

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2023

OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Financial Services and General Government appropriations bill provides funding for the Department of the Treasury, including the Internal Revenue Service; the Executive Office of the President; the Judiciary; the District of Columbia; and more than two dozen independent Federal agencies.

The Committee recommends \$64,659,182,000 in gross discretionary and mandatory appropriations. Of the total, \$42,819,619,000 is provided in gross discretionary appropriations, including \$143,000,000 for the Small Business Administration Disaster Loans Program Account designated by Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25. Mandatory appropriations less scorekeeping adjustments total \$21,839,563,000.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 2023, for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), as amended, with respect to appropriations contained in the accompanying bill, the terms “program, project, and activity” [PPA] shall mean any item for which a dollar amount is contained in appropriations acts (including joint resolutions providing continuing appropriations) or accompanying reports of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, or accompanying conference reports and joint explanatory statements of the committee of conference.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The Committee includes a provision (section 608) establishing the authority of agencies to reprogram funds and the limitation on that authority. The provision specifically requires the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of any proposal to reprogram funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any PPA for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to redirect funds that were directed in such reports for a specific activity to a different purpose; (5) augments an existing PPA in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; (6) reduces an existing PPA by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) creates, reorganizes, or restructures offices differently than the congressional budget justifications or the table at the end of the Committee report, whichever is more detailed.

The Committee retains the requirement that each agency submit an operating plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appro-

priations not later than 60 days after enactment of this act to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities provided in this act. Specifically, each agency should provide a table for each appropriation with columns displaying the budget request; adjustments made by Congress; adjustments for rescissions, if appropriate; and the fiscal year enacted level. The table shall delineate the appropriation both by object class and by PPA. The report must also identify items of special congressional interest.

The Committee expects the agencies and bureaus to submit reprogramming requests in a timely manner and to provide a thorough explanation of the proposed reallocations, including a detailed justification of increases and reductions and the specific impact the proposed changes will have on the budget request for the following fiscal year. Except in emergency situations, reprogramming requests should be submitted no later than June 30.

The Committee expects each agency to manage the expenditures of its programs and activities to remain within the amounts appropriated by Congress. The Committee reminds agencies that reprogramming requests should be submitted only in the case of an unforeseeable emergency or a situation that could not have been anticipated when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. Further, the Committee notes that when a department or agency submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committees on Appropriations and does not receive identical responses from the House and the Senate, it is the responsibility of the department or agency to reconcile the House and the Senate differences before proceeding, and if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the request to reprogram funds unapproved.

RELATIONSHIP WITH BUDGET OFFICES

Through the years, the Committee has channeled most of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the budget offices of the various departments, agencies, offices, and commissions. The Committee has often pointed to the natural affinity and relationship between the budget offices and the Committee which makes such a relationship workable. The Committee reiterates its longstanding position that while the Committee reserves the right to call upon any office or officer in the departments, agencies, and commissions, the primary conjunction between the Committee and these entities must be through the budget offices. To help ensure the Committee's ability to perform its responsibilities, the Committee insists on having direct, unobstructed, and timely access to the budget offices and expects to be able to receive forthright and complete responses from those offices and their employees.

The Committee expects timely agency compliance with mandated reporting requirements. The Committee directs all agencies from which reports are required to allow sufficient time to secure any necessary internal and external clearances of reports in order to satisfy congressional deadlines. The Committee strongly urges agencies to alert the Committee as far as possible in advance of any expected slippage in meeting a report delivery due date.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

Budget justifications are prepared not for the use of the agency, but instead are the primary tool used by the House and Senate 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 the Office of Management and Budget. However, the Committee expects agencies to consult with the Committees on Appropriations in advance regarding any plans to modify the format of agency budget documents to ensure that the data needed to make appropriate and meaningful funding decisions is provided.

The Committee directs that justifications submitted with the fiscal year 2024 budget requests by agencies funded under this act must 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 the 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, and 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. Explanatory materials should compare programs, projects, and activities that are proposed for fiscal year 2024 to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

The Committee is aware that the analytical materials required for review by the Committee are unique to each agency in this act. Therefore, the Committee expects that each agency will coordinate with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in advance regarding the planned presentation for its budget justification materials in support of the fiscal year 2024 budget request.

