reflect the needs of modern customers. By updating its services to reflect new technological and financial trends, the USPS can offer an improved customer experience and expand its affordable non-bank financial services to tens of millions of unbanked and underbanked Americans. The Committee includes an increase of $6,000,000 above the budget request for USPS to carry out pilot programs (in at least five rural zip codes and at least five non-rural zip codes) to modernize its current postal banking services, including surcharge-free automated teller machines, wire transfers, check cashing, and bill payment to the fullest extent permitted under current statutory authority, as described in the 2015 USPS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) Report "The Road Ahead for Postal Financial Services" (RARC–WP–15–011). The Committee directs USPS, in collaboration with the USPS OIG, to report to the Committee within one year of the enactment of this Act regarding findings from the pilot programs.

Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp.—The recommendation continues a provision requiring USPS not to destroy, and to continue to offer for sale, existing copies of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp.

Alzheimer's Semipostal Fundraising Stamp.—The Committee notes its strong support for the Alzheimer's Semipostal Fundraising Stamp, of which millions of copies of the original printing remain. USPS is directed to continue to offer the stamp for sale to the public, in addition to any other semipostal stamps the Postal Service may issue under its rules and regulations. USPS is further directed not to destroy any copies of the stamp.

Rural Post Offices.—The Committee believes that the United States postal facility network is an asset of significant value. The

closure of post offices in rural communities creates an economic burden for people in the United States that depend on USPS for communication and package services. In addition to typical postal services, post offices are part of the identity of rural communities and provide a significant social value. The Committee recommends that no funds be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices. The Postal Service shall take into consideration the importance of providing consistent and on-time delivery to all Americans, including those in rural and mountainous areas.

Notification to Congress.—Title 39 of the U.S. Code requires USPS to notify the public prior to closing or consolidating a post office. The Committee understands that it is USPS's policy to inform the district and Washington, D.C. offices of Members of Congress when the public receives notice. The Committee directs USPS to keep Members of Congress informed of USPS activities impacting their constituents and expects USPS to ensure that Members of Congress are appropriately informed simultaneously or prior to all public notices.

Member Access to Postal Facilities.—The Committee is concerned by reports that USPS is preventing Members of Congress from visiting postal facilities within 45 days of an election, citing the Hatch Act. According to the Office of Special Counsel, "Members of Congress, who are candidates for partisan political office, are not barred from visiting Federal facilities to execute their official, oversight responsibilities to include receiving briefings, tours, or other official information." USPS's policy could effectively remove three months of Congressional oversight during each Congress if primary elections are included. The Committee therefore directs USPS to revise its policies to ensure that it does not prevent Members of Congress from accessing or visiting USPS facilities for official purposes, regardless of the request's proximity to an upcoming election.

First-Class Service Standards.—As part of USPS's Delivering for America 10-year plan, the agency implemented new service standards for First-Class Mail and Periodicals that increased time-in-transit standards by one or two days for certain mail traveling longer distances, resulting in standard delivery timeframes of up to five days. The Committee is concerned that this change jeopardizes USPS's ability to uphold its commitment to provide prompt and reliable postal services and further erodes public confidence in the USPS. The Committee directs USPS to provide a comparison of delivery service performance data for the new service standards effective October 1, 2021, and the corresponding quarters of the previous service standards in effect between 2016 and 2020. The data should reflect the comparison of parcels now delivered on-time that previously would have been delivered outside of the service standards for First-Class Mail and Periodicals. The Committee further encourages USPS to work with the PRC on steps it can take to minimize or reverse any further degradations to service standards for market-dominant products.

Accessibility for Disabled Individuals.—The Committee notes that under the Architectural Barriers Act, USPS is required to meet accessibility requirements for disabled individuals.

Electric Vehicles.—The Committee believes USPS, as one of the U.S. government's largest vehicle fleet operators, has an important

role to play in moving the Federal government toward a fleet of clean and zero-emission vehicles and spurring investment in this technology nationwide. The Committee is therefore disappointed that USPS's recent Next Generation Delivery Vehicle (NGDV) contract award fails to include robust investment in electric vehicle technology. The Committee directs USPS to prioritize robust procurement of a battery electric vehicle fleet under the NGDV program to the greatest extent possible, which would comply with the spirit of Executive Order 14008 on "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" and ensure that the USPS shares in efforts to expand clean energy capacity and spur well-paying union jobs and economic growth. The Committee recommendation includes $100 million for a new program within GSA to fund electric vehicles government-wide, including at USPS, and expects USPS to consult with GSA on effective use of that funding to increase its investment in electric vehicles. The Committee further directs USPS to report on whether its electric trucks will be serviced internally by USPS or if they will be externally serviced. The Committee requests that USPS track the fuel consumption and emissions portfolio of all vehicles managed or contracted by USPS and report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on its findings and its plan for reducing fleet fuel costs and emissions in the future.

Mail Theft.—The Committee supports actions taken by USPS to combat mail theft and fraud by replacing aging USPS cluster box units and directs USPS to continue to follow the directive on this issue included in House Report 116–122.

Mail Fishing.—The Committee remains concerned about "mail fishing," in which thieves "fish" mail out of blue mail collection boxes. The Committee commends USPS for taking action to mitigate mail fishing by retrofitting mail collection boxes and directs the USPS to report to the Committee no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act on additional actions it has taken to combat mail fishing in fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

Mail Service in Remote Areas.—The Committee is concerned by the prevalence of reports of irregular delivery, unresponsiveness, and other complaints about USPS service in rural and Non-Foreign Areas. The Committee directs USPS to keep Members of Congress informed of USPS activities impacting their constituents and expects USPS to create an outreach program explaining the scope of mail delivery distribution delays and providing timely notices to customers in rural and Non-Foreign Areas. The Committee requests that the USPS strategic plan includes steps to provide timely, consistent mail delivery service that addresses the concerns of local communities in rural and Non-Foreign Areas and report back to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on its efforts.

Deceptive Political Mail.—The Committee is concerned about ways in which USPS can unwittingly be used to distort electoral outcomes through the sending of deceptive political mailers that promote shadow "ghost" campaigns. During the 2020 election cycle, news reports and court filings show that political operatives in at least three Florida Senate races used funds from dark money groups to send thousands of mailers that contained false information about candidates specifically because their names or other

identifiers prompted confusion or conflation with legitimate candidates. To combat these practices, the Committee strongly recommends that USPS prioritize implementing the current rule requiring the disclosure of designers, marketers, and beneficiaries of political mailers, as outlined in the current PS–3602 form. In addition, the Committee encourages USPS to consider additional identification requirements for the purchase of Political Mail, including maintaining a publicly available database that lists the individuals who design and market the mailpiece and who directly benefit from the mailing.

Delivery Vehicle Climate Control.—The Committee recognizes that heat stress is a persistent issue for USPS vehicle operators. The Committee is pleased that the Next Generation Delivery Vehicle will include air conditioning and heating.

Mail Interdiction of Heroin & Opioids.—The Committee remains concerned that international drug traffickers are harnessing vulnerabilities in our mail system to import significant quantities of deadly narcotics. The Committee is encouraged that USPS is pursuing innovative tools and technologies to detect opioids in parcels and that it has increased the capture of Customs and Border Protection hold requests at International Service Centers to more than 80 percent. The Committee expects USPS to reach 100 percent capture rates and to continue seeking out and implementing new tools to increase accurate detection of opioids and related substances, and requests USPS brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on progress it has made on this issue.

Postal Worker Safety.—Despite the best efforts of USPS and Customs and Border Protection, U.S. mail remains a primary method for moving narcotics into and throughout the country. The increasing use of extremely potent illegal narcotics, such as fentanyl, poses significant risks of exposure to potentially deadly doses of illicit opioids for postal workers unknowingly handling these packages. The Committee encourages USPS to evaluate how best to deploy countermeasures, such as naloxone, to ensure the safety of postal workers.

Accurate Address Listing.—The Committee remains concerned about instances in which assigned zip codes overlap multiple municipal jurisdictions, resulting in end user mailing/address information with incorrect or multiple city listings. The Committee looks forward to reviewing the report required by House Report 117–79 on this important topic, including options to ensure proper city designations.

Preferred Last Line.—The Committee is concerned that USPS is not adequately communicating with customers about the potential for mail delays caused by using "preferred last line" mailing addresses. The committee directs USPS to increase its ongoing outreach to communities using a preferred last line to make customers aware of potential mail delivery slowdowns.

Processing Centers.—In recent decades, USPS has closed hundreds of processing facilities. The Committee is concerned that these closures have contributed to reduced service. USPS is directed to review the impact that closing processing centers has had on costs and the level of service provided. The study shall consider the feasibility of reopening necessary facilities. USPS shall report

its findings to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Blockchain Technologies and Mail Tracking.—The Committee notes the potential of blockchain technology to revolutionize postal tracking and traceability, including tracking postal items from origin through every point of contact on the journey to the consumer. The Committee is interested in how blockchain technology can be utilized to accurately track postage, reduce cost, improve efficiency, and reduce the harm associated with lost postage and other supply chain disruptions. The Committee encourages USPS to conduct research on the opportunity and needs for new digital solutions built with public, open-source decentralized technologies to increase the efficiency and decrease the cost of USPS data collection and delivery tracking.

Local Delivery.—The Committee directs USPS to provide a briefing, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, on options and recommendations to utilize its logistical network to deliver food surplus direct from farms to consumers. The briefing may include information on (but should not be limited to) the following: barriers and solutions to utilizing the regional rate program, local connect program, and parcel select programs for agricultural direct-to-consumer deliveries, such as by expanding the type or size of program-eligible shipping boxes or allowing nutrition assistance beneficiaries to purchase food through farm-to-consumer deliveries.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$262,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	271,000,000
Recommended in the bill	271,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	+9,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	– – –

The USPS Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts audits, reviews, and investigations and keeps Congress informed on the efficiency and economy of USPS programs and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $271,000,000 for the OIG, which includes sufficient funds for the OIG to continue its aggressive drug interdiction efforts.

Postal Retail Facilities in Underserved Areas.—The Committee recognizes the vital role that USPS plays for low-income, minority, and rural communities. During the pandemic, these communities' reliance on USPS for critical services, such as access to medication or banking services, has grown. However, the Committee is concerned that the USPS may not equitably distribute resources among its facilities. USPS facilities in higher-income areas may have better access to facilities and receive more support for funding maintenance. The Committee looks forward to reviewing the report from the USPS OIG required by House Report 117–79 on the difference between the distribution of resources for facility repair and maintenance between low-income and higher income communities,

as well as the expected impact of the USPS Strategic Plan on low-income, minority, and rural communities.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	$57,783,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	57,300,000
Recommended in the bill	57,300,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2022	−483,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2023	−−−

The United States Tax Court adjudicates controversies involving deficiencies in income, estate, and gift taxes. The Court also has jurisdiction to determine deficiencies in certain excise taxes, to issue declaratory judgments in the areas of qualifications of retirement plans and exemptions of charitable organizations, and to decide certain cases involving disclosure of tax information by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends $57,300,000 for the U.S. Tax Court.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

Section 601. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting pay and other expenses for non-Federal parties in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

Section 602. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits transfers of funds unless expressly so provided herein.

Section 603. The Committee continues a provision limiting procurement contracts for consulting service expenditures to contracts that are matters of public record and available for public inspection.

Section 604. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting transfer of funds in this Act without express authority.

Section 605. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to engage in activities that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

Section 606. The Committee continues a provision concerning compliance with the Buy American Act.

Section 607. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds by any person or entity convicted of violating the Buy American Act.

Section 608. The Committee continues a provision specifying reprogramming procedures. The provision requires that agencies or entities funded by this Act obtain prior approval from the Committee for any reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by the Committee on Appropriations of either the House of Representatives or the Senate for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of $5,000,000 or 10 percent, which-

ever is less; (6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by $5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) creates or reorganizes offices, programs, or activities different from the budget justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations or the tables in the report accompanying this Act, whichever is more detailed. The provision also directs agencies to consult with the Committees prior to any significant reorganization, restructuring, relocation, or closing of offices, programs, or activities and directs the agencies funded by this Act to submit operating plans for the Committee's review within 60 days of the bill's enactment.

Section 609. The Committee continues a provision providing that fifty percent of unobligated balances may remain available through September 30, 2024, for certain purposes.

Section 610. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funding for the Executive Office of the President to request either a Federal Bureau of Investigation background investigation or Internal Revenue Service determination with respect to section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except with the express consent of the individual involved in an investigation or in extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

Section 611. The Committee continues a provision regarding cost accounting standards for contracts under the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program.

Section 612. The Committee continues a provision regarding non-foreign area cost-of-living allowances.

Section 613. The Committee continues a provision waiving restrictions on the purchase of non-domestic articles, materials, and supplies in the case of acquisition of information technology by the Federal government.

Section 614. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting officers or employees of any regulatory agency or commission funded by this Act from accepting travel payments or reimbursements from a person or entity regulated by such agency or commission.

Section 615. The Committee continues a provision requiring certain agencies in this Act to consult with GSA before seeking new office space or making alterations to existing office space.

Section 616. The Committee continues a provision providing for several appropriated mandatory accounts. These are accounts where authorizing language requires the payment of funds.

Section 617. The Committee continues a provision requiring that the head of any executive branch agency ensure that the Chief Information Officer has authority to participate in the budget planning process and approval of the information technology budget.

Section 618. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 619. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting agencies from requiring Internet Service Providers to disclose electronic communications information in a manner that violates the Fourth Amendment.

Section 620. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to be used to deny inspectors general access to records.

Section 621. The Committee continues a provision relating to Universal Service Fund payments for wireless providers.

Section 622. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting any funds made available in this Act from being used to establish

a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

Section 623. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting any funds made available in this Act from being used to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.

Section 624. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds made available under this Act from being used for certain travel and conference activities unless an agency or entity determines that the travel is in the national interest and advance notice is provided to the Appropriations Committees.

Section 625. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds made available under this Act from being used to fund first-class or business-class travel in contravention of Federal regulations.

Section 626. The Committee continues a provision providing an additional $850,000 for the Inspectors General Council Fund to expand and update the Federal-wide Inspectors General website oversight.gov.

Section 627. The Committee continues a provision relating to contracts for public relations services.

Section 628. The Committee continues a provision relating to advertising and educational programming.

Section 629. The Committee continues a provision relating to statements by grantees regarding projects or programs funded by this agreement.

Section 630. The Committee continues a provision requiring agencies funded in this Act to submit to the Committees quarterly budget reports on obligations.

Section 631. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds made available in this Act from being used to penalize a financial institution for providing financial services to an entity that participates in a business or organized activity involving cannabis that is conducted pursuant to a law established by a State or a unit of local government.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT WIDE

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 701. The Committee continues a provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 702. The Committee continues a provision establishing price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal government with an exemption for the purchase of electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

Section 703. The Committee continues a provision allowing funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 704. The Committee continues and modifies a provision prohibiting the employment of noncitizens with certain exceptions, including an exemption for recipients of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.

Section 705. The Committee continues a provision giving agencies the authority to pay GSA bills for space renovation and other services.

Section 706. The Committee continues a provision allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Section 707. The Committee continues a provision providing that funds made available to corporations and agencies subject to 31 U.S.C. 91 may pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 708. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

Section 709. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the U.S.

Section 710. The Committee continues a provision limiting the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 711. The Committee continues a provision to allow for interagency funding of national security and emergency telecommunications initiatives.

Section 712. The Committee continues a provision requiring agencies to certify that a Schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 713. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the payment of any employee who prohibits, threatens, or prevents another employee from communicating with Congress.

Section 714. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting Federal training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Section 715. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, propaganda, publicity, and lobbying by executive agency personnel in support or defeat of legislative initiatives.

Section 716. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting any Federal agency from disclosing an employee's home address to any labor organization, absent employee authorization or court order.

Section 717. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to be used to provide non-public information such as mailing, telephone, or electronic mailing lists to any person or organization outside the government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 718. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for propaganda and publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

Section 719. The Committee continues a provision directing agency employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

Section 720. The Committee continues a provision authorizing the use of funds to finance an appropriate share of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.

Section 721. The Committee continues a provision authorizing the transfer of funds to GSA to finance an appropriate share of var-

ious government-wide boards and councils and for Federal government priority goals under certain conditions.

Section 722. The Committee continues a provision that permits breastfeeding in a Federal building or on Federal property if the woman and child are authorized to be there.

Section 723. The Committee continues a provision that permits interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council and provides for a report on the budget and resources of the National Science and Technology Council.

Section 724. The Committee continues a provision requiring documents involving the distribution of Federal funds to indicate the agency providing the funds and the amount provided.

Section 725. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to monitor personal access or use of Internet sites or to collect, review, or obtain any personally identifiable information relating to access to or use of an Internet site.