AGENCY REPORTS

As a measure to reduce costs and conserve paper, the Committee reminds agencies funded by this act that currently provide separate copies of periodic reports (such as Performance and Accountability Reports) and correspondence to the chairs of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and Subcommittees on Financial Services and General Government, and also to the ranking members of the committees and subcommittees, to use a single cover letter jointly addressed to the chairs and ranking members of the Committee and subcommittee of both the House and the Senate. To the greatest extent feasible, agencies should include in the cover letter a reference or hyperlink to facilitate electronic access to the report and provide the documents by electronic mail delivery. Consolidating addressees and remitting a copy of the letter and attachments to each recipient should expedite agency processing. This should also help ensure that consistent information is conveyed concurrently to the majority and minority committee offices of both chambers of Congress.

ANTIDEFICIENCY ACT VIOLATIONS

The Antideficiency Act is a cornerstone of Federal fiscal law. It forbids agencies from exceeding an appropriation, apportionment, or allotment; from obligating funds before Congress has appropriated them; and from accepting voluntary services or employing personal services exceeding those authorized by law. These prohibitions ensure that agencies operate within amounts that Congress has appropriated and, therefore, that agency activities are carried out in accordance with the will of the people as expressed through Congress.

The Antideficiency Act requires agencies to immediately report violations of the act to Congress and to the President and to transmit a copy of each report to the Comptroller General. These reports must include all relevant facts pertaining to the violation and a Statement of action taken. These reports provide information essential to the Committee as it performs oversight and as it considers agency funding levels. Therefore, the Committee directs any agency funded by this act to concurrently transmit to the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government a copy of any Antideficiency Act violation report submitted pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351 or 31 U.S.C. 1517(b).

TITLE I
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$243,109,000
Budget estimate, 2023	293,242,000
Committee recommendation	255,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Secretary of the Treasury has the primary role in formulating and managing the domestic and international tax and financial policies of the Federal Government. The Secretary's responsibilities funded by the Departmental Offices [DO] Salaries and Expenses appropriation include: recommending and implementing U.S. domestic and international economic and tax policy; formulating fiscal policy; governing the fiscal operations of the Government; managing the public debt; managing international development policy; representing the United States on international monetary, trade, and investment issues; overseeing Department of the Treasury overseas operations; and directing the administrative operations of the Department of the Treasury. The majority of the Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides resources for policy formulation and implementation in the areas of domestic and international finance, tax, economic, trade, financial operations and general fiscal policy. This appropriation also provides resources to support the Secretary, policy components, and departmental administrative policies in financial and personnel management, procurement operations, and information systems and telecommunications.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$255,000,000 for the Departmental Offices account of the Department of the Treasury for fiscal year 2023, which is \$11,891,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$38,242,000 less than the budget request.

Contractor Tax Check System.—Since fiscal year 2015, this bill has included a government-wide provision prohibiting Federal agencies from using appropriated funds to enter into contracts with entities that have qualifying Federal tax debts unless certain circumstances are met. This provision effectuates the straightforward proposition that contractors that ignore their Federal tax liabilities should not be allowed to enrich themselves with taxpayer dollars. Since 2019, the Committee has provided \$30 million to the Internal Revenue Service [IRS] for the development of a Federal Contracting Tax Check System, a system whereby IRS can provide tax certificates to vendors. Vendors can then provide a copy of the cer-

tificate to contract officers to certify that they are not delinquent in payment of Federal taxes. The Committee is very concerned that the funds appropriated for this system have not been obligated. Treasury and the IRS are directed to provide a briefing in 60 days on the status of the Federal Contractor Tax Check System including the causes of any delays. The Committee expects that the IRS will begin to provide these certificates to vendors in fiscal year 2023.

Financial Inclusion.—To help create an equitable economy, the Committee directs Treasury, in conjunction with its other Federal partners, to develop a strategy to improve financial inclusion. The strategy should aim to broaden access to financial services among underserved communities and improve the ability of such communities to use and benefit from financial tools and services. The strategy should establish national objectives for financial inclusion, set benchmarks for measuring progress, and offer recommendations for how public policy, government programs, financial products and services, technology, and other tools and infrastructure can advance financial inclusion. The strategy should build upon and coordinate among existing financial inclusion activities in government, the private sector, and the nonprofit community, and should be developed in partnership with each of those stakeholders. The Department is directed to brief the Committee on its plans to implement this language within 90 days of enactment.

Wildlife Trafficking.—The Committee directs the Department to use available resources to identify money laundering related to wildlife trafficking and the illegal ivory trade.

Harriet Tubman.—The Committee expects the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the process that is underway to place the likeness of Harriet Tubman prominently on the \$20 bill and remove Andrew Jackson from the front of the note. The Committee directs the Secretary to provide periodic updates to the Committee on implementation of this change, which was made in response to a grassroots campaign and significant input from the public.

Coordination with the Federal Communications Commission.—No less than 60 days after the enactment of this act, Treasury shall submit a report to the Committee detailing the steps it has taken to coordinate with the Federal Communications Commission and carry out its responsibilities to implement the Deployment Locations Map pursuant to Section 60105 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

E-mail Compromise Fraud.—The Committee continues to be concerned about e-mail fraud schemes in real estate in which the email accounts of victims are compromised to send fraudulent wire transfer instructions to financial institutions in order to misappropriate funds or to assist in financial fraud. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, describing its ongoing activities to both combat and raise awareness of wire fraud in real estate transactions and email compromise scams. Additionally, the report should detail any joint activities to counter such fraud that the Department conducts with relevant Federal agencies like the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice.

Impact of Telework.—The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on Federal agency operations including Treasury and the IRS. Following reentry, a significant number of Treasury and IRS employees remain in telework status. As of June 2022, 77% of Treasury employees have established a new telework or remote work agreement and 63% of IRS employees are in a full-time telework posture. The Committee directs Treasury and the IRS to evaluate how increased telework impacts recruitment, retention, and organizational performance and report back to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	21,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018 [FIRRMA] (Public Law 115–232) greatly expanded the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States [CFIUS] to address growing national security concerns over foreign utilization of certain investment structures that had fallen outside of the jurisdiction of CFIUS. FIRRMA also established the CFIUS Fund, to be administered by the Secretary of the Treasury, to accept appropriated funds for these expanded functions and responsibilities and to collect filing fees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,000,000 to address responsibilities facing the Department and other CFIUS agencies pursuant to FIRRMA. This appropriation will be offset by filing fees collected upon finalization of forthcoming regulation. The Department is expected to keep the Committee fully apprised of the Department’s development of regulations to fully implement FIRRMA as well as any additional information technology infrastructure requirements.

Spending Plan.—The Committee directs the Department 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.

Genomic Data.—The Committee is concerned about the ongoing national security threat posed by foreign entities with ties to the Chinese government in a position to access Americans’ genomic data, including instances where this threat could occur due to lack of preventable awareness or appropriate coordination between Federal agencies. To increase cross-agency awareness of transactions of concern, the Committee encourages the Committee on Foreign In-

vestment in the United States to continue to consult the Department of Health and Human Services on any review of a covered transaction involving a United States business that maintains or collects information about genetic tests of United States citizens, including any such information related to genomic sequencing.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$195,192,000
Budget estimate, 2023	212,059,000
Committee recommendation	212,059,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Economic and trade sanctions issued and enforced by the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence's [TFI] Office of Foreign Assets Control safeguard financial systems against illicit use and combat rogue nations, terrorist facilitators, money launderers, proliferators of weapons of mass destruction, and other national security threats. In addition, TFI produces vital analysis with regard to foreign intelligence and counterintelligence across all elements of the National security community.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$212,059,000, which is an increase of \$16,867,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request. The Committee strongly supports TFI's mission to strengthen national security by using targeted financial measures to combat threats and protect the integrity of the financial system. In light of the heightened resources provided to TFI in recent years, the Committee encourages the Department to hire additional investigators to bolster capacity for investigations and sanctions focused on Sudan, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Central African Republic. The bill requires that not less than \$3,000,000 be dedicated to addressing human rights and corruption, including through activities authorized by the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act.

Economic Sanctions.—The Committee recommendation includes increased resources for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence programs. With these funds, the Department will continue to issue and enforce economic and trade sanctions consistent with national security and foreign policy goals. These sanctions are a key tool for asserting U.S. policy toward countries and entities under sanction. The Committee directs the Department to fully implement all sanctions measures, particularly those applicable to the Russia, China, North Korea, Iran, Syria, Venezuela, Burma, Belarus, designated rebel groups operating in and around the Democratic Republic of Congo, and those designated for sanction under the Global Magnitsky Act, and directs the Department to promptly notify the Committee of any resource constraints that adversely impact the implementation of any sanctions program.

Humanitarian Operations.—The Committee is concerned that current sanction policy may be negatively impacting humanitarian

operations in heavily-sanctioned countries. No later than 60 days after receiving funding, the Office will brief this Committee as to how it has taken steps to mitigate the humanitarian impacts of its sanctions policies.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2022	\$80,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	215,000,000
Committee recommendation	88,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Cybersecurity Enhancement Account is a dedicated account designed to bolster the Department's cybersecurity posture and mitigate cybersecurity threats to the U.S. financial infrastructure.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$88,000,000, which is \$8,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$127,000,000 less than the budget request.