Section 726. The Committee continues a provision requiring health plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program to provide contraceptive coverage and provides exemptions to certain religious plans.

Section 727. The Committee continues language supporting strict adherence to anti-doping activities.

Section 728. The Committee continues a provision allowing funds for official travel to be used by departments and agencies, if consistent with OMB Circular A–126, to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot program.

Section 729. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds for the implementation of OPM regulations limiting detailees to the legislative branch and placing certain limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship program.

Section 730. The Committee continues a provision that restricts the use of funds for Federal law enforcement training facilities.

Section 731. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits Executive Branch agencies from creating prepackaged news stories that are broadcast or distributed in the United States unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of such news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency. This provision confirms the GAO opinion dated February 17, 2005 (B–304272).

Section 732. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting use of funds in contravention of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (the Privacy Act) and regulations implementing that section.

Section 733. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds from being used for any Federal government contract with any foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation.

Section 734. The Committee continues a provision requiring agencies to pay a fee to OPM for processing retirement of employees who separate under Voluntary Early Retirement Authority or who receive Voluntary Separation Incentive payments.

Section 735. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds for the painting of a portrait of an employee of the Federal government, including the President, the Vice President, a Member

of Congress, the head of an executive branch agency, or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

Section 736. The Committee continues a provision limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 737. The Committee continues a provision requiring agencies to submit reports to Inspectors General concerning expenditures for agency conferences.

Section 738. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to be used to increase, eliminate, or reduce funding for a program or project unless such change is made pursuant to reprogramming or transfer provisions.

Section 739. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting agencies from using funds to implement regulations changing the competitive areas under reductions-in-force for Federal employees.

Section 740. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the use of funds to begin or announce a study or a public-private competition regarding the conversion to contractor performance of any function performed by civilian Federal employees pursuant to OMB Circular A–76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.

Section 741. The Committee continues a provision ensuring contractors are not prevented from reporting waste, fraud, or abuse by signing confidentiality agreements that would prohibit such disclosure.

Section 742. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the implementation of certain nondisclosure agreements unless certain provisions are included in the agreements.

Section 743. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to enter into any agreement with any corporation with certain unpaid Federal tax liabilities unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the government.

Section 744. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to enter into any agreement with any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation within the preceding 24 months unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the government.

Section 745. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate of requests for a transfer of funds from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as well as post any such notifications on the Bureau's website.

Section 746. The Committee continues a provision eliminating the automatic statutory pay increase for the Vice President and certain senior political appointees.

Section 747. The Committee includes a new provision regarding reporting requirements related to the impoundment of resources.

Section 748. The Committee includes a new provision related to impoundment of resources to prevent and deter unlawful impoundments.

Section 749. The Committee includes a new provision requiring executive branch agencies to respond to GAO's written requests for information relating to a decision or opinion on budget or appropriations law not later than 20 days after the agency receives the request.

Section 750. The Committee continues a provision requiring that any executive branch agency notify the Committees if an apportionment of an appropriation for such agency is not approved in a timely and appropriate manner.

Section 751. The Committee includes a new provision creating a Commission to review the assigning, modifying, or removing of names, monuments, statues, public art, historical markers, or other symbols owned or located on Federal Government property which are inconsistent with the values of diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Section 752. The Committee continues a provision addressing interagency funding for the United States Army Medical Research and Development Command and the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs and the National Institutes of Health research programs.

Section 753. The Committee continues and modifies a provision related to recordkeeping requirements for certain GAO audits.

Section 754. The Committee includes a new provision related to the purchase of infrastructure as a service.

Section 755. The Committee continues a provision concerning the non-application of these general provisions to title IV and to title VIII.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Section 801. The Committee continues and modifies a provision establishing reprogramming procedures for Federal funds.

Section 802. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the obligation of Federal funds beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly provided herein.

Section 803. The Committee continues a provision providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from Federal appropriations for salaries and expenses may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 804. The Committee continues a provision appropriating local funds during fiscal year 2024 if there is an absence of a continuing resolution or regular appropriation for the District of Columbia. Funds are provided under the same authorities and conditions and in the same manner and extent as provided for in fiscal year 2023.

Section 805. The Committee continues and modifies a provision limiting access to the D.C. Tuition Assistance Grant program to families with a taxable annual income of less than $750,000 subject to inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Section 806. The Committee continues a provision that concerns a "conscience clause" on legislation that pertains to contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans.

Section 807. The Committee continues a provision providing the District of Columbia authority to transfer, receive, and acquire lands and funding it deems necessary for the construction and operation of interstate bridges over navigable waters, including re-

lated infrastructure, for projects to expand commuter and regional passenger rail service and provide bike and pedestrian access crossings.

Section 808. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the federalization of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department by the President of the United States.

Section 809. The Committee includes a new provision increasing the maximum annual tuition assistance grant, maximum lifetime grant, and authority to ratably reduce the grants for students receiving more than $10,000 annually before reducing the grants for students receiving less than $10,000 annually.

Section 810. The Committee includes a new provision that permits the District of Columbia Courts to set the hourly rate for attorneys and investigators appointed to represent indigent defendants, capped at the hourly rate paid in the federal courts for similar matters.

Section 811. The Committee continues a provision limiting references to "this Act" as referring to only this title and title IV.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Department or Activity	Amount
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	$22,000,000

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following list is submitted describing the transfers of funds in the accompanying bill:

UNDER TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Language is included under the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States allowing the transfer of funds to a department or agency represented on the Committee upon the advance notification.

Language is included under Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investments allowing the transfer of funds to accounts necessary to satisfy the requirement of the Department's offices, bureaus, and other organizations.

Section 101 allows the transfer of up to six percent of the Enforcement appropriation and up to five percent of other appropriations made available to the IRS to any other IRS appropriation, upon the advance approval of the Committees.

Section 114 authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses, Office of Inspector General, Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, and Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 115 authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between the IRS and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 117 allows the transfer from the Bureau of the Fiscal Service to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary to cover the costs of debt collection.

UNDER TITLE II—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Language is included under Federal Drug Control Programs, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, which allows for the transfer of funds to Federal departments or agencies and State and local entities.

Language is included under Other Federal Drug Control Programs allowing the transfers of funds to other Federal departments and agencies to carry out activities.

Language is included under Information Technology Oversight and Reform allowing the transfer of funds to other agencies to carry out projects.

Language is included under the Official Residence of the Vice President, Operating Expenses, allowing the transfer of funds to other Federal departments or agencies.

Section 201 permits the Executive Office of the President to transfer up to 10 percent of certain appropriations, subject to approval of the Committee.

UNDER TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Language is included under Court Security allowing the transfer of funds to the United States Marshals Service for courthouse security.

Section 302 permits the Judiciary to transfer up to five percent of any appropriation with certain limitations.

UNDER TITLE V—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Language is included under the General Services Administration allowing the transfer of funds within the Federal Buildings Fund, under certain circumstances, upon the advance approval of the Committees.

Language is included under the General Services Administration, Federal Citizens Services Fund, allowing the transfer of funds from the Federal Citizens Services Fund to Federal agencies.

Language is included under the General Services Administration, Working Capital Fund, allowing the transfer of funds from the Working Capital Fund to other Federal agencies.

Language is included under the General Services Administration, Electric Vehicles Fund, allowing the transfer of funds from the Electric Vehicles Fund to other Federal agencies.

Section 521 permits the General Services Administration to transfer funds in the Federal Buildings Fund upon the advance approval of the Committees.

Language is included under the Merit Systems Protection Board, Salaries and Expenses, allowing the transfer from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Language is included under the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, allowing the transfer of funds from the Office of Inspector General of the Department of the Interior to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation for annual independent financial audits.

Language is included under the Office of Personnel Management, Salaries and Expenses, allowing the transfer of certain trust funds to the Salaries and Expenses account for administrative expenses, and allowing the transfer of up to five percent of the appropriation into an information technology working capital fund upon the advance approval of the Committees.

Language is included under the Office of Personnel Management, Office of Inspector General, allowing the transfer of certain trust funds to the Office of Inspector General account for administrative expenses.

Language is included under the Small Business Administration, Business Loans Program Account, allowing funds to be transferred to and merged with the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

Language is included under the Small Business Administration, Disaster Loans Program Account, allowing funds to be transferred to and merged with the Office of Inspector General and Salaries and Expenses appropriations.

Section 550 permits the transfer of funds between appropriations of the Small Business Administration.

Section 551 permits the transfer of funds from the Small Business Administration Salaries and Expenses and Business Loans Program Account appropriations into the Information Technology Systems Modernization and Working Capital Fund.

Language is included under the United States Postal Service, Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses, allowing the transfer of funds from the Postal Service Fund.

UNDER TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT–WIDE

Section 721 authorizes departments and agencies to transfer funds to the General Services Administration to support certain financial, information technology, procurement, and other management initiatives.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI, and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestors
General Services Administration	Federal Buildings Fund	Miami, FL	U.S. General Services Administration	Wilkie D. Ferguson Jr. U.S. Courthouse Repairs	$3,000,000	Wilson (FL)
National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	National Historical Publications & Records Commission Grants Program	Nogales, AZ	Pimeria Alta Historical Society & Museum	Pimeria Alta Historical Society & Museum's Archive Project	325,000	Grijalva
National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	National Historical Publications & Records Commission Grants Program	Madison, WI	Our Lives Media Inc.	Our Lives Media — Dick Wagner Memorial Grant; WI's First-In-The-Nation Gay Rights Law (1982) Book and Archive	250,000	Pocan
National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	National Historical Publications & Records Commission Grants Program	Raleigh, NC	North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources	America250 Primary Source Sets	142,000	Price (NC)
National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	National Historical Publications & Records Commission Grants Program	Brookville, NY	Long Island University	Exploring American Presidential Stories	149,500	Suozzi
National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	National Historical Publications & Records Commission Grants Program	Washington, DC	U.S. Capitol Historical Society	Capitol History and Civics Digital Resource Development Project	465,000	Titus
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Cordova, AL	Cordova Economic and Industrial Development Authority	Cordova Business Incubator	250,000	Aderholt
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Richardson, TX	The University of Texas at Dallas	STartup REsearch To Capstone Honors (STRETCH) project for Small Business	745,000	Allred
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Battle Mountain, NV	Lander County Convention & Tourism Authority	Lemaire Building Small Business Incubator	1,000,000	Amodei

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestors
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Columbus, OH	Zora's House Inc.	Zora's House	1,000,000	Beatty
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Portland, OR	Oregon Native American Chamber	Technical Assistance for Small Native-Owned Construction Businesses	670,000	Blumenauer
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Portland, OR	Feed'em Freedom Foundation	Black Community Food Center	703,046	Blumenauer
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	St. Helens, OR	Columbia County Economic Team	Columbia County Advanced and Additive Manufacturing Small Business Incubator	814,000	Bonamici
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Cleveland, OH	United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland	Black Entrepreneurship Training Project	500,000	Brown (OH)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Aledo, IL	Mercer County Better Together (MCBT)	Mercer County Business Retention and Expansion Program	225,000	Bustos
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Van Nuys, CA	Initiating Change in Our Neighborhoods Community Development Corporation (ICON CDC)	Empowering the San Fernando Valley Initiative	500,000	Cardenas
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	New Orleans, LA	Louisiana Chamber of Commerce Foundation	LCCF Southeast Louisiana AgriAquaculture Small Business Technical Assistance and Workforce Training Center	2,000,000	Carter (LA)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Tampa, FL	Tampa Bay Wave, Inc.	LatinTech Accelerator	500,000	Castor (FL)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	San Antonio, TX	LiftFund Inc.	SA West Small Business Support Program	1,000,000	Castro (TX)

Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	San Antonio, TX	University of Texas at San Antonio	UTSA HUB Government Contracting Academy	576,000	Castro (TX)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Fort Lauderdale, FL	Florida Memorial University	Florida Memorial University Center for Entrepreneurship	1,500,000	Cherfilus-McCormick
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Pasadena, CA	City of Pasadena	Pasadena On-Street Dining Project	1,500,000	Chu
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Memphis, TN	Vibrant Memphis, Inc. dba Epicenter	901 Entrepreneurs (901E)	673,332	Cohen
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Stonington, CT	Town of Stonington	Town of Stonington Fishermen's Dock Project	900,000	Courtney
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Ambler, PA	Temple University Ambler Campus	Temple Ambler Community Kitchen (TACK)	1,000,000	Dean
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Pittsburgh, PA	Innovation Works	On-Ramps to Entrepreneurship	635,392	Doyle, Michael F.
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	El Paso, TX	El Paso County	Heritage Tourism Business Connection	500,000	Escobar
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	New York, NY	New York City Department of Small Business Services	La Marqueta Workforce Improvement Project	1,250,000	Espaillat
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	New York, NY	Inwood Merchant Association, Inc.	Inwood Merchant Association	1,728,586	Espaillat
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	New York, NY	The Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce	Harlem Small Businesses Public Safety Educational and Information Initiative	1,115,000	Espaillat
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Bronx, NY	Davidson Community Center, Inc.	Davidson Community Center Business Improvement District Formation Initiative	796,981	Espaillat
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	New York, NY	Hispanic Federation	Hispanic Federation Small Business Support Initiative	1,000,000	Espaillat

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestors
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Doylestown, PA	Bucks County Industrial Development Authority	The Bucks Built Startup Fund	500,000	Fitzpatrick
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Joliet, IL	University of St. Francis	University of St. Francis Small Business Accelerator	500,000	Foster
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Glendale, AZ	Rehoboth Community Development Corporation	Training Initiative to Mentor Entrepreneurs (TIME) Program	203,124	Gallego
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Central Islip, NY	Touro College Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center	Small Business Legal Assistance Clinic	475,000	Garbarino
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Valencia, CA	Valley Industrial Association of Santa Clarita	Connecting to Success	675,000	Garcia (CA)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Ajo, AZ	The International Sonoran Desert Alliance	Ajo Business Support Center and Co-Working Space	400,000	Grijalva
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Cheshire, CT	Ball & Socket Arts	Ball & Socket Arts Fire Sprinklers	625,000	Hayes
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	New Britain, CT	Young Women's Christian Association of New Britain Inc.	New Britain Childcare Business Incubator	50,000	Hayes
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Buffalo, NY	Launch New York, Inc.	Entrepreneurial Services for High-Growth Potential Startups	1,000,000	Higgins (NY)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Stamford, CT	Women's Business Development Council, Inc.	Technical Assistance and Microgrants to Women-Owned Businesses	500,000	Himes
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Las Vegas, NV	CPLC Nevada, Inc.	CPLC Small Business Assistance	391,500	Horsford

Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Reading, PA	Berks Latino Workforce Development Corporation	Berks Tec Centro	1,907,500	Houlahan
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Exton, PA	United Way of Chester County	United Way Social Innovation Lab	200,000	Houlahan
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Burien, WA	Colectiva Legal del Pueblo	Community Financial Skill-Building	500,000	Jayapal
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Hiram, OH	Hiram College	Hiram Workforce Office	665,000	Joyce (OH)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Waynesboro, PA	Mainstreet Waynesboro Inc.	21 E. Main St. Redevelopment Project	500,000	Joyce (PA)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Chicago, IL	Chatham Business Association	Internee-to-Entrepreneur Program	626,000	Kelly (IL)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	University, MS	University of Mississippi	Center for Growth, New Markets, Innovation, and Cyber Awareness	2,000,000	Kelly (MS)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Saginaw, MI	Central Michigan University	Support for Mid-Michigan Small Businesses and Entrepreneurs	1,065,000	Kildee
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Hartford, CT	Hispanic Federation	Hispanic Federation Financial Education Initiative	650,000	Larson (CT)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Detroit, MI	Invest Detroit Foundation	Invest Detroit	600,000	Lawrence
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Oakland, CA	Oakland Private Industry Council	California Jobs and Infrastructure Initiative	654,370	Lee (CA)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Las Vegas, NV	Clark County, Nevada	Small Business Opportunity Program (SBOP)	350,000	Lee (NV)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	San Jose, CA	Prosperity Lab	Mesa Redonda	350,000	Lofgren

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestors
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Stillwater, OK	Oklahoma State University	Oklahoma Rural E–Commerce Academy	500,000	Lucas
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Boston, MA	MassChallenge Inc.	Driving Equitable Outcomes in Business Growth	800,000	Lynch
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Jackson Heights, NY	Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens Inc.	Queens Business Incubator and Angel Fund Project	500,000	Maloney, Carolyn B.
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Brooklyn, NY	North Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce	LoveLocal	750,000	Maloney, Carolyn B.
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Long Island Cit, NY	Queens Economic Development Corporation	Queens Together	500,000	Maloney, Carolyn B.
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Greensboro, NC	Nussbaum Center for Entrepreneurship	The Steelhouse Center for Urban Manufacturing and Innovation	2,000,000	Manning
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	High Point, NC	City of High Point, North Carolina	Commercial Shared-Use Kitchen	2,000,000	Manning
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Saint Paul, MN	Neighborhood Development Center	Cybersecurity Information Center	1,600,000	McCollum
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Saint Paul, MN	Latino Economic Development Center	Plaza del Sol Redevelopment	1,000,000	McCollum
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Richmond Hill, NY	Chhaya Community Development Corporation	Chhaya Small Business Assistance Program	150,000	Meeks
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Jamaica, NY	Greater Jamaica Development Corporation	GJDC Small Batch Manufacturing Development	2,000,000	Meeks

Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Jackson Heights, NY	Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens Inc.	Queens Chamber of Commerce Small Business Legal Desk Support Program	1,000,000	Meng
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	New York, NY	The Research Foundation of CUNY	Queens College Small Business Development Initiative	1,465,856	Meng
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	New York, NY	City of New York	District 6 Open Restaurants Kits	2,000,000	Meng
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Boston, MA	Black Economic Council of Massachusetts (BECMA)	Back Office Support Services (BOSS) Program and Vendor Advisory Council	800,000	Neal, Pressley
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Lafayette, CO	The Latino Chamber of Commerce of Boulder County	Latino Chamber of Commerce Mobile Office	250,000	Neguse
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	West Long Branch, NJ	Monmouth University	Develop, Educate, and Accelerate Entrepreneurs from Underserved Communities in Central New Jersey	640,000	Pallone
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Portland, ME	Boots2Roots	Transition to Work Initiative	597,076	Pingree
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Portland, ME	Greater Portland Immigrant Welcome Center	Women Lead: an Enterprise Institute	619,000	Pingree
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Boston, MA	The Latina Circle dba Amplify Latinx	PowerUp Latinx Business Initiative	400,000	Pressley
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Boston, MA	African Community Economic Development Of New England-CDC	ACEDONE Small Business Development and Technical Assistance Program	643,003	Pressley
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Birmingham, AL	Main Street Alabama	Main Street Alabama Entrepreneurial Support and Training	700,000	Rogers (AL)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Solon, OH	Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council (NOPEC)	NOPEC Small Business Energy Efficiency Support Program	400,000	Ryan

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestors
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Miami, FL	Florida International University	Business Growth and Acceleration Program	650,000	Salazar
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Annapolis, MD	Anne Arundel County	Inclusive Ventures Small Business Program	1,650,000	Sarbanes
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Chicago, IL	Loyola University Chicago	Minority-Owned Business Dashboard	625,000	Schakowsky
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Atlanta, GA	Georgia Tech Research Corporation	Connect and Serve: Growing Underrepresented Companies in Manufacturing, Logistics, Warehousing, and Transportation	495,547	Scott, David
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Douglasville, GA	Douglas County Board of Commissioners	Douglas County Community Business Incubator	500,000	Scott, David
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Renton, WA	City of Renton	Logan Place Market Rehabilitation	1,500,000	Smith (WA)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Albuquerque, NM	Partnership for Community Action	Social Enterprise Center (SEC) Families First Economic Justice Project	650,000	Stansbury
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Scottsdale, AZ	Take The Lead, Inc.	Women Entrepreneurs Leadership Development Program	500,000	Stanton
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Dublin, CA	Dublin Chamber of Commerce	Emerging Business Community Outreach Program	100,000	Swalwell
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Oil City, PA	Venango County Economic Development Authority	Venango County Business Innovation Center	600,000	Thompson (PA)
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Las Vegas, NV	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Cyber Clinic for Small Businesses	650,000	Titus

Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Romulus, MI	City of Romulus, MI	Romulus Small Business Assistance & Workforce Development Project	1,000,000	Tlaib
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Dayton, OH	University of Dayton	Greater West Dayton Incubator	1,000,000	Turner
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Huntley, IL	Village of Huntley	Huntley Shops on Main	974,843	Underwood
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Chicago, IL	YWCA Metropolitan Chicago	YWCA Metropolitan Chicago Childcare Network	575,000	Underwood
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Joliet, IL	Joliet Junior College	Joliet Junior College Entrepreneurial Development Center (EDC)	353,404	Underwood
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Mays Landing, NJ	Atlantic Cape Community College	Atlantic Cape Community College/Cape May County BizHub	1,000,000	Van Drew
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Brooklyn, NY	Evergreen Inc.: Your North Brooklyn Business Exchange	Resilient Recovery: Brooklyn's Industrial Waterfront	750,000	Velazquez
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Fayetteville, AR	Community Venture Foundation, dba Startup Junkie Foundation	Arkansas Venture Expansion Project	1,000,000	Womack
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Salaries and Expenses	Louisville, KY	OneWest	Minority-Owned Small Business Development, Training, and Business Improvements in Louisville's West End	800,000	Yarmuth

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

JUDICIAL IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1990

TITLE II—FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 203. DISTRICT JUDGES FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

(1) 1 additional district judge for the western district of Arkansas;

(2) 2 additional district judges for the northern district of California;

(3) 5 additional district judges for the central district of California;

(4) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of California;

(5) 2 additional district judges for the district of Connecticut;

(6) 2 additional district judges for the middle district of Florida;

(7) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of Florida;

(8) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Florida;

(9) 1 additional district judge for the middle district of Georgia;

(10) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of Illinois;

(11) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Iowa;

(12) 1 additional district judge for the western district of Louisiana;

(13) 1 additional district judge for the district of Maine;

(14) 1 additional district judge for the district of Massachusetts;

(15) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Mississippi;

(16) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of Missouri;

(17) 1 additional district judge for the district of New Hampshire;

(18) 3 additional district judges for the district of New Jersey;

(19) 1 additional district judge for the district of New Mexico;

(20) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of New York;

(21) 3 additional district judges for the eastern district of New York;

(22) 1 additional district judge for the middle district of North Carolina;

(23) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Ohio;

(24) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of Oklahoma;

(25) 1 additional district judge for the western district of Oklahoma;

(26) 1 additional district judge for the district of Oregon;

(27) 3 additional district judges for the eastern district of Pennsylvania;

(28) 1 additional district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania;

(29) 1 additional district judge for the district of South Carolina;

(30) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of Tennessee;

(31) 1 additional district judge for the western district of Tennessee;

(32) 1 additional district judge for the middle district of Tennessee;

(33) 2 additional district judges for the northern district of Texas;

(34) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of Texas;

(35) 5 additional district judges for the southern district of Texas;

(36) 3 additional district judges for the western district of Texas;

(37) 1 additional district judge for the district of Utah;

(38) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of Washington;

(39) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of West Virginia;

(40) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of West Virginia; and

(41) 1 additional district judge for the district of Wyoming.

(b) EXISTING JUDGESHIPS.—(1) The existing district judgeships for the western district of Arkansas, the northern district of Illinois, the northern district of Indiana, the district of Massachusetts, the western district of New York, the eastern district of North Carolina, the northern district of Ohio, and the western district of Washington authorized by section 202(b) of the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–353, 98 Stat. 347–348) shall, as of the effective date of this title, be authorized under section 133 of title 28, United States Code, and the incumbents in those offices shall hold the office under section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as amended by this title.

(2)(A) The existing 2 district judgeships for the eastern and western districts of Arkansas (provided by section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the effective date of this title) shall be district judgeships for the eastern district of Arkansas only, and the incumbents of such judgeships shall hold

the offices under section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as amended by this title.

(B) The existing district judgeship for the northern and southern districts of Iowa (provided by section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the effective date of this title) shall be a district judgeship for the northern district of Iowa only, and the incumbent of such judgeship shall hold the office under section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as amended by this title.

(C) The existing district judgeship for the northern, eastern, and western districts of Oklahoma (provided by section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the effective date of this title) and the occupant of which has his or her official duty station at Oklahoma City on the date of the enactment of this title, shall be a district judgeship for the western district of Oklahoma only, and the incumbent of such judgeship shall hold the office under section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as amended by this title.

(c) TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

(1) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of California;

(2) 1 additional district judge for the district of Hawaii;

(3) 1 additional district judge for the central district of Illinois;

(4) 1 additional district judge for the southern district of Illinois;

(5) 1 additional district judge for the district of Kansas;

(6) 1 additional district judge for the western district of Michigan;

(7) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of Missouri;

(8) 1 additional district judge for the district of Nebraska;

(9) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of New York;

(10) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of Ohio;

(11) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; and

(12) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of Virginia.

Except with respect to the district of Kansas, the western district of Michigan, the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the district of Hawaii, and the northern district of Ohio, the first vacancy in the office of district judge in each of the judicial districts named in this subsection, occurring 10 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created by this subsection, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the district of Kansas occurring [31 years and 6 months] *32 years and 6 months* or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created for such district under this subsection, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the western district of Michigan, occurring after December 1, 1995, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the eastern district of

Pennsylvania, occurring 5 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created for such district under this subsection, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the northern district of Ohio occurring 19 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created under this subsection shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of the district judge in the district of Hawaii occurring [28 years and 6 months] *29 years and 6 months* or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created under this subsection shall not be filled. For districts named in this subsection for which multiple judgeships are created by this Act, the last of those judgeships filled shall be the judgeships created under this section.

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TRANSPORTATION, TREASURY, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE JUDICIARY, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

DIVISION A—TRANSPORTATION, TREASURY, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE JUDICIARY, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

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TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

* * * * * * *

SEC. 406. The existing judgeship for the eastern district of Missouri authorized by section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–650, 104 Stat. 5089) as amended by Public Law 105–53, as of the effective date of this Act, shall be extended. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in this district occurring [29 years and 6 months] *30 years and 6 months* or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created by section 203(c) shall not be filled.

* * * * * * *

21ST CENTURY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT

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DIVISION A—21ST CENTURY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT

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TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

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SEC. 312. ADDITIONAL FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS.

(a) PERMANENT DISTRICT JUDGES FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

(A) 5 additional district judges for the southern district of California;

(B) 1 additional district judge for the western district of North Carolina; and

(C) 2 additional district judges for the western district of Texas.

(2) [Omitted—Amendatory]

(b) DISTRICT JUDGESHIPS FOR THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN DISTRICTS OF ILLINOIS, THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, AND THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.—

(1) CONVERSION OF TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS TO PERMANENT JUDGESHIPS.—The existing district judgeships for the central district and the southern district of Illinois, the northern district of New York, and the eastern district of Virginia authorized by section 203(c) (3), (4), (9), and (12) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–650, 28 U.S.C. 133 note) shall be authorized under section 133 of title 28, United States Code, and the incumbents in such offices shall hold the offices under section 133 of title 28, United States Code (as amended by this section).

(2) [Omitted—Amendatory]

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—With respect to the central or southern district of Illinois, the northern district of New York, or the eastern district of Virginia, this subsection shall take effect on the earlier of—

(A) the date on which the first vacancy in the office of district judge occurs in such district; or

(B) July 15, 2003.

(c) TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

(A) 1 additional district judge for the northern district of Alabama;

(B) 1 additional judge for the district of Arizona;

(C) 1 additional judge for the central district of California;

(D) 1 additional judge for the southern district of Florida;

(E) 1 additional district judge for the district of New Mexico;

(F) 1 additional district judge for the western district of North Carolina; and

(G) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of Texas.

(2) VACANCIES NOT FILLED.—The first vacancy in the office of district judge in each of the offices of district judge authorized by this subsection, except in the case of the central district of California and the western district of North Carolina, occurring [20 years] *21 years* or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary district judgeship created in the applicable district by this subsection, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the central district of California occurring [19 years and 6 months] *20*

years and 6 months or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary district judgeship created in that district by this subsection, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the western district of North Carolina occurring [18 years] *19 years* or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary district judgeship created in that district by this subsection, shall not be filled.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection shall take effect on July 15, 2003.

(d) EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGESHIP FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—[Omitted—Amendatory]

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section, including such sums as may be necessary to provide appropriate space and facilities for the judicial positions created by this section.

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TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

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PART III—COURT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

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CHAPTER 45—SUPREME COURT

* * * * * * *

§ 677. Counselor to the Chief Justice

(a) The Chief Justice of the United States may appoint a Counselor who shall serve at the pleasure of the Chief Justice and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Chief Justice. The salary payable to the Counselor shall be fixed by the Chief Justice at a rate which shall not exceed the salary payable to the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The Counselor may elect to bring himself within the same retirement program available to the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, as provided by section 611 of this title, by filing a written election with the Chief Justice within the time and in the manner prescribed by section 611.

(b) The Counselor, with the approval of the Chief Justice, may appoint and fix the compensation of necessary employees. The Counselor and his employees shall be deemed employees of the Supreme Court.

(c)(1) Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, the Counselor, with the approval of the Chief Justice, may accept voluntary personal services to assist with public and visitor programs.

(2) No person may volunteer personal services under this subsection unless the person has first agreed, in writing, to waive any claim against the United States arising out of or in connection with such services, other than a claim under chapter 81 of title 5.

(3) No person volunteering personal services under this subsection shall be considered an employee of the United States for any purpose other than for purposes of—

(A) chapter 81 of title 5; or

(B) chapter 171 of this title.

(4) In the administration of this subsection, the Counselor shall ensure that the acceptance of personal services shall not result in the reduction of pay or displacement of any employee of the Supreme Court.

(d) The Counselor, with the approval of the Chief Justice, shall establish a retention and recruitment program that is consistent with section 908 of the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002 (2 U.S.C. 1926) for Supreme Court Police officers and other critical employees who agree in writing to remain employed with the Supreme Court for a period of service of not less than two years.

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UNIVERSAL SERVICE ANTIDEFICIENCY TEMPORARY SUSPENSION ACT

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TITLE III—UNIVERSAL SERVICE

* * * * * * *

SEC. 302. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN TITLE 31 PROVISIONS TO UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on [December 31, 2022] *December 31, 2024*, section 1341 and subchapter II of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, do not apply—

(1) to any amount collected or received as Federal universal service contributions required by section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254), including any interest earned on such contributions; nor

(2) to the expenditure or obligation of amounts attributable to such contributions for universal service support programs established pursuant to that section.

(b) POST-2005 FULFILLMENT OF PROTECTED OBLIGATIONS.—Section 1341 and subchapter II of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, do not apply after [December 31, 2022] *December 31, 2024*, to an expenditure or obligation described in subsection (a)(2) made or authorized during the period described in subsection (a).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE ACCESS ACT OF 1999

* * * * * * *

SEC. 3. PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAM.

(a) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From amounts appropriated under subsection (i) the Mayor shall award grants to eligible institutions that enroll eligible students to pay the difference between the tuition and fees charged for in-State students and the tuition and fees charged for out-of-State students on behalf of each eligible student enrolled in the eligible institution.

(2) MAXIMUM STUDENT AMOUNTS.—An eligible student shall have paid on the student's behalf under this section—

(A) not more than [$10,000] *$15,000* for any 1 award year (as defined in section 481 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088)); and

(B) a total of not more than [$50,000] *$75,000*.

(3) PRORATION.—The Mayor shall prorate payments under this section for students who attend an eligible institution on less than a full-time basis.

(b) REDUCTION FOR INSUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (i) for any fiscal year are insufficient to award a grant in the amount determined under subsection (a) on behalf of each eligible student enrolled in an eligible institution, then the Mayor shall—

(A) first, ratably reduce the amount of the tuition and fee payment made on behalf of each eligible student who has not received funds under this section for a preceding year; [and]

(B) after making reductions under subparagraph (A), ratably reduce the amount of the tuition and fee payment of each eligible student who receives more than $10,000 for the award year; and

[(B)] *(C)* after making reductions under [subparagraph (A)] *subparagraphs (A) and (B)*, ratably reduce the amount of the tuition and fee payments made on behalf of all other eligible students.

(2) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Mayor may adjust the amount of tuition and fee payments made under paragraph (1) based on—

(A) the financial need of the eligible students to avoid undue hardship to the eligible students; or

(B) undue administrative burdens on the Mayor.

(3) FURTHER ADJUSTMENTS.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), the Mayor may prioritize the making or amount of tuition and fee payments under this subsection based on the income and need of eligible students.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—The term "eligible institution" means an institution that—

(A) is a public institution of higher education located—

(i) in the State of Maryland or the Commonwealth of Virginia; or

(ii) outside the State of Maryland or the Commonwealth of Virginia, but only if the Mayor—

(I) determines that a significant number of eligible students are experiencing difficulty in gaining admission to any public institution of higher edu-

cation located in the State of Maryland or the Commonwealth of Virginia because of any preference afforded in-State residents by the institution;

(II) consults with the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Secretary regarding expanding the program under this section to include such institutions located outside of the State of Maryland or the Commonwealth of Virginia; and

(III) takes into consideration the projected cost of the expansion and the potential effect of the expansion on the amount of individual tuition and fee payments made under this section in succeeding years;

(B) is eligible to participate in the student financial assistance programs under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.); and

(C) enters into an agreement with the Mayor containing such conditions as the Mayor may specify, including a requirement that the institution use the funds made available under this section to supplement and not supplant assistance that otherwise would be provided to eligible students from the District of Columbia.