Financial Sector Cybersecurity.—The Committee encourages OCCIP to expand risk assessment and mitigation capabilities as a part of its role as a Sector Risk Management Agency. The office is further encouraged to engage in efforts to map third party dependencies in the financial sector, provide analysis of domestic and international cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities, and support bilateral and multilateral engagement on financial sector cybersecurity in strategically important regions like Eastern Europe and East Asia.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$6,118,000
Budget estimate, 2023	11,118,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program [DSCIP] account provides a mechanism for Treasury to fund capital investments and projects that span several fiscal years. Through this account, the Department has been able to fund the continual repair and restoration of the Main Treasury Building, which is the oldest departmental building and the third oldest federally occupied building in Washington, preceded only by the Capitol and the White House.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,000,000, which is \$1,882,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$3,118,000 less than the budget request. The Committee notes that the DSCIP account has been utilized to fund a wide variety of multiyear information technology initiatives and renovation projects. Given the complexity of these initiatives, the bill includes an administrative provision directing the Department of the Treas-

ury to submit an annual Capital Investment Plan to the Committees on Appropriations within 30 days after the President’s budget submission.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$42,275,000
Budget estimate, 2023	43,878,000
Committee recommendation	43,878,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

As a result of the 1988 amendments to the Inspector General Act, the Secretary of the Treasury established the Office of Inspector General [OIG] in 1989.

The OIG conducts and supervises audits, evaluations, and investigations designed to: (1) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in departmental programs and operations; and (2) keep the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed of problems and deficiencies in the administration of departmental programs and operations. The audit function provides program audit, contract audit, and financial statement audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Program audits review and audit 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. These audits contribute significantly to improved financial management by helping Treasury managers identify improvements needed in their accounting and internal control systems. The evaluations function reviews program performance and issues critical to the mission of the Department. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$43,878,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General. This amount is \$1,603,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee remains concerned about cyber-based threats as Treasury’s information systems are critical to the core functions of government and the Nation’s financial infrastructure. The Committee encourages the Inspector General to conduct oversight work on the potential vulnerability of Treasury’s networks and systems including its physical security, continuous monitoring, and strong authentication.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$174,250,000
Budget estimate, 2023	182,409,000
Committee recommendation	179,409,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration [TIGTA] was established by the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–206). TIGTA was created to provide independent audit and investigative services necessary to improve the quality and credibility of oversight of the Internal Revenue Service [IRS] and ensure that the IRS is held to a high level of accountability.

TIGTA conducts audits, investigations, and inspections and evaluations to assess the operations and programs of the IRS and related entities, the IRS Oversight Board, and the Office of Chief Counsel to (1) 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) recommend actions to resolve fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies in these programs and operations, and keep the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed of these issues and the progress made in resolving them.

The audit function provides program audit, limited contract audit, and financial audit services. Program audits review and audit all facets of the IRS and related entities in an effort to improve IRS systems and operations while ensuring fair and equitable treatment of taxpayers. Contract audits focus on invoices/vouchers submitted to the IRS to determine whether charges are valid and to identify erroneous and improper payments. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving IRS programs and operations and protects the IRS and related entities against external attempts to corrupt or threaten the administration of the tax laws.

Stolen Stimulus Checks.—The Committee is concerned about reports of stolen IRS stimulus checks, and Automatic Clearing House transfers from the IRS to fraudulent bank accounts. The Committee supports TIGTA’s efforts to collect actionable data from encrypted communications platforms and other underground online markets for conducting online fraud investigations and encourages TIGTA to contract with non-governmental entities, including institutions of higher education, for collecting this information.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$179,409,000 for TIGTA, which is \$5,159,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$3,000,000 less than the budget request. The Committee appreciates TIGTA’s efforts to promote the security of taxpayer data, to improve implementation of tax law changes, to combat identity theft and impersonation fraud, to ensure efficient and economical investments in information technology modernization, and to address all of the management and performance challenges confronting the IRS.

Combatting IRS Impersonation Scams.—According to TIGTA, as of September 2021, more than 2.5 million Americans have been targeted by an IRS impersonation scam. Additionally, more than 16,000 Americans have lost a total of at least \$83,000,000 to this scam. Given the ubiquitous nature of this scam, the Committee commends the work that TIGTA has done thus far to combat these scams, encourages TIGTA to continue to prioritize working with the IRS to increase awareness of this scam, and urges TIGTA to pursue the criminals perpetrating this fraud.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$16,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	9,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (Public Law 110–343) established the Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program [SIGTARP] to perform audits and investigations of the Troubled Asset Relief Program [TARP].

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$9,000,000 for SIGTARP for fiscal year 2023, \$7,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee notes that there are only three investments outstanding in TARP. The Making Home Affordable initiative has ended although Treasury continues to make investor and borrower incentive payments until 2023. The Hardest Hit Fund has ended and all unused funds have been returned to Treasury as of March, 2022. The Committee notes SIGTARP has found fraud, waste, and abuse in TARP programs. The Committee expects SIGTARP to continue winding down its operations as disbursements under TARP housing programs are paid out and SIGTARP approaches its sunset date.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$161,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	210,330,000
Committee recommendation	189,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network [FinCEN], is a bureau within the Treasury Department’s Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, whose mission is to safeguard the financial system from the abuses of financial crime, including terrorist financing, money laundering, and other illicit activity. FinCEN accomplishes its mission by administering the Bank Secrecy Act, a collection of statutes that form the Nation’s anti-money laundering/

counterterrorist financing regulatory regime. As the delegated administrator of the Bank Secrecy Act, FinCEN is responsible for the development and implementation of regulations, rules, and guidance issued under the Bank Secrecy Act. FinCEN also oversees the work of eight Federal agencies with delegated responsibility to examine various sectors of the financial industry for compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act's requirements. FinCEN is responsible for collecting, maintaining, and disseminating the information reported by financial institutions under the Bank Secrecy Act through a Governmentwide access service. FinCEN is the United States' Financial Intelligence Unit [FIU] and a founding member of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. As the United States' FIU, FinCEN routinely shares information and cooperates with other FIUs around the world to address the global problems of terrorist financing, money laundering, and other illicit activity.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$189,000,000 for FinCEN, which is \$28,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$21,339,000 less than the budget request. In addition, FinCEN received \$42,000,000 in emergency funding in fiscal year 2022.

Beneficial Ownership Database.—The Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020, including the Corporate Transparency Act of 2020, requires FinCEN to establish and maintain a national beneficial ownership database. Qualified officials from the National security and intelligence communities, and local, Tribal, State and Federal law enforcement will have access to the database, under a set of tight security protocols, in order to combat money laundering, terrorism, and other forms of financial crime. The Committee has appropriated additional funds in this bill for FinCEN to develop and maintain this new database, and for staffing support, implementation and enforcement of other new requirements of the law. The Committee expects that the Treasury Department will continue to report to both its oversight Committees and this Committee in a timely way any significant developments related to implementation and enforcement of the new law.

Investment Adviser Reporting Requirements.—The Committee notes that illicit actors, including drug traffickers, have used investment advisers such as hedge fund managers to clean their ill-gotten gains. In 2015, FinCEN proposed regulations to subject investment advisers to Federal Bank Secrecy Act rules, but did not finalize these regulations. The Committee strongly encourages FinCEN to update and finalize its 2015 investment adviser rule as soon as possible and to brief the Committee on its progress within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Geographic Targeting Orders [GTOs].—The Committee is encouraged by the Department's ongoing efforts to expand the use and scope of GTOs, an important tool that enables the collection of shell corporations' beneficial ownership information to prevent illegal money from terrorism, sex trafficking, money laundering and other illegal activities from being hidden in real estate transactions. The Committee understands that FinCEN now has the authority to address this issue permanently and directs FinCEN to keep the Committee updated on its progress.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$355,936,000
Budget estimate, 2023	372,485,000
Committee recommendation	372,485,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The mission of the 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 provides central payment services to Federal agencies and operates the Federal Government’s collections and deposit systems in addition to providing governmentwide accounting and reporting services, managing the collection of delinquent debt owed to the Federal Government, borrowing on behalf of the Federal Government, and providing support services for other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$372,485,000, which is a \$16,549,000 increase over the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Savings Bonds.—Mature, unredeemed debt represent about \$29,000,000,000 out of \$28 trillion in public debt. The Bureau of Fiscal Service is directed to provide a briefing within 90 days of enactment on its progress regarding the digitization of mature unredeemed debt which entails digitizing approximately 2 billion images and its timeline for completion.