(2) ELIGIBLE STUDENT.—The term "eligible student" means an individual who—

(A)(i) in the case of an individual who begins an undergraduate course of study within 3 calendar years (excluding any period of service on active duty in the armed forces, or service under the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) or subtitle D of title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12571 et seq.)) of graduation from a secondary school, or obtaining the recognized equivalent of a secondary school diploma, was domiciled in the District of Columbia for not less than the 12 consecutive months preceding the commencement of the freshman year at an institution of higher education;

(ii) in the case of an individual who graduated from a secondary school or received the recognized equivalent of a secondary school diploma before January 1, 1998, and is currently enrolled at an eligible institution as of the date of enactment of the District of Columbia College Access Improvement Act of 2002, was domiciled in the District of Columbia for not less than the 12 consecutive months preceding the commencement of the freshman year at an institution of higher education; or

(iii) in the case of any other individual and an individual re-enrolling after more than a 3-year break in the individual's post-secondary education, has been domiciled in the District of Columbia for at least 5 consecutive years at the date of application;

(B)(i) graduated from a secondary school or received the recognized equivalent of a secondary school diploma on or after January 1, 1998;

(ii) in the case of an individual who did not graduate from a secondary school or receive a recognized equivalent of a secondary school diploma, is accepted for enrollment as a freshman at an eligible institution on or after January 1, 2002; or

(iii) in the case of an individual who graduated from a secondary school or received the recognized equivalent of a secondary school diploma before January 1, 1998, is currently enrolled at an eligible institution as of the date of enactment of the District of Columbia College Access Improvement Act of 2002;

(C) meets the citizenship and immigration status requirements described in section 484(a)(5) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091(a)(5));

(D) is enrolled or accepted for enrollment, on at least a half-time basis, in a degree, certificate, or other program (including a program of study abroad approved for credit by the institution at which such student is enrolled) leading to a recognized educational credential at an eligible institution;

(E) if enrolled in an eligible institution, is maintaining satisfactory progress in the course of study the student is pursuing in accordance with section 484(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091(c));

(F) has not completed the individual's first undergraduate baccalaureate course of study; and

[(G) (i) for individuals who began an undergraduate course of study prior to school year 2015-2016, is from a family with a taxable annual income of less than $1,000,000; (ii) for individuals who begin an undergraduate course of study in or after school year 2016-2017 but before school year 2019-2020, is from a family with a taxable annual income of less than $750,000. Beginning with school year 2017-2018, the Mayor shall adjust the amounts in clauses (i) and (ii) for inflation, as measured by the percentage increase, if any, from the preceding fiscal year in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor; and

[(iii) For individuals who begin an undergraduate course of study in or after school year 2019-2020, is from a family with a taxable annual income of less than $500,000. Beginning with school year 2020-2021, the Mayor shall adjust the amount in the previous sentence for inflation, as measured by the percentage increase, if any, from the preceding fiscal year in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.]

(G) is from a family with a taxable annual income of less than the applicable family income limit, as defined in paragraph (7).

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(4) MAYOR.—The term "Mayor" means the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(5) SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The term "secondary school" has the meaning given that term under section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Education.

(7) APPLICABLE FAMILY INCOME LIMIT.—The term "applicable family income limit" means, with respect to an individual, the following:

(A) In the case of an individual who began an undergraduate course of study prior to school year 2015-2016, $1,000,000.

(B) In the case of an individual who begins an undergraduate course of study in school year 2016-2017, $750,000.

(C) In the case of an individual who begins an undergraduate course of study in school year 2017-2018 or school year 2018-2019, the applicable family income limit under this paragraph for an individual who began an undergraduate course of study in the previous school year, adjusted by the Mayor for inflation, as measured by the percentage increase, if any, from the preceding fiscal year in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

(D) In the case of an individual who begins an undergraduate course of study in school year 2019-2020, $500,000.

(E) In the case of an individual who begins an undergraduate course of study in school year 2020-2021, the amount described in subparagraph (D), adjusted by the Mayor for inflation, as measured by the percentage increase, if any, from the preceding fiscal year in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

(F) In the case of an individual who begins an undergraduate course of study in school year 2021-2022, $750,000.

(G) In the case of an individual who begins an undergraduate course of study in school year 2022-2023 or any succeeding school year, the applicable family income limit under this paragraph for an individual who began an undergraduate course of study in the previous school year, adjusted by the Mayor for inflation, as measured by the percentage increase, if any, from the preceding fiscal year in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

(d) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require an institution of higher education to alter the institution's admissions policies or standards in any manner to enable an eligible student to enroll in the institution.

(e) APPLICATIONS.—Each student desiring a tuition payment under this section shall submit an application to the eligible insti-

tution at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the eligible institution may require.

(f) ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Mayor shall carry out the program under this section in consultation with the Secretary. The Mayor may enter into a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement with another public or private entity to administer the program under this section if the Mayor determines that doing so is a more efficient way of carrying out the program.

(2) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—The Mayor, in consultation with institutions of higher education eligible for participation in the program authorized under this section, shall develop policies and procedures for the administration of the program.

(3) MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—The Mayor and the Secretary shall enter into a Memorandum of Agreement that describes—

(A) the manner in which the Mayor shall consult with the Secretary with respect to administering the program under this section; and

(B) any technical or other assistance to be provided to the Mayor by the Secretary for purposes of administering the program under this section (which may include access to the information in the common financial reporting form developed under section 483 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1090)).

(g) MAYOR'S REPORT.—The Mayor shall report to Congress annually regarding—

(1) the number of eligible students attending each eligible institution and the amount of the grant awards paid to those institutions on behalf of the eligible students;

(2) the extent, if any, to which a ratable reduction was made in the amount of tuition and fee payments made on behalf of eligible students; and

(3) the progress in obtaining recognized academic credentials of the cohort of eligible students for each year.

(h) GAO REPORT.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall monitor the effect of the program assisted under this section on educational opportunities for eligible students. The Comptroller General shall analyze whether eligible students had difficulty gaining admission to eligible institutions because of any preference afforded in-State residents by eligible institutions, and shall expeditiously report any findings regarding such difficulty to Congress and the Mayor. In addition the Comptroller General shall—

(1) analyze the extent to which there are an insufficient number of eligible institutions to which District of Columbia students can gain admission, including admission aided by assistance provided under this Act, due to—

(A) caps on the number of out-of-State students the institution will enroll;

(B) significant barriers imposed by academic entrance requirements (such as grade point average and standardized scholastic admissions tests); and

(C) absence of admission programs benefiting minority students;

(2) assess the impact of the program assisted under this Act on enrollment at the University of the District of Columbia; and

(3) report the findings of the analysis described in paragraph (1) and the assessment described in paragraph (2) to Congress and the Mayor.

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the District of Columbia to carry out this section $12,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and (subject to section 7) such sums as may be necessary for each of the 12 succeeding fiscal years. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

(j) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect with respect to payments for periods of instruction that begin on or after January 1, 2000.

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TITLE 11 OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICIAL CODE

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CHAPTER 26—REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENTS IN CRIMINAL CASES

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§ 11-2604. Payment for representation

(a) Any attorney appointed pursuant to this chapter shall, at the conclusion of the representation or any segment thereof, be compensated [at a fixed rate of $90 per hour] *an hourly rate not to exceed the rate payable under section 3006A(d)(1) of title 18, United States Code*. Such attorney shall be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred.

(b) The compensation to be paid to an attorney appointed pursuant to this chapter shall not exceed the following maximum amounts:

(1) For representation of a defendant before the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for misdemeanors or felonies, the maximum amount set forth in section 3006A(d)(2) of title 18, United States Code, for representation of a defendant before the United States magistrate judge or the district court for misdemeanors or felonies (as the case may be).

(2) For representation of a defendant before the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, the maximum amount set forth in section 3006A(d)(2) of title 18, United States Code, for representation of a defendant in an appellate court.

(3) For representation of a defendant in post-trial matters for misdemeanors or felonies, the amount applicable under paragraph (1) for misdemeanors or felonies (as the case may be).

(c) Claims for compensation and reimbursement in excess of any maximum amount provided in subsection (b) of this section may be approved for extended or complex representation whenever such payment is necessary to provide fair compensation. Any such request for payment shall be submitted by the attorney for approval by the chief judge of the Superior Court upon recommendation of

the presiding judge in the case or, in cases before the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, approval by the chief judge of the Court of Appeals upon recommendation of the presiding judge in the case. Each chief judge may delegate such approval authority to an active or senior judge in the court in which the chief judge sits.

(d) A separate claim for compensation and reimbursement shall be made to the Superior Court for representation before that court, and to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for representation before that court. Each claim shall be supported by a sworn written statement specifying the time expended, services rendered, and expenses incurred while the case was pending before the court, and the compensation and reimbursement applied for or received in the same case from any other source. The court shall fix the compensation and reimbursement to be paid to the attorney. In cases where representation is furnished other than before the Superior Court or the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, claims shall be submitted to the Superior Court which shall fix the compensation and reimbursement to be paid.

(e) For purposes of compensation and other payments authorized by this section, an order by a court granting a new trial shall be deemed to initiate a new case.

(f) If a person for whom counsel is appointed under this section appeals to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, such person may do so without prepayment of fees and costs or security therefor and without filing the affidavit required by section 1915(a) of title 28, United States Code.

§ 11–2605. Services other than counsel

(a) Counsel for a person who is financially unable to obtain investigative, expert, or other services necessary for an adequate defense may request them in an ex parte application. Upon finding, after appropriate inquiry in an ex parte proceeding, that the services are necessary and that the person is financially unable to obtain them, the court shall authorize counsel to obtain the services.

(b) Counsel appointed under this section may obtain, subject to later review, investigative, expert, or other services, excluding the preparation of reporter's transcript, without prior authorization if necessary for an adequate defense. The total cost of services obtained without prior authorization may not exceed $375 or the rate provided by § 3006A(e)(2) of title 18, United States Code,**[** (or, in the case of investigative services, a fixed rate of $25 per hour)**]** whichever is higher, and expenses reasonably incurred.

(c) Compensation to be paid to a person for services rendered by such person to a person under this subsection shall not exceed $750, or the rate provided by § 3006A(e)(3) of title 18, United States Code,**[** (or, in the case of investigative services, a fixed rate of $25 per hour)**]** whichever is higher, exclusive of reimbursement for expenses reasonably incurred, unless payment in excess of that limit is certified by the court, as necessary to provide fair compensation for services of an unusual character or duration, and the amount of the excess payment is approved by the presiding judge in the case.

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CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions proposed in the accompanying bill which may be considered, under certain circumstances, to change the application of existing law, either directly or indirectly. The bill provides that appropriations shall remain available for more than one year for a number of programs for which the basic authorizing legislation does not explicitly authorize such extended availability. In addition, the bill carries language, in some instances, permitting activities not authorized by law, or exempting agencies from certain provisions of law, but which has been carried in appropriations acts for many years.

The bill includes several limitations on official entertainment, reception, and representation expenses. Similar provisions have appeared in many previous appropriations Acts. The bill includes a number of limitations on the purchase of automobiles or office furnishings that also have appeared in many previous appropriations Acts. Language is included in several instances permitting certain funds to be credited to the appropriations recommended. Language is also included in several instances permitting funding for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Language is included for Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for operation and maintenance of Treasury Buildings; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for real properties leased or owned overseas; and for domestic finance and tax policy activities. Language is also included designating funds for official reception and representation expenses; unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature; and extending the period of availability for certain funds.

Language is included for the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund that provides for the transfer of funds to departments or agencies represented on the Committee for expenses of implementing section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950. Language is included that provides for the assessment and collection of offsetting collections.

Language is included for Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds to safeguard the financial system from national security threats.

Language is included for the Cybersecurity Enhancement Account that provides funds for enhanced cybersecurity for systems operated by the Department of the Treasury.

Language is included for Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs that provides funds for equipment, software, and repairs and renovations to buildings owned by the Department of the Treasury.

Language is included for the Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including the hire of vehicles, unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, official reception

and representation expenses, and unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature.

Language is included for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including consulting services, official reception and representation expenses, the purchase and hire of motor vehicles, unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, and specifies the period of availability for certain funds.

Language is included for the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–343).

Language is included for Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for the hire of motor vehicles; travel and training of non-Federal and foreign government personnel attending meetings involving domestic or foreign financial intelligence, law enforcement, and regulation; official reception and representation expenses; and assistance to Federal law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement. Language is also included that extends the period of availability for certain amounts.

Language is included for the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for necessary expenses, including for official reception and representation expenses, and extends the period of availability for information systems modernization funds. Language is also included specifying an amount to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

Language is included for the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, official reception and representation expenses, cooperative research and development programs, and laboratory assistance to State and local agencies. Language is included that extends the period of availability for certain amounts.

Language is included for the United States Mint, United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund, which identifies the source of funding for the operations and activities of the U.S. Mint and specifies the level of funding for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments.

Language is included for the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account that provides specific amounts for: financial and technical assistance; individuals with disabilities; Economic Mobility Corps; Native American initiatives; Bank Enterprise Awards; Healthy Food Financing Initiatives; Small Dollar Loan Program; and administrative expenses for the program and cost of direct loans. Language is included for clarifying the amount for the Bond Guarantee Program.

Language is included for the Internal Revenue Service, Taxpayer Services, that provides funds for pre-filing assistance and education, filing and account services, and taxpayer advocacy services, and dedicating funding for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, low-income taxpayer clinic grants, and Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance grants.

Language is included for the Internal Revenue Service, Enforcement, that provides funds to determine and collect owed taxes, pro-

vide legal and litigation support, conduct criminal investigations, enforce criminal statutes, purchase and hire of vehicles; and designates funding for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program. Language is included specifying the period of availability for certain funds.

Language is included for the Internal Revenue Service, Operations Support, that provides funds for operating and supporting taxpayer services and tax law enforcement programs; facilities services; printing; postage; physical security; headquarters and other IRS-wide administration activities; research and statistics of income; telecommunications; information technology development, enhancement, operations, maintenance, and security; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and official reception and representation expenses. Language is included specifying the period of availability for certain funds and requiring reports on information technology.

Language is included for the Internal Revenue Service, Business Systems Modernization, that provides for the capital asset acquisition of information technology, including management and related contractual costs and IRS labor costs of said acquisitions, contractual costs associated with operations, an extended availability of the funds and requires quarterly reports on the Integrated Business Systems Modernization plan.

In addition, the bill provides the following administrative provisions:

Section 101. Language is included that allows for the transfer of up to six percent of the Enforcement appropriation and up to five percent of other appropriations made available to the IRS to any other IRS appropriation, upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 102. Language is included that requires the IRS to maintain a training program in taxpayers' rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, cross-cultural relations, and the impartial application of tax law.

Section 103. Language is included that requires the IRS to institute and enforce policies and procedures that will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

Section 104. Language is included that makes funds available for improved facilities and increased staffing to provide efficient and effective 1–800 number help line service for taxpayers.

Section 105. Language is included to require the IRS to issue notices to employers of any address change request and to give special consideration to offers in compromise for taxpayers who have been victims of payroll tax preparer fraud.

Section 106. Language is included to prohibit the IRS from targeting U.S. citizens for exercising their First Amendment rights.

Section 107. Language is included to prohibit the use of funds by the IRS to target groups based on their ideological beliefs.

Section 108. Language is included to prohibit the use of funds by the IRS on conferences that do not adhere to recommendations made by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

Section 109. Language is included to prohibit the use of funds for IRS employee awards or hiring programs that do not consider employee conduct and Federal tax compliance.

Section 110. Language included to prohibit the use of funds in contravention of section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to confidentiality and disclosure of returns and return information).

Section 111. Language is included that provides direct hiring authorities for IRS positions.

Section 112. Language is included that extends the current home to work transportation for the IRS Commissioner for fiscal year 2023.

Section 113. Language is included to authorize the Department to purchase uniforms, insurance for motor vehicles that are overseas, and motor vehicles that are overseas, without regard to the general purchase price limitations; to enter into contracts with the State Department for health and medical services for Treasury employees that are overseas; and to hire experts or consultants.

Section 114. Language is included to authorize transfers, up to two percent, between Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses, Office of Inspector General, Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, and Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 115. Language is included to authorize transfers, up to two percent, between the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 116. Language is included prohibiting the Department of the Treasury from undertaking a redesign of the $1 Federal Reserve note.

Section 117. Language is included providing for transfers from and reimbursements to Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Salaries and Expenses, for the purposes of debt collection.

Section 118. Language is included prohibiting funds from being used by the United States Mint to construct or operate any museum without the approval of the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction.