Federal Facilities.—The Committee recognizes the value that Federal facilities across the country have on the successful operation of the Federal Government, including all current facilities operated by the Bureau of Fiscal Service. The Committee also recognizes the unique challenges faced by Federal agencies in reopening and returning to pre-pandemic operations at these facilities as a result of the coronavirus. At the same time, the Bureau has a responsibility to maintain continuity of operations and minimize uncertainty among its employees and the communities in which it operates, including the Bureau’s facilities in Parkersburg, West Virginia. The Committee encourages the Bureau of Fiscal Service to consult with state and local leaders and their employees on their long-term facilities plans.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$128,067,000
Budget estimate, 2023	150,863,000
Committee recommendation	148,863,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau [TTB] is charged with collecting revenue and protecting the public and is responsible for enforcement of certain Federal laws and regulations relating to

alcohol and tobacco. TTB works directly and in cooperation with others to maintain a sound revenue management and collection system that continues to reduce the regulatory burden, improve service, collect the revenue due, and prevent tax evasion and other criminal conduct. TTB is also responsible for preventing consumer deception, ensuring that regulated products comply with Federal commodity, safety, and distribution requirements, and providing customer service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$148,863,000 for TTB, which is an increase of \$20,796,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$2,000,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for TTB's enforcement efforts for industry trade practice violations. Enforcement of trade practices functions, as required under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (Public Law 74-401), is critical to ensuring a competitive, fair, and safe marketplace. The Committee will continue to monitor enforcement efforts for industry trade practice violations and the process for securing basic label and formula approvals under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Labeling Information.—The Committee notes that TTB has yet to finalize a rule proposed in 2007 requiring the alcohol content and serving facts information on all alcoholic beverages that will enable consumers to make informed drinking decisions. To ensure consumers have access to complete and standardized labeling information on beer, wine and distilled spirits, the Committee encourages TTB to engage in rulemaking to require a uniform “Alcohol Facts Label” on alcohol beverage containers.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Mint manufactures coins, sells numismatic and investment products, and provides for security and asset protection. Public Law 104-52 established the U.S. Mint Public Enterprise Fund [the Fund]. The Fund encompasses the previous Salaries and Expenses, Coinage Profit Fund, Coinage Metal Fund, and the Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund. The Mint submits annual audited business-type financial statements to the Secretary of the Treasury and to Congress in support of the operations of the revolving fund.

The operations of the Mint are divided into two major activities: manufacturing and sales (including circulating coinage and numismatic and investment products); and protection. The Mint is credited with receipts from its circulating coinage operations, equal to the full cost of producing and distributing coins that are put into circulation, including depreciation of the Mint's plant and equipment on the basis of current replacement value. Those receipts pay for the costs of the Mint's operations, which include the costs of production and distribution.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2022	\$295,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	331,420,000
Committee recommendation	324,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund makes investments in the form of grants, loans, equity investments, deposits, and technical assistance grants to new and existing community development financial institutions [CDFIs] through the CDFI program. CDFIs include community development banks, credit unions, venture capital funds, revolving loan funds, and microloan funds, among others. Recipient institutions engage in lending and investment for affordable housing, small business, and community development within underserved communities. The CDFI Fund administers the Bank Enterprise Award Program, which provides a financial incentive to insured depository institutions that undertake community development financing activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$324,000,000 for the CDFI Fund, which is \$29,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$7,420,000 less than the budget request. Of the amounts provided, \$196,000,000 is for financial and technical assistance grants, of which up to \$10,000,000 may be used to provide technical and financial assistance to CDFIs that fund projects to help individuals with disabilities; \$25,000,000 is for Native American initiatives; \$35,000,000 is for the Bank Enterprise Award program; \$24,000,000 is for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative; \$9,000,000 is for the Small Dollar Loan Program; and \$35,000,000 is for the administrative expenses for all programs.

The Committee directs the Secretary to report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on the impact the most recent CDFI Fund Awardees are having in the communities they serve; the overall risk to which the Fund's portfolio is exposed and a description of awardees that are at risk of noncompliance.

Economic Mobility Corps.—The Committee recommendation for the Economic Mobility Corps Program includes up to \$2,000,000 to continue the interagency agreement with the Corporation for National and Community Service to place national service members at certified CDFIs. The program should strengthen the capacity of CDFIs to perform their activities relating to community and economic development, including but not limited to: financial literacy, financial planning, budgeting, saving, and other financial coun-

seling activities; provision of financial products and services; homeownership counseling and financing; small business counseling and financing; and