Section 119. Language is included prohibiting funds from being used to merge the U.S. Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without the approval of the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction.

Section 120. Language is included deeming that funds for the Department of the Treasury's intelligence-related activities are specifically authorized in fiscal year 2023 until enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.

Section 121. Language is included permitting the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to use $5,000 from the Industrial Revolving Fund for reception and representation expenses.

Section 122. Language is included requiring the Department of the Treasury to submit a capital investment plan.

Section 123. Language is included requiring the Department of the Treasury to submit a report on the Franchise Fund.

Section 124. Language is included requiring quarterly reports from the Office of Financial Stability and the Office of Financial Research.

Section 125. Language is included providing funding for the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery.

Section 126. Language is included making certain administrative funds available for the Department's ongoing administration of COVID relief programs.

TITLE II—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Language is included for The White House, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 103, 105 and 107; hire of vehicles; official reception and representation expenses; and the Office of Policy Development.

Language is included for Executive Residence at the White House, Operating Expenses, that provides funds for necessary expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109, 110, and 112–114.

Language is included for Executive Residence at The White House, Reimbursable Expenses, that specifies the authorized use of funds; specifies that reimbursable expenses are the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and receive offsetting collections; requires the sponsors of political events to make advance payments; requires the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain $25,000 on deposit; requires the Executive Residence to ensure that amounts owed are billed within 60 days of a reimbursable event and collected within 30 days of the bill notice; authorizes the Executive Residence to charge and assess interest and penalties on late payments; authorizes all reimbursements to be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts; requires a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the reimbursable expenses within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year; requires the Executive Residence to maintain a system for tracking and classifying reimbursable events; and specifies that the Executive Residence is not exempt from the requirements of subchapter I or II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

Language is included for White House Repair and Restoration that provides funds for the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House; and allows funds to remain available until expended.

Language is included for Council of Economic Advisors, Salaries and Expenses, that provides for necessary expenses in carrying out the Employment Act of 1946.

Language is included for National Security Council and Homeland Security Council, Salaries and Expenses, that provides for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and official reception and representation expenses.

Language is included for Office of Administration, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for continued modernization of the information resources within the Executive Office of the President, to remain available until expended; provides for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and for the hire of vehicles; and provides funds for a program to provide payments to students, recent graduates, and veterans recently discharged from active duty who are performing voluntary services in the Executive Office of the President under section 3111(b) of title 5, United States Code, or comparable authority. Language is included specifying that such payments to students, recent graduates, and veterans shall not be

considered payments for purposes of section 3111(b) and may be paid in advance.

Language is included for Office of Management and Budget, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the hire of vehicles, and for carrying out provisions of chapter 35 of title 44 United States Code and to prepare the budget request; and specifies funds for official representation expenses. Language is included that prohibits the review of agricultural marketing orders; prohibits the use of funds for the purpose of altering the transcript of testimony except for OMB officials; prohibits the use of funds for evaluating or determining if water resource project or study reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers are in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and requirements; prohibits the use of funds for altering the Corp of Engineers annual work plan; specifies the amount of time to perform budgetary policy reviews of water resource matters on which the Chief of Engineers has reported before the report is considered approved, and specifies notification requirements; and requires OMB to make publicly available on a website a tabular list for each agency that submits budget justification materials that includes the name of the agency, the date on which the budget justification materials of the agency were submitted to Congress, and a uniform resource locator where the budget justification materials are published on the website of the agency.

Language is included for Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator, that provides funds for expenses authorized by title III of the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Language is included for the Office of the National Cyber Director, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for expenses authorized by section 1752 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), and official reception and representation expenses.

Language is included for the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Salaries and Expenses, providing funds for research activities; official reception and representation expenses; and participation in joint projects or the provision of services to nonprofit, research, or public organizations or agencies, with or without reimbursement. Language is included permitting gifts for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office.

Language is included for Federal Drug Control Programs, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, that provides funds for drug control activities, allows for the transfer of funds, and requires notification on the distribution of funds.

Language is included for Other Federal Drug Control Programs that provides certain amounts for drug control activities and allows for the transfer of funds.

Language is included for Unanticipated Needs that provides for the use of funds as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 108 and extends the availability of funds.

Language is included for Information Technology Oversight and Reform that provides for the use of funds, extends the availability of funds, and allows for the transfer of funds.

Language is included for Special Assistance to the President, Salaries and Expenses, that enables the Vice President to provide as-

sistance to the President, services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, and the hire of vehicles.

Language is included for Official Residence of the Vice President, Operating Expenses, that provides funds for operation and maintenance of the official residence of the Vice President, the hire of vehicles, and expenses authorized by 3 U.S.C. 106(b)(2), and provides for the transfer of funds as necessary.

In addition, the bill provides the following administrative provisions:

Section 201. Language is included permitting the transfer of not to exceed ten percent of funds among various appropriations within the Executive Office of the President, with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations. The amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent.

Section 202. Language is included requiring the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to include a statement of budgetary impact with any Executive order or Presidential memorandum issued or rescinded during fiscal year 2023 where the regulatory cost exceeds $100,000,000.

Section 203. Language is included requiring the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue a memorandum to all Federal departments, agencies, and corporations directing compliance with the provisions in title VII of this Act.

Section 204. Language is included requiring OMB to permanently operate and maintain the system to make publicly available, in an automated fashion, all documents apportioning an appropriation including explanations of any footnotes for apportioned amounts (as that term is used in OMB Circular No. A–11), to publish all relevant delegations of apportionment authority, and to provide requested classified formation.

Section 205. Language is included requiring the Executive Office of the President to make contemporaneously available on a publicly available website a searchable, sortable, downloadable database of visitors to the White House, the Vice President's residence, or any other location at which the President or Vice President regularly conducts official business.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Language is included under Supreme Court of the United States, Salaries and Expenses, providing for certain funds to remain available until expended; the hire of passenger motor vehicles, official reception and representation, and miscellaneous expenses. Language is included providing funds for salaries of judges as authorized by law.

Language is included under Supreme Court of the United States, Care of the Building and Grounds, permitting funds to remain available until expended.

Language is included under United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, Salaries and Expenses, for necessary expenses of the court. Language is included providing funds for salaries of judges as authorized by law.

Language is included under United States Court of International Trade, Salaries and Expenses, for necessary expenses of the court. Language is included providing funds for salaries of judges as authorized by law.

Language is included under Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Salaries and Expenses, providing funds for the salaries of certain judges, and all other employees not otherwise provided for; necessary expenses; the purchase, rental, repair and cleaning of uniforms for Probation and Pretrial Services Office staff; firearms and ammunition; and specifies certain funds remain available for certain periods for specific purposes. Language is included providing funds for salaries of judges as authorized by law. Language is also included providing funding from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund for certain purposes.

Language is included under Defender Services, providing for the operation of Federal Defender organizations; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses for attorneys, investigative, expert, and other services, travel, training, and general administrative expenses; and permitting funds to remain available until expended.

Language is included under Fees of Jurors and Commissioners permitting funds to remain available until expended and specifying limitations for the compensation of land commissioners.

Language is included under Court Security providing for protective guard services and procurement, installation, and maintenance of security systems and equipment, building ingress-egress control, inspection of mail and packages, directed security patrols, perimeter security, and services provided by the Federal Protective Services. Language is included permitting certain funds to remain available until expended, which may be transferred to the United States Marshals Service.

Language is included under Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Salaries and Expenses, providing for travel, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, advertising and rent in the District of Columbia. Language is included specifying certain amounts for official reception and representation expenses.

Language is included under Federal Judicial Center, Salaries and Expenses, extending the availability of certain funds for education and training, and specifying certain amounts for official reception and representation expenses.

Language is included under United States Sentencing Commission, Salaries and Expenses, specifying certain amounts for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, the bill provides the following administrative provisions:

Section 301. Language is included permitting funds for salaries and expenses to be available for the employment of experts and consultant services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Section 302. Language is included permitting up to five percent of any appropriation made available for fiscal year 2023 to be transferred between Judiciary appropriations provided that no appropriation shall be decreased by more than five percent or increased by more than ten percent by any such transfer except in certain circumstances. In addition, the language provides that any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of the accompanying bill and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in those sections.

Section 303. Language is included allowing not to exceed $11,000 to be used for official reception and representation expenses incurred by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Section 304. Language is included allowing the delegation of authority to the Judiciary for contracts for repairs of less than $100,000 through fiscal year 2023.

Section 305. Language is included allowing a court security pilot program.

Section 306. Language is included requested by the Judicial Conference of the United States extending temporary judgeships in Alabama Northern, Arizona, California Central, Florida Southern, Hawaii, Kansas, Missouri Eastern, New Mexico, North Carolina Western, and Texas Eastern.

Section 307. Language is included providing additional funding to improve Judicial security, information technology, and cybersecurity.

Section 308. Language is included creating a retention and recruitment program for critical Supreme Court employees.

TITLE IV—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Language is included under Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support, permitting the amount appropriated to remain available until expended; specifying conditions for the use, award, and financial accounting of funds; and requiring quarterly reports.

Language is included under Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia, providing that the amount appropriated shall remain available until expended for providing public safety at events, including support of the United States Secret Service, to respond to terrorist threats or attacks.

Language is included under Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts, authorizing official reception and representation expenses; specifying certain amounts for specific purposes; providing all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies; allowing funds made available for capital improvements to remain available until September 30, 2024; providing for the reallocation of funds and providing for certain payments.

Language is included under Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts, providing that the amount appropriated shall remain available until expended; specifying who shall administer these funds; providing that all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies; and permanently cancelling unobligated balances from prior year appropriations.

Language is included under Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, allowing the transfer and hire of motor vehicles; authorizing official reception and representation expenses; specifying certain amounts for specific purposes and programs; allowing certain funds to remain available until September 30, 2025, for costs associated with

replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices, and related facilities for Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration; allowing specified to remain available until September 30, 2025, for costs associated with replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices, and related facilities for Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration; providing that all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies; allowing the use of programmatic incentives for offenders and defendants who successfully meet the terms of their supervision; authorizing the Director to accept, solicit, and use on the behalf of the Agency any monetary or nonmonetary gift to support offenders and defendants successfully meeting terms of supervision.

Language is included under Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service, allowing the transfer and hire of motor vehicles; providing that all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies; and authorizing the acceptance and use of voluntary and uncompensated services to facilitate the work of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.

Language is included under Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, specifying that the amount appropriated shall remain available until expended to support initiatives related to the coordination of Federal and local criminal justice resources.

Language is included under Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions, specifying certain amounts for certain commissions and allowing for appropriations to remain available until September 30, 2024.

Language is included under Federal Payment for School Improvement, allowing for appropriations to remain available until expended for payments authorized under the Scholarship for Opportunity and Results Act (SOAR). Additional language is included requiring schools participating in the SOAR program to certify compliance with Federal civil rights and special education laws.

Language is included under Federal Payment for the District of Columbia National Guard, providing funds for the National Guard Retention and College Access Program to remain available until expended.

Language is included under Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS for testing and treatment.

Language is included under Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority to continue implementation of the Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Plan.

TITLE V—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Language is included for the Administrative Conference of the United States, Salaries and Expenses, that provides for expenses, including official reception and representation, and extends the availability of funds.

Language is included for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for expenses, the hire of motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 (with a limitation on rates for individuals), and official reception and representation expenses.

The bill includes the following administrative provision under the Consumer Product Safety Commission:

Section 501. Language is included prohibiting funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule on recreational off-highway vehicles until a study is completed by the National Academy of Sciences.

Language is included for the Election Assistance Commission, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds to carry out the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

Language is included for the Election Assistance Commission, Election Security Grants, that provides funds to make payments to states for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal office, including to enhance election technology and make election security improvements.

Language is included under the Federal Communications Commission, Salaries and Expenses, permitting funds for uniforms and allowances therefor, official reception and representation expenses, purchase and hire of motor vehicles, special counsel fees, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109. Language provides for the assessment and collection of offsetting collections, authorizes retention of such collections, and provides that they remain available until expended. Language limits the use of proceeds from the use of a competitive bidding system. Language provides funding for the Office of Inspector General.

The bill includes the following administrative provisions under the Federal Communications Commission:

Section 510. Language is included extending an exemption from the Antideficiency Act for the Universal Service Fund.

Section 511. Language is included prohibiting the FCC from changing rules governing the Universal Service Fund regarding single connection or primary line restrictions.

Section 512. Language is included prohibiting the FCC from taking any action against businesses that include advertisements for cannabis in areas where it is legal statewide.

Language is included for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Office of the Inspector General, that provides for the funds to be derived from the Deposit Insurance Fund, and the FSLIC Resolution Fund.

Language is included for the Federal Election Commission, Salaries and Expenses, providing for expenses including official reception and representation expenses and funds for the Office of the Inspector General.

Language is included for the Federal Labor Relations Authority, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the hire of experts and consultants, hire of motor vehicles, reception and representation expenses, and the rental of conference rooms; authorizes travel payments to public members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel; and allows for fees collected to be transferred to and merged with the appropriation.

Language is included for the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council, Environmental Review Improvement Fund, that provides for services provided pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 4370m—8(d).

Language is included for the Federal Trade Commission, Salaries and Expenses, permitting funds for uniforms and allowances therefor, services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, official reception and representation expenses, hire of motor vehicles, and contract for collection services. Language provides for the crediting and retention of certain fees. Language also prohibits funds from being used to implement subsection (e)(2)(B) of section 43 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, Federal Buildings Fund, that allows for revenues and collections to be spent from the Fund; specifies the conditions under which funds made available can be used; limits the availability of funds for certain purposes; specifies funding for construction and acquisition projects; provides for certain transfers of funds; requires spending plans; and prohibits excess funds from being available.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, Government-wide Policy, that provides funds for policy and evaluation activities associated with the management of real and personal property assets and certain administrative services; support responsibilities relating to acquisition, telecommunications, motor vehicles, information technology management, and related technology activities; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, Operating Expenses, that provides funds for Government-wide activities associated with personal and real property disposal, and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and for expenses for activities associated with agency-wide policy direction and management.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, Civilian Board of Contract Appeals, that provides funds for activities associated with the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals and extends the period of availability for certain funds.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, Office of Inspector General, that makes certain funds available until expended and provides for awards in recognition of efforts that enhance the office. Language is included for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and designates funds for information and detection of fraud.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents, for carrying out the provisions of 3 U.S.C. 102 note and Public Law 95–138.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, Federal Citizen Services Fund, which provides funds for the Office of Citizen Services and other information technology costs and allows for certain transfers to the Federal Citizen Services Fund. Language is also included for the Federal Citizen Services Fund that authorizes funds to be deposited in the Fund and limits the availability of funds in the Fund.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, Technology Modernization Fund, that provides funds for technology-related modernization activities.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund, that provides funds

to carry out section 16(b) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, Working Capital Fund, that provides funds for GSA's administrative services.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, Electric Vehicles Fund, that provides funds for the procurement of zero emission and electric vehicles and the associated charging infrastructure on behalf of Federal agencies.

In addition, the bill includes the following administrative provisions under the General Services Administration:

Section 520. Language is included providing authority for the use of funds for the hire of motor vehicles.

Section 521. Language is included providing that funds made available for activities of the Federal Buildings Fund may be transferred between appropriations with advance approval of the Congress to apply to funds provided in prior appropriations Acts.

Section 522. Language is included requiring funds proposed for developing courthouse construction requests to meet appropriate standards and the priorities of the Judicial Conference.

Section 523. Language is included providing that no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency which does not pay the assessed rent.

Section 524. Language is included permitting the General Services Administration to pay small claims (up to $250,000) made against the Federal Government.

Section 525. Language is included requiring the Administrator to ensure that the delineated area of procurement for all lease agreements is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus unless prior notice is given to the Committees.

Section 526. Language is included requiring a spend plan for certain accounts and programs.

Section 527. Language is included prohibiting GSA from spending funds on the consolidation of a new Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters unless certain conditions are met.

Section 528. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds for any contracts inconsistent with the chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code, and subpart 36.6 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

Section 529. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds for any Executive Order that would establish a preferred architectural style for Federal buildings and courthouses or would conflict with existing GSA architectural guidelines.

Language is included for the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation, Salaries and Expenses, providing for payment to the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation Trust Fund.

Language is included for the Merit Systems Protection Board, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms, hire of passenger motor vehicles, direct procurement of survey printing, and official reception and representation expenses; specifies the period of availability for certain funds; provides for administration expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals; and provides for the transfer of certain funds.

Language is included for the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, for payment to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, pursuant to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act (20 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.), and provides for funds to be available until expended.

Language is included for the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund, to carry out activities under sections 10 and 11 of Public Law 111–90, and provides for funds to be available until expended.

Language is included for the National Archives and Records Administration, Operating Expenses, that provides funds for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901, including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; the hire of passenger motor vehicles; activities of the Public Interest Declassification Board; the review and declassification of documents; and the operations and maintenance of the electronic records archive. Language is included for expenses necessary to enhance the Federal Government's ability to electronically preserve, manage, and store Government records, and for implementation of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018, and provides that such funds remain available until expended. Language is included for necessary expenses of the Public Interest Declassification Board.

Language is included for the National Archives and Records Administration, Office of Inspector General, that provides funds for the hire of motor vehicles.

Language is included for the National Archives and Records Administration, Repairs and Restoration, that provides funds for the repair, alteration, and improvement of archives facilities and provision of adequate storage for holdings; and provides that funds remain available until expended.

Language is included under the National Archives and Records Administration, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, Grants Program, that provides funds for allocations and grants for historical publications and records; and provides that funds remain available until expended.

In addition, the bill includes the following administrative provision under the National Archives and Records Administration:

Section 530. Language is included providing funds for initiatives related to the preserving and publishing of historical records.

Language is included under the National Credit Union Administration, Community Development Revolving Loan Fund, that provides funds for technical assistance and extends the availability of funds.

Language is included under the Office of Government Ethics, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and official reception and representation expenses.

Language is included under the Office of Personnel Management, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, medical examinations for veterans, rental of conference rooms, hire of passenger motor vehicles, official reception and representation expenses, advances for reimbursements, payment of per diem or subsistence allowances, and the transfer of administrative expenses; directs that provisions shall not affect other authorities; prohibits funds for the Legal Examining Unit; and au-

thorizes the acceptance of donations under certain conditions. Language is included for the OPM IT Working Capital Fund.

Language is included for the Office of Personnel Management, Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, hire of passenger motor vehicles, rental of conference rooms, and a transfer for administrative expenses.

Language is included for the Office of Special Counsel, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, payment of fees and expenses for witnesses, rental of conference rooms, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Language is included for the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds authorized by section 1061 of 42 U.S.C. 2000ee.

Language is included for the Public Buildings Reform Board, that provides funds for carrying out the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–287).

Language is included for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Salaries and Expenses, that provides for rental of space, services, reception and representation expenses, a permanent secretariat for the International Organization of Securities Commissions, and consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission. Language is included designating funds for move, replication, and related costs associated with a replacement lease for the Commission's District of Columbia headquarters facilities. Language is included that provides for the crediting of offsetting collections. Language provides for the assessment and collection of offsetting collections, authorizes retention of such collections, and provides that they remain available until expended.

In addition, the bill includes the following administrative provision under the Securities and Exchange Commission:

Section 540. Language is included restricting the use of funds to implement certain rules relating to proxy solicitations.

Language is included for the Selective Service System, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for attendance of meetings, training, hire of passenger motor vehicles, services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and official reception and representation expenses; authorizes certain exemptions under certain conditions; and prohibits funds used in connection with the induction of any person into the Armed Forces of the United States.

Language is included for the Small Business Administration, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for the hire of motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses; designates funds for lender oversight activities; provides authority to charge fees and credit such fees to the account without further appropriation; authorizes the acceptance of gifts; and extends the period of availability of funds for the Loan Modernization and Accounting System and the certification of small businesses owned by veterans and service-disabled veterans.

Language is included for the Small Business Administration, Entrepreneurial Development Programs, that provides funds for programs supporting entrepreneurial and small business development grant programs. Language is included extending the availability of funds.

Language is included for the Small Business Administration, Office of Inspector General, that provides funds to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978.

Language is included for the Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, that provides funds to carry out the provisions of the Independent Office of Advocacy Act of 2003 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, and provides such funds to remain available until expended.

Language is included for the Small Business Administration, Business Loans Program Account, providing funds for the cost of direct loans, to remain available until expended, and limiting commitments for certain guaranteed loan programs. Language is also included authorizing the transfer of funds to the Salaries and Expenses appropriation for administrative expenses.

Language is included for the Small Business Administration, Disaster Loans Program Account, that provides funds for administrative expenses, to remain available until expended, and authorizes the transfer of funds to the Office of Inspector General and the Salaries and Expenses appropriations.

In addition, the bill includes the following administrative provisions under the Small Business Administration:

Section 550. Language is included allowing for the transfer of funds between Small Business Administration appropriations.

Section 551. Language is included allowing for the transfer of funds from the Small Business Administration Salaries and Expenses and Business Loans Program Account appropriations into the Information Technology Systems Modernization and Working Capital Fund.

Section 552. Language is included providing funds for initiatives related to small business development and entrepreneurship, including programmatic and construction activities.

Language is included for the United States Postal Service, Payment to the Postal Service Fund, that provides funds for revenue foregone; stipulates that mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind is free; prohibits funds in this Act from being used to charge a fee to a child support enforcement agency seeking the address of a postal customer; prohibits funds from being used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices; and requires the Postal Service to continue to offer for sale copies of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp.

Language is included for the United States Postal Service, Office of Inspector General, that provides for transfer from the Postal Service Fund.

Language is included for the United States Tax Court, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for contract reporting; other services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and official reception and representation expenses; that extends the availability of some funds; and that requires that travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

In addition, the bill provides the following provisions under this title:

Section 601. Language is included prohibiting pay and other expenses for non-Federal parties in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

Section 602. Language is included prohibiting obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibiting transfers of funds unless expressly so provided herein.

Section 603. Language is included limiting procurement contracts for consulting service expenditures to contracts that are matters of public record and available for public inspection.

Section 604. Language is included prohibiting transfer of funds in this Act without express authority.

Section 605. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds to engage in activities that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

Section 606. Language is included concerning compliance with the Buy American Act.

Section 607. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds by any person or entity convicted of violating the Buy American Act.

Section 608. Language is included limiting the authority to reprogram funds within an appropriation above a specified threshold without prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations. Language is also included directing agencies to consult with the Committees prior to any significant reorganization, restructuring, relocation, or closing of offices, programs, or activities and directs the agencies funded by this Act to submit operating plans for the Committees' review within 60 days of the bill's enactment.

Section 609. Language is included providing that fifty percent of unobligated balances may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 610. Language is included prohibiting funding for the Executive Office of the President to request either a Federal Bureau of Investigation background investigation or Internal Revenue Service determination with respect to section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except with the express consent of the individual involved in an investigation or in extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

Section 611. Language is included regarding cost accounting standards for contracts under the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program.

Section 612. Language is included regarding non-foreign area cost of living allowances.

Section 613. Language is included waiving restrictions on the purchase of non-domestic articles, materials, and supplies in the case of acquisition of information technology by the Federal government.

Section 614. Language is included prohibiting officers or employees of any regulatory agency or commission funded by this Act from accepting travel payments or reimbursements from a person or entity regulated by such agency or commission.

Section 615. Language is included requiring certain agencies in this Act to consult with the General Services Administration before seeking new office space or making alterations to existing office space.

Section 616. Language is included providing for several appropriated mandatory accounts. These are accounts where authorizing language requires the payment of funds.

Section 617. Language is included requiring that the head of any executive branch agency ensure that the Chief Information Officer has authority to participate in the budget planning process and approval of the information technology budget.

Section 618. Language is included prohibiting funds in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 619. Language is included prohibiting agencies from requiring Internet Service Providers to disclose electronic communications information in a manner that violates the Fourth Amendment.

Section 620. Language is included prohibiting funds to be used to deny inspectors general access to records.

Section 621. Language is included relating to Universal Service Fund payments for wireless providers.

Section 622. Language is included prohibiting any funds made available in this Act from being used to establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

Section 623. Language is included prohibiting any funds made available in this Act from being used to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.

Section 624. Language is included prohibiting funds made available in this Act from being used for certain travel and conference activities unless an agency or entity determines that the travel is in the national interest and advance notice is provided to the Appropriations Committees.

Section 625. Language is included prohibiting funds made available in this Act from being used to fund first-class or business-class travel in contravention of Federal regulations.

Section 626. Language is included providing additional funds for the Inspectors General Council Fund to expand and update the Federal-wide Inspectors General (IG) website oversight.gov.

Section 627. Language is included relating to contracts for public relations services.

Section 628. Language is included relating to advertising and educational programming.

Section 629. Language is included relating to statements by grantees regarding projects or programs funded by this agreement.

Section 630. Language is included requiring agencies funded in this Act to submit to the Committees quarterly budget reports on obligations.

Section 631. Language is included prohibiting funds made available in this Act from being used to penalize a financial institution for providing financial services to an entity that participates in a business or organized activity involving marijuana that is conducted pursuant to a law established by a State or a unit of local government.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE

In addition, the bill provides the following provisions under this title:

Section 701. Language is included requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 702. Language is included establishing price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government with certain exceptions.

Section 703. Language is included allowing funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 704. Language is included prohibiting the employment of noncitizens with certain exceptions, including an exemption for recipients of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.

Section 705. Language is included giving agencies the authority to pay General Services Administration bills for space renovation and other services.

Section 706. Language is included allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Section 707. Language is included providing that funds made available to corporations and agencies subject to 31 U.S.C. 91 may pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 708. Language is included prohibiting interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

Section 709. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the U.S.

Section 710. Language is included limiting the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 711. Language is included allowing for interagency funding of national security and emergency telecommunications initiatives.

Section 712. Language is included requiring agencies to certify that a Schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 713. Language is included prohibiting the payment of any employee who prohibits, threatens, or prevents another employee from communicating with Congress.

Section 714. Language is included prohibiting Federal training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Section 715. Language is included prohibiting, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, propaganda, publicity and lobbying by executive agency personnel in support or defeat of legislative initiatives.

Section 716. Language is included prohibiting any Federal agency from disclosing an employee's home address to any labor organization, absent employee authorization or court order.

Section 717. Language is included prohibiting funds to be used to provide non-public information such as mailing, telephone, or electronic mailing lists to any person or organization outside the government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 718. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds for propaganda and publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

Section 719. Language is included directing agency employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

Section 720. Language is included allowing the use of funds to finance an appropriate share of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.

Section 721. Language is included allowing the transfer of funds to the General Services Administration to finance an appropriate share of various government-wide boards and councils and for Federal Government Priority Goals under certain conditions.

Section 722. Language is included permitting breast feeding in a Federal building or on Federal property if the woman and child are authorized to be there.

Section 723. Language is included permitting interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council and provides for a report on the budget and resources of the National Science and Technology Council.

Section 724. Language is included requiring documents involving the distribution of Federal funds to indicate the agency providing the funds and the amount provided.

Section 725. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds to monitor personal access or use of Internet sites or to collect, review, or obtain any personally identifiable information relating to access to or use of an Internet site.

Section 726. Language is included requiring health plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program to provide contraceptive coverage and provides exemptions to certain religious plans.

Section 727. Language is included supporting strict adherence to anti-doping activities.

Section 728. Language is included allowing funds for official travel to be used by departments and agencies, if consistent with OMB Circular A–126, to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot program.

Section 729. Language is included the prohibits the implementation of OPM regulations limiting detailees to the legislative branch and placing certain limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship program.

Section 730. Language is included restricting the use of funds for Federal law enforcement training facilities.

Section 731. Language is included prohibiting Executive Branch agencies from creating prepackaged news stories that are broadcast or distributed in the United States unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of that news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

Section 732. Language is included prohibiting use of funds in contravention of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (the Privacy Act) and regulations implementing that section.

Section 733. Language is included prohibiting funds from being used for any Federal Government contract with any foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation.

Section 734. Language is included requiring agencies to pay a fee to the Office of Personnel Management for processing retirement of employees who separate under Voluntary Early Retirement Authority or who receive Voluntary Separation Incentive payments.

Section 735. Language is included prohibiting funds for the painting of a portrait of an employee of the Federal government including the President, the Vice President, a Member of Congress, the head of an executive branch agency, or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

Section 736. Language is included limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 737. Language is included requiring agencies to submit reports to Inspectors General concerning expenditures for agency conferences.

Section 738. Language is included prohibiting funds to be used to increase, eliminate, or reduce funding for a program or project unless such change is made pursuant to reprogramming or transfer provisions.

Section 739. Language is included prohibiting agencies from using funds to implement regulations changing the competitive areas under reductions-in-force for Federal employees.

Section 740. Language is included that prohibits the use of funds for a public-private competition regarding the conversion to contractor performance of any function performed by civilian Federal employees.

Section 741. Language is included ensuring contractors are not prevented from reporting waste, fraud, or abuse by signing confidentiality agreements that would prohibit such disclosure.

Section 742. Language is included prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the implementation of certain nondisclosure agreements unless certain provisions are included in the agreements.

Section 743. Language is included prohibiting funds to any corporation with certain unpaid Federal tax liabilities unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 744. Language is included prohibiting funds to any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation within the preceding 24 months unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 745. Language is included requiring the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to notify certain Committees of requests for a transfer of funds from the Federal Reserve System and to post any such notifications on the Bureaus website.

Section 746. Language is included that eliminates the automatic statutory pay increase for the Vice President and certain senior political appointees.

Section 747. Language is included related to the impoundment of resources.

Section 748. Language is included to prevent and deter unlawful impoundment of resources.

Section 749. Language is included requiring an executive agency or the District of Columbia Government to respond to information requests from the Government Accountability Office.

Section 750. Language is included on the notification of apportionments.

Section 751. Language is included creating a Commission to review the assigning, modifying, or removing of names, monuments, statues, public art, historical markers, or other symbols owned or located on Federal Government property which are inconsistent with the values of diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Section 752. Language is included addressing interagency funding for the Unites States Army Medical Research and Development Command, the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs, and the National Institutes of Health research programs.

Section 753. Language is included requiring recordkeeping requirements for certain GAO audits.

Section 754. Language is included prohibiting funding for infrastructure as a service unless it does not store or transmit images which depict violations of child exploitation law.

Section. 755. Language is included concerning the non-application of these general provisions to title IV and to title VIII.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In addition, the bill provides the following provisions under this title:

Section 801. Language is included that continues and modifies a provision establishing reprogramming procedures for Federal funds.

Section 802. Language is included prohibiting the obligation of Federal funds beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly provided herein.

Section 803. Language is included providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from Federal appropriations for salaries and expenses may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 804. Language is included appropriating local funds during fiscal year 2023 if there is an absence of a continuing resolution or regular appropriation for the District of Columbia. Funds are provided under the same authorities and conditions and in the same manner and extent as provided for in fiscal year 2022.

Section 805. Language is included that modifies a provision limiting access to the D.C. Tuition Assistance Grant program to families with a taxable annual income of less than $750,000 subject to inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Section 806. Language is included that concerns a "conscience clause" on legislation that pertains to contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans.

Section 807. Language is included providing the District of Columbia authority to transfer, receive, and acquire lands and funding it deems necessary for the construction and operation of interstate bridges over navigable waters, including related infrastructure, for a project to expand commuter and regional passenger rail service and provide bike and pedestrian access crossings.

Section 808. Language is included prohibiting the federalization of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department by the President of the United States.

Section 809. Language is included to increase the maximum award for the D.C. Tuition Assistance Grant program from $10,000 to $15,000 and to increase the total limit on awards from $50,000 to $75,000.

Section 810. Language is included providing for an adjustment in compensation rates for defense attorneys and criminal justice investigators.

Section 811. Language is included that continues a provision limiting references to "this Act" as referring to only this title and title IV.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law for the period concerned:

[DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS]

Account	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriation in this bill
Title I—Department of the Treasury				
Departmental offices—Salaries and Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	278,382
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	2013	such sums	100,000	217,059
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account	n/a	n/a	n/a	135,000
Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investments Program	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,118
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	n/a	n/a	n/a	372,485
Alcohol and Trade Tax and Trade Bureau	2002	n/a	80,000	150,863
Community Development and Financial Institutions Fund	1998	111,000	80,000	336,420
Internal Revenue Service:				
Taxpayer Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,410,728
Enforcement	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,120,262
Operations Support	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,753,561
Business Systems Modernization	n/a	n/a	n/a	310,027
Title II—Executive Office of the President				
Office of Management and Budget	2003	various	61,988	128,035
Office of the National Cyber Director	2021	n/a	n/a	21,926
Other Federal Drug Control Programs:				
Anti-Doping Activities	2020	14,800	10,000	15,000
CARA Grants	2021	5,000	5,000	5,200
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	2007	such sums	n/a	13,700
Title IV—District of Columbia				
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support	2012	such sums	30,000	40,000
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	30,000
Federal Payment for the Judicial Commissions	n/a	n/a	n/a	630
Federal Payment for the DC National Guard	n/a	n/a	n/a	600
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Title V—Independent Agencies				
Administrative Conference of the United States	2011	3,200	2,750	3,465
Consumer Safety Product Commission	2014	136,409	118,000	166,300
Pool Safety Grant Program	2016	such sums	n/a	2,500
Election Assistance Commission:				
Salaries and Expenses	2005	10,000	14,000	34,087
Election Security Grants	2005	3,600,000	1,500,000	400,000
Federal Communications Commission	2020	339,610	339,000	390,192
Federal Election Commission	1981	9,400	9,662	81,674

Account	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriation in this bill
Federal Labor Relations Authority	1978	such sums	n/a	31,762
Federal Trade Commission	1998	111,000	106,500	490,000
General Services Administration:				
Government-wide Policy	n/a	n/a	n/a	71,186
Federal Citizen Services Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	115,784
Technology Modernization Fund	2019	250,000	25,000	100,000
Working Capital Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,900
Electric Vehicles Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	100,000
Merit Systems Protection Board	2007	such sums	29,110	53,484
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants	2009	10,000	11,250	9,500
NCUA: Community Development Revolving Loan Fund	1998	such sums	1,000	4,000
Office of Government Ethics	2007	such sums	11,148	25,400
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	2007	such sums	n/a	10,700
Securities and Exchange Commission	2015	2,250,000	1,500,000	2,206,405
Small Business Administration				
Salaries and Expenses	various	various	n/a	313,872
Entrepreneurial Development Programs	various	various	n/a	326,000
Business Loans Program Account	2006	such sums	1,300	171,300
Disaster Loans Program Account	2006	such sums	n/a	179,000

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

For the purposes of clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following hearings were used to develop or consider the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023:

The Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government held a hearing on May 12, 2022, entitled "Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Judiciary". The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Roslynn R. Mauskopf, Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

The Honorable Amy St. Eve, Chair, Judicial Conference Committee on Budget

The Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government held a hearing on May 17, 2022, entitled "Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Office of Management and Budget". The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget

The Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government held a hearing on May 18, 2022, entitled "Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission". The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Gary Gensler, Chair, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

The Honorable Lina Khan, Chair, Federal Trade Commission

The Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government held a hearing on May 18, 2022, entitled "Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Internal Revenue Service". The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Charles P. Rettig, Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF THE
FY 2023 FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL
PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO
SECTION 308(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

[In millions of dollars]

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority provided in the bill with the appropriate allocation under section 302(b) of the Budget Act.

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) Allocation		This Bill			
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority		Outlays	
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees: Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government						
Discretionary	29,762	36,700	29,905	1/	36,677	
Mandatory	22,006	21,993	22,006	1/	21,993	

1/ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NOTE.—The amounts in this report do not include $1 million in discretionary budget authority and $1 million in associated outlays from amounts becoming available in fiscal year 2023 that were previously designated as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget. Consistent with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, in the House of Representatives such amounts do not count against the Committee's allocation.

In addition, consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for disaster relief, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 1(f) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), and after the bill is reported to the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget will provide a revised section 302(a) allocation reflecting an additional $143 million in discretionary budget authority and $110 million in associated outlays for those recommended amounts. That new allocation will eliminate the technical difference prior to floor consideration.

Five-Year Outlay Projections

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill as provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office.

[In millions of dollars]

					Outlays
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:					
2023	.....	.....	.....	1/	43,930
2024	.....	.....	.....		5,381
2025	.....	.....	.....		1,315
2026	.....	.....	.....		508
2027 and future years	.....	.....	.....		278

1/ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

Financial Assistance to State and Local Governments

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments.

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority		Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2023	786	1/	168

1/ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 1

Date: June 24, 2022
Measure: Financial Services and General Government, FY 2023
Motion by: Mr. Stewart
Description of Motion: Increases the exception threshold for required transaction reporting for certain third party settlement organizations.
Results: Not Adopted 24 yeas to 31 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Calvert	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cline	Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cole	Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Diaz-Balart	Mr. Case
Mr. Fleischmann	Ms. Clark
Mr. Garcia	Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Gonzales	Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Granger	Mr. Espaillat
Dr. Harris	Ms. Frankel
Ms. Herrera Beutler	Mr. Harder
Mrs. Hinson	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Joyce	Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Letlow	Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mr. Moolenaar	Mrs. Lawrence
Mr. Newhouse	Ms. Lee of California
Mr. Palazzo	Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Mr. Reschenthaler	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Rogers	Ms. Meng
Mr. Rutherford	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Simpson	Mr. Pocan
Mr. Stewart	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Valadao	Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Womack	Mr. Ruppersberger
	Mr. Ryan
	Mrs. Torres
	Mr. Trone
	Ms. Underwood
	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
	Mrs. Watson Coleman
	Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 2

Date: June 24, 2022
Measure: Financial Services and General Government, FY 2023
Motion by: Dr. Harris
Description of Motion: To add an accuracy and health certification requirement to language regarding the broadcast of advertisements for cannabis and hemp.
Results: Not Adopted 21 yeas to 33 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Calvert	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cline	Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cole	Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Diaz-Balart	Mr. Case
Mr. Fleischmann	Ms. Clark
Mr. Garcia	Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Gonzales	Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Granger	Mr. Espaillat
Dr. Harris	Ms. Frankel
Ms. Herrera Beutler	Mr. Harder
Mrs. Hinson	Mr. Joyce
Ms. Letlow	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Moolenaar	Mr. Kilmer
Mr. Palazzo	Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mr. Rogers	Mrs. Lawrence
Mr. Rutherford	Ms. Lee of California
Mr. Simpson	Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Mr. Stewart	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Valadao	Ms. Meng
Mr. Womack	Mr. Newhouse
	Ms. Pingree
	Mr. Pocan
	Mr. Quigley
	Mr. Reschenthaler
	Mr. Ruppersberger
	Mr. Ryan
	Mrs. Torres
	Mr. Trone
	Ms. Underwood
	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
	Mrs. Watson Coleman
	Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 3

Date: June 24, 2022
Measure: Financial Services and General Government, FY 2023
Motion by: Mrs. Hinson
Description of Motion: To prohibit any funding available either to the District of Columbia or any health plan under the Federal Employees Health Benefits program for an abortion, including administrative expenses in connection with, unless the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest, or where the life of the mother would be endangered.

Results: Not Adopted 24 yeas to 31 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Calvert	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cline	Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cole	Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Diaz-Balart	Mr. Case
Mr. Fleischmann	Ms. Clark
Mr. Garcia	Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Gonzales	Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Granger	Mr. Espaillat
Dr. Harris	Ms. Frankel
Ms. Herrera Beutler	Mr. Harder
Mrs. Hinson	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Joyce	Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Letlow	Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mr. Moolenaar	Mrs. Lawrence
Mr. Newhouse	Ms. Lee of California
Mr. Palazzo	Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Mr. Reschenthaler	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Rogers	Ms. Meng
Mr. Rutherford	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Simpson	Mr. Pocan
Mr. Stewart	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Valadao	Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Womack	Mr. Ruppersberger
	Mr. Ryan
	Mrs. Torres
	Mr. Trone
	Ms. Underwood
	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
	Mrs. Watson Coleman
	Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 4

Date: June 24, 2022
Measure: Financial Services and General Government, FY 2023
Motion by: Mrs. Hinson
Description of Motion: Increases the Treasury Cybersecurity Enhancement account by $80,000,000 and reduces the Internal Revenue Service Enforcement account by the same amount.
Results: Not Adopted 24 yeas to 31 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Calvert	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cline	Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cole	Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Diaz-Balart	Mr. Case
Mr. Fleischmann	Ms. Clark
Mr. Garcia	Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Gonzales	Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Granger	Mr. Espaillat
Dr. Harris	Ms. Frankel
Ms. Herrera Beutler	Mr. Harder
Mrs. Hinson	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Joyce	Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Letlow	Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mr. Moolenaar	Mrs. Lawrence
Mr. Newhouse	Ms. Lee of California
Mr. Palazzo	Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Mr. Reschenthaler	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Rogers	Ms. Meng
Mr. Rutherford	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Simpson	Mr. Pocan
Mr. Stewart	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Valadao	Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Womack	Mr. Ruppersberger
	Mr. Ryan
	Mrs. Torres
	Mr. Trone
	Ms. Underwood
	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
	Mrs. Watson Coleman
	Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 5

Date: June 24, 2022
Measure: Financial Services and General Government, FY 2023
Motion by: Mr. Joyce
Description of Motion: To prohibit funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule of the Securities and Exchange Commission titled "The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors".

Results: Not Adopted 24 yeas to 31 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Calvert	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cline	Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cole	Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Diaz-Balart	Mr. Case
Mr. Fleischmann	Ms. Clark
Mr. Garcia	Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Gonzales	Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Granger	Mr. Espaillat
Dr. Harris	Ms. Frankel
Ms. Herrera Beutler	Mr. Harder
Mrs. Hinson	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Joyce	Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Letlow	Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mr. Moolenaar	Mrs. Lawrence
Mr. Newhouse	Ms. Lee of California
Mr. Palazzo	Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Mr. Reschenthaler	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Rogers	Ms. Meng
Mr. Rutherford	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Simpson	Mr. Pocan
Mr. Stewart	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Valadao	Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Womack	Mr. Ruppersberger
	Mr. Ryan
	Mrs. Torres
	Mr. Trone
	Ms. Underwood
	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
	Mrs. Watson Coleman
	Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 6

Date: June 24, 2022
Measure: Financial Services and General Government, FY 2023
Motion by: Mr. Womack
Description of Motion: To prohibit Treasury funds to propose new regulations that are not estimated to reduce the price of gas or the Consumer Price Index until certain prices fall to specified levels.

Results: Not Adopted 24 yeas to 31 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Calvert	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cline	Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cole	Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Diaz-Balart	Mr. Case
Mr. Fleischmann	Ms. Clark
Mr. Garcia	Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Gonzales	Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Granger	Mr. Espaillat
Dr. Harris	Ms. Frankel
Ms. Herrera Beutler	Mr. Harder
Mrs. Hinson	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Joyce	Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Letlow	Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mr. Moolenaar	Mrs. Lawrence
Mr. Newhouse	Ms. Lee of California
Mr. Palazzo	Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Mr. Reschenthaler	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Rogers	Ms. Meng
Mr. Rutherford	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Simpson	Mr. Pocan
Mr. Stewart	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Valadao	Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Womack	Mr. Ruppersberger
	Mr. Ryan
	Mrs. Torres
	Mr. Trone
	Ms. Underwood
	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
	Mrs. Watson Coleman
	Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 7

Date: June 24, 2022
Measure: Financial Services and General Government, FY 2023
Motion by: Mr. Cole
Description of Motion: Requires the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the balance of the Presidential Election Campaign Fund to the 10-Year Pediatric Research Initiative Fund.
Results: Not Adopted 23 yeas to 31 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Calvert	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cline	Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cole	Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Diaz-Balart	Mr. Case
Mr. Fleischmann	Ms. Clark
Mr. Garcia	Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Gonzales	Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Granger	Mr. Espaillat
Dr. Harris	Ms. Frankel
Ms. Herrera Beutler	Mr. Harder
Mrs. Hinson	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Joyce	Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Letlow	Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mr. Moolenaar	Mrs. Lawrence
Mr. Palazzo	Ms. Lee of California
Mr. Reschenthaler	Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Mr. Rogers	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Rutherford	Ms. Meng
Mr. Simpson	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Stewart	Mr. Pocan
Mr. Valadao	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Womack	Ms. Roybal-Allard
	Mr. Ruppersberger
	Mr. Ryan
	Mrs. Torres
	Mr. Trone
	Ms. Underwood
	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
	Mrs. Watson Coleman
	Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 8

Date: June 24, 2022
Measure: Financial Services and General Government, FY 2023
Motion by: Mr. Reschenthaler
Description of Motion: To reduce funding for the Federal Trade Commission by $113,470,000.
Results: Not Adopted 23 yeas to 31 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Calvert	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cline	Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cole	Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Diaz-Balart	Mr. Case
Mr. Fleischmann	Ms. Clark
Mr. Garcia	Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Gonzales	Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Granger	Mr. Espaillat
Dr. Harris	Ms. Frankel
Ms. Herrera Beutler	Mr. Harder
Mrs. Hinson	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Joyce	Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Letlow	Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mr. Moolenaar	Mrs. Lawrence
Mr. Palazzo	Ms. Lee of California
Mr. Reschenthaler	Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Mr. Rogers	Ms. McCollum
Mr. Rutherford	Ms. Meng
Mr. Simpson	Ms. Pingree
Mr. Stewart	Mr. Pocan
Mr. Valadao	Mr. Quigley
Mr. Womack	Ms. Roybal-Allard
	Mr. Ruppersberger
	Mr. Ryan
	Mrs. Torres
	Mr. Trone
	Ms. Underwood
	Ms. Wasserman Schultz
	Mrs. Watson Coleman
	Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 9

Date: June 24, 2022
Measure: Financial Services and General Government, FY 2023
Motion by: Ms. Kaptur
Description of Motion: To report the bill to the House, as amended.
Results: Adopted 31 yeas to 22 nays

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aguilar	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Bishop	Mr. Calvert
Mrs. Bustos	Mr. Cline
Mr. Cartwright	Mr. Cole
Mr. Case	Mr. Diaz-Balart
Ms. Clark	Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Cuellar	Mr. Garcia
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Gonzales
Mr. Espaillat	Ms. Granger
Ms. Frankel	Dr. Harris
Mr. Harder	Ms. Herrera Beutler
Ms. Kaptur	Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Kilmer	Mr. Joyce
Mrs. Kirkpatrick	Ms. Letlow
Mrs. Lawrence	Mr. Moolenaar
Ms. Lee of California	Mr. Palazzo
Mrs. Lee of Nevada	Mr. Reschenthaler
Ms. McCollum	Mr. Rogers
Ms. Meng	Mr. Rutherford
Ms. Pingree	Mr. Simpson
Mr. Pocan	Mr. Valadao
Mr. Quigley	Mr. Womack
Ms. Roybal-Allard	
Mr. Ruppersberger	
Mr. Ryan	
Mrs. Torres	
Mr. Trone	
Ms. Underwood	
Ms. Wasserman Schultz	
Mrs. Watson Coleman	
Ms. Wexton	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY

The following table provides a detailed summary, for each Department and agency, comparing the amounts recommended in the bill with amounts enacted for fiscal year 2022 and budget estimates presented for fiscal year 2023.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses	243,109	293,242	278,382	+35,273	-14,860
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund	20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---
CFIUS Offsetting user fees	-20,000	-21,000	-21,000	-1,000	---
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	195,192	212,059	217,059	+21,867	+5,000
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account	80,000	215,000	135,000	+55,000	-80,000
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs	6,118	11,118	11,118	+5,000	---
Office of Inspector General	42,275	43,878	48,878	+6,603	+5,000
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	174,250	182,409	179,409	+5,159	-3,000
Special Inspector General for TARP	16,000	9,000	9,000	-7,000	---
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery	---	25,000	---	---	-25,000
Total, Departmental Offices	756,944	990,706	877,846	+120,902	-112,860
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	161,000	210,330	210,330	+49,330	---
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	355,936	372,485	372,485	+16,549	---
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	128,067	150,863	150,863	+22,796	---
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	295,000	331,420	336,420	+41,420	+5,000
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS	1,696,947	2,055,804	1,947,944	+250,997	-107,860

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services	2,780,606	3,684,593	3,410,728	+630,122	-273,865
Enforcement	5,437,622	6,272,313	6,120,262	+682,640	-152,051
Operations Support	4,100,826	3,833,734	3,753,561	-347,265	-80,173
Business Systems Modernization	275,000	310,027	310,027	+35,027	---
Total, Internal Revenue Service	12,594,054	14,100,667	13,594,578	+1,000,524	-506,089
Administrative Provisions - Department of the Treasury					
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery	8,000	---	16,000	+8,000	+16,000
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury	14,299,001	16,156,471	15,558,522	+1,259,521	-597,949
Appropriations	(14,319,001)	(16,177,471)	(15,579,522)	(+1,260,521)	(-597,949)
Offsetting collections	(-20,000)	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	(-1,000)	---
TITLE II - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
The White House					
Salaries and Expenses	65,000	77,681	77,681	+12,681	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses	14,050	15,609	15,609	+1,559	---
White House Repair and Restoration	2,500	2,500	2,500	---	---
Subtotal	16,550	18,109	18,109	+1,559	---
Council of Economic Advisers	4,120	4,903	4,903	+783	---
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	12,500	13,901	13,901	+1,401	---
Office of Administration	106,500	115,463	115,463	+8,963	---
Presidential Transition Administrative Support	---	---	---	---	---
Total, The White House	204,670	230,057	230,057	+25,387	---
Office of Management and Budget	116,000	128,035	128,035	+12,035	---
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	1,838	1,902	1,902	+64	---
Office of the National Cyber Director	---	21,926	21,926	+21,926	---
Office of National Drug Control Policy					
Salaries and Expenses	18,952	22,340	22,340	+3,388	---
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	296,600	293,500	300,000	+3,400	+6,500
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	133,617	134,670	139,670	+6,053	+5,000
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy	449,169	450,510	462,010	+12,841	+11,500
Unanticipated Needs	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	8,000	13,700	13,700	+5,700	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Special Assistance to the President and Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses	4,839	6,076	6,076	+1,237	---
Operating Expenses	311	321	321	+10	---
Subtotal	5,150	6,397	6,397	+1,247	---
Total, title II, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	785,827	853,527	865,027	+79,200	+11,500
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Justices	2,763	2,896	2,896	+133	---
Other salaries and expenses	98,338	107,153	113,951	+15,613	+6,798
Subtotal	101,101	110,049	116,847	+15,746	+6,798
Care of the Building and Grounds	14,434	33,512	29,246	+14,812	-4,266
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	115,535	143,561	146,093	+30,558	+2,532

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges	3,216	3,356	3,356	+140	---
Other salaries and expenses	34,280	36,448	36,735	+2,455	+287
Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	37,496	39,804	40,091	+2,595	+287
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges	2,172	2,311	2,311	+139	---
Other salaries and expenses	20,600	21,405	21,260	+660	-145
Total, U.S. Court of International Trade	22,772	23,716	23,571	+799	-145
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	450,000	412,000	412,000	-38,000	---
Other salaries and expenses	5,580,052	5,973,325	5,867,825	+287,773	-105,500
Subtotal	6,030,052	6,385,325	6,279,825	+249,773	-105,500
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	9,850	10,450	10,280	+430	-170
Defender Services	1,343,175	1,461,711	1,409,211	+66,036	-52,500
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners	32,603	45,677	45,677	+13,074	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Court Security	704,800	785,589	750,586	+45,786	-35,003
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	8,120,480	8,688,752	8,495,579	+375,099	-193,173
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and Expenses	98,545	111,261	105,700	+7,155	-5,561
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and Expenses	29,885	33,455	34,261	+4,376	+806
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	20,564	21,892	21,641	+1,077	-251
Administrative Provision					
Judicial Security (Sec. 307)	---	---	128,000	+128,000	+128,000
Total, title III, the Judiciary	8,445,277	9,062,441	8,994,936	+549,659	-67,505
(Mandatory)	(458,151)	(420,563)	(420,563)	(-37,588)	---
(Discretionary)	(7,987,126)	(8,641,878)	(8,574,373)	(+587,247)	(-67,505)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support.....	40,000	20,000	40,000	---	+20,000
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia.....	25,000	30,000	30,000	+5,000	---
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts....	257,591	295,588	295,588	+37,997	---
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts.....	46,005	46,005	46,005	---	---
Rescission.....	---	-22,000	-22,000	-22,000	---
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia.....	286,426	281,516	281,516	-4,910	---
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.....	52,598	53,629	53,629	+1,031	---
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.....	2,150	2,450	2,450	+300	---
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions.....	618	630	630	+12	---
Federal Payment for School Improvement.....	52,500	52,500	52,500	---	---
Federal Payment for the D.C. National Guard.....	600	600	600	---	---
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS.	4,000	5,000	5,000	+1,000	---
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	---	---
Total, title IV, District of Columbia.....	775,488	773,918	793,918	+18,430	+20,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Administrative Conference of the United States	3,400	3,465	3,465	+65	---
Consumer Product Safety Commission	139,050	195,500	166,300	+27,250	-29,200
Election Assistance Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	20,000	30,087	34,087	+14,087	+4,000
Election Security Grants	75,000	250,000	400,000	+325,000	+150,000
Total, Election Assistance Commission	95,000	280,087	434,087	+339,087	+154,000
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	381,950	390,192	390,192	+8,242	---
Offsetting fee collections	-381,950	-390,192	-390,192	-8,242	---
Direct appropriation	---	---	---	---	---
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Office of Inspector General (by transfer)	(46,500)	(47,500)	(47,500)	(+1,000)	---
Deposit Insurance Fund (transfer)	(-46,500)	(-47,500)	(-47,500)	(-1,000)	---
Total, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	---	---	---	---	---
Federal Election Commission	74,500	81,674	81,674	+7,174	---
Federal Labor Relations Authority	27,398	31,762	31,762	+4,364	---
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council	10,000	10,262	10,000	---	-262

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	376,530	490,000	490,000	+113,470	---
Offsetting fee collections (mergers)	-138,000	-190,000	-190,000	-52,000	---
Offsetting fee collections (telephone)	-20,000	-20,000	-20,000	---	---
Direct appropriation	218,530	280,000	280,000	+61,470	---
General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund					
Limitations on Availability of Revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities	299,476	408,023	962,438	+662,962	+554,415
Repairs and alterations:					
Major repairs and alterations	139,893	1,188,073	475,911	+336,018	-712,162
Basic repairs and alterations	388,710	398,797	398,797	+10,087	---
Special emphasis programs	52,978	165,000	100,000	+47,022	-65,000
Subtotal	581,581	1,751,870	974,708	+393,127	-777,162
Rental of space	5,665,148	5,645,680	5,596,008	-69,140	-49,672
Building operations	2,796,000	2,992,381	2,952,381	+156,381	-40,000
Subtotal, Limitations on Availability of Revenue	9,342,205	10,797,954	10,485,535	+1,143,330	-312,419

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Rental income to fund	-10,636,648	-10,488,857	-10,488,857	+147,791	---
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	-1,294,443	309,097	-3,322	+1,291,121	-312,419
Government-wide Policy	68,720	70,354	71,186	+2,466	+832
Operating Expenses	52,540	54,478	54,478	+1,938	---
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals	9,580	10,352	10,352	+772	---
Office of Inspector General	69,000	74,583	74,583	+5,583	---
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	5,000	5,200	5,200	+200	---
Federal Citizen Services Fund	55,000	115,784	115,784	+60,784	---
Technology Modernization Fund	---	300,000	100,000	+100,000	-200,000
Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund	4,000	16,000	7,000	+3,000	-9,000
Working Capital Fund	4,000	10,900	10,900	+6,900	---
Electric Vehicles Fund	---	300,000	100,000	+100,000	-200,000
Total, General Services Administration	-1,026,603	1,266,748	546,161	+1,572,764	-720,587
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	2,500	---	2,500	---	+2,500
Merit Systems Protection Board					
Salaries and Expenses	45,825	51,139	51,139	+5,314	---
Limitation on administrative expenses	2,345	2,345	2,345	---	---
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board	48,170	53,484	53,484	+5,314	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation					
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund	1,800	1,800	1,800	---	---
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund	3,296	3,943	3,943	+647	---
Total, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation	5,096	5,743	5,743	+647	---
National Archives and Records Administration					
Operating Expenses	388,310	426,520	427,520	+39,210	+1,000
Office of Inspector General	4,968	5,980	5,980	+1,012	---
Repairs and Restoration	71,000	7,500	7,500	-63,500	---
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program	7,000	9,500	9,500	+2,500	---
Administrative Provisions					
Salaries and Expenses	5,265	---	1,332	-3,933	+1,332
Total, National Archives and Records Administration	476,543	449,500	451,832	-24,711	+2,332
NCUA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund	1,545	4,000	4,000	+2,455	---
Office of Government Ethics	19,158	22,400	25,400	+6,242	+3,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Personnel Management					
Salaries and Expenses	164,934	225,262	220,262	+55,328	-5,000
Limitation on administrative expenses	174,714	190,316	190,316	+15,602	---
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	339,648	415,578	410,578	+70,930	-5,000
Office of Inspector General	5,150	5,556	5,556	+406	---
Limitation on administrative expenses	28,083	35,163	32,163	+4,080	-3,000
Subtotal, Office of Inspector General	33,233	40,719	37,719	+4,486	-3,000
Total, Office of Personnel Management	372,881	456,297	448,297	+75,416	-8,000
Office of Special Counsel	30,385	31,990	31,990	+1,605	---
Postal Regulatory Commission	17,510	20,300	---	-17,510	-20,300
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	9,800	10,700	10,700	+900	---
Public Buildings Reform Board	3,605	4,000	4,000	+395	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	1,988,550	2,149,000	2,149,000	+160,450	---
SEC Fort Worth Regional Office	6,746	---	---	-6,746	---
SEC Headquarters	---	57,405	57,405	+57,405	---
SEC San Francisco Regional Office	4,367	---	---	-4,367	---
Subtotal, Securities and Exchange Commission	1,999,663	2,206,405	2,206,405	+206,742	---
SEC fees	-1,999,663	-2,206,405	-2,206,405	-206,742	---
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission	---	---	---	---	---
Selective Service System	29,200	29,700	29,300	+100	-400
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses	278,378	346,257	313,872	+35,494	-32,385
Entrepreneurial Development Programs	290,150	318,000	326,000	+35,850	+8,000
Office of Inspector General	22,671	32,020	32,020	+9,349	---
Office of Advocacy	9,466	10,211	10,211	+745	---
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---
Administrative expenses	163,000	165,300	165,300	+2,300	---
Total, Business loans program account	169,000	171,300	171,300	+2,300	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Administrative expenses	35,000	36,000	36,000	+1,000	---
Disaster relief category	143,000	143,000	143,000	---	---
Total, Disaster loans program account	178,000	179,000	179,000	+1,000	---
Subtotal, Small Business Administration	947,665	1,056,788	1,032,403	+84,738	-24,385
Administrative Provisions					
Salaries and expenses	83,022	---	75,159	-7,863	+75,159
Total, Small Business Administration	1,030,687	1,056,788	1,107,562	+76,875	+50,774
Total, excluding Disaster Relief Category	887,687	913,788	964,562	+76,875	+50,774
United States Postal Service					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	52,570	50,253	56,253	+3,683	+6,000
Office of Inspector General	262,000	271,000	271,000	+9,000	---
Total, United States Postal Service	314,570	321,253	327,253	+12,683	+6,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Tax Court	57,783	57,300	57,300	-483	---
Total, title V, Independent Agencies	1,960,708	4,672,953	4,112,810	+2,152,102	-560,143
Appropriations	(14,993,969)	(17,825,407)	(17,265,264)	(+2,271,295)	(-560,143)
Offsetting Collections	(-13,176,261)	(-13,295,454)	(-13,295,454)	(-119,193)	---
(by transfer)	(46,500)	(47,500)	(47,500)	(+1,000)	---
(transfer out)	(-46,500)	(-47,500)	(-47,500)	(-1,000)	---
TITLE VI - GENERAL PROVISIONS THIS ACT					
Mandatory appropriations (Sec. 616)	21,997,000	21,419,000	21,419,000	-578,000	---
PCA Oversight Board scholarships	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Offsetting collections	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---	---
Oversight.gov Website Enhancements (Sec. 626)	850	850	850	---	---
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (rescission) (Sec. 635)	-175,000	---	---	+175,000	---
Total, title VI, General Provisions	21,822,850	21,419,850	21,419,850	-403,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNMENT-WIDE					
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (Sec. 734)	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---	---
Commission on Federal Naming and Displays (sec. 751)	---	---	1,500	+1,500	+1,500
Total, title VII, General Provisions	-2,000	-2,000	-500	+1,500	+1,500
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND DELIVERING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT (P.L. 117-43					
DIVISION B - DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022					
Small Business Administration					
Disaster Loans Program Account (emergency)	1,189,100	---	---	-1,189,100	---
Total, Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act	1,189,100	---	---	-1,189,100	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT (P. L. 117-58)					
DIVISION I - OTHER MATTERS					
Small Business Administration					
Disaster Loans Program Account (Sec. 90007(a)(1)) (emergency rescission).....	-13,500,000	---	---	+13,500,000	---
DIVISION J - APPROPRIATIONS					
Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President					
Office of the National Cyber Director (emergency).....	21,000	---	---	-21,000	---
Federal Communications Commission					
Affordable Connectivity Fund (emergency).....	14,200,000	---	---	-14,200,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council					
Environmental Review Improvement Fund (emergency).....	650	---	---	-650	---
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency).....	---	650	650	+650	---
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency).....	650	---	---	-650	---
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency).....	1,700	---	---	-1,700	---
Total, Environmental Review Improvement Fund..	3,000	650	650	-2,350	---
General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund (emergency).....	3,418,008	---	---	-3,418,008	---
Total, Division J - Appropriations.....	17,642,008	650	650	-17,641,358	---
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act...	4,142,008	650	650	-4,141,358	---
less prior year appropriations (emergency).....	---	-650	-650	-650	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022 (P. L. 117-103)					
DIVISION N					
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency).....	17,000	---	---	-17,000	---
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency).....	25,000	---	---	-25,000	---
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency).....	19,000	---	---	-19,000	---
Total, Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022.....	61,000	---	---	-61,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022 (P.L. 117-128)					
General Provisions - This Act					
Department of Treasury Ukraine funding (Sec. 602) (emergency)	52,000	---	---	-52,000	---
Payment ot Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress (Sec. 603)	174	---	---	-174	---
Total, Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022	52,174	---	---	-52,174	---
Total, Other Appropriations	5,444,282	---	---	-5,444,282	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand total	53,531,433	52,937,160	51,744,563	-1,786,870	-1,192,597
Appropriations	(61,317,586)	(66,134,614)	(64,942,017)	(+3,624,431)	(-1,192,597)
Rescissions	(-175,000)	(-22,000)	(-22,000)	(+153,000)	---
Emergency appropriations	(18,941,758)	---	---	(-18,941,758)	---
Emergency advance appropriations	(2,350)	---	---	(-2,350)	---
Rescissions of emergency funding	(-13,500,000)	---	---	(+13,500,000)	---
Offsetting collections	(-13,198,261)	(-13,318,454)	(-13,318,454)	(-120,193)	---
Disaster relief category	(143,000)	(143,000)	(143,000)	---	---
(by transfer)	(46,500)	(47,500)	(47,500)	(+1,000)	---
(transfer out)	(-46,500)	(-47,500)	(-47,500)	(-1,000)	---
Grand total without Other Appropriations	48,087,151	52,937,160	51,744,563	+3,657,412	-1,192,597

MINORITY VIEWS

We appreciate the collegial and collaborative efforts of Subcommittee Chair Quigley in producing a Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill. The bill includes several bipartisan priorities that support small business development, sanctions programs, and drug control programs.

Unfortunately, we are not able to support the bill as currently drafted. The bill provides $29,905,000,000 in new discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2023, which includes an allocation adjustment of $143,000,000 for disaster relief. This is $4,273,000,000, or 17 percent, above the comparable fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This level of spending is not justified and ignores our unsustainable fiscal trajectory.

With inflation at historic levels and the pandemic waning, we were hoping that in fiscal year 2023, we could start to limit Federal spending. Instead, numerous programs funded in the bill receive a double- or triple-digit percentage increase over last year, including a 19.5 percent increase for the White House Offices appropriation, a 433 percent increase in Election Security Grants, a 110 percent increase for the Federal Citizen Services Fund, and a 30 percent increase for the Federal Trade Commission. These excessive increases will continue growing the size and reach of the Federal government without helping American families struggling with inflation.

There are also several controversial policy changes included in the bill such as allowing District of Columbia tax dollars to fund abortions and removing the prohibition on the Federal employee health benefits program funding abortions. These policy changes will prevent the bill from being enacted into law.

Unfortunately, the Majority rejected several Republican amendments offered in Committee. One such amendment was targeted specifically at addressing inflation. It would have prohibited the Department of the Treasury from proposing any new regulations not estimated to reduce the price of gas or the Consumer Price Index until gas prices and inflation return to pre-pandemic levels.

Other amendments rejected by the Majority would have addressed Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) overreach by stopping rules on climate-related disclosures and private fund advisors. We are concerned with the volume of rules being proposed by the SEC and that they are doing too much too fast and are not focused on their core mission. We believe many of the SEC's proposals will increase compliance costs and hinder capital formation. We appreciate that the Manager's amendment includes direction to allocate sufficient resources to the Division of Economic and Risk Analysis to ensure the economic impact of proposed rules is fully understood.

Additional amendments offered by Republicans that were rejected would have:

- Prevented the U.S. Postal Service from developing government-run banking.
- Transferred funds from the Presidential Election Campaign Fund to the 10-Year Pediatric Research Initiative Fund.
- Ensured TV and radio marijuana advertising is accurate and poses no risk to an individual or public health by requiring certification from the Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- Restored long-standing prohibitions on the use of Federal employee health benefits and District of Columbia local funds for abortion.
- Moved $80 million from IRS enforcement programs to cybersecurity efforts at Treasury.
- Prevented wasteful spending at the Federal Trade Commission by maintaining funding at the fiscal year 2022 level.
- Increased the IRS reporting threshold requirement for third-party settlement organizations to report business transactions.

While we have many concerns with the bill and are disappointed the Majority rejected several attempts to improve the bill, we are hopeful that we will be able to reach a bipartisan and bicameral agreement on spending and eliminate controversial policy changes.

We are confident that as this process moves forward, we can continue working together to find bipartisan agreement on the items that matter most.

KAY GRANGER.
STEVE WOMACK.

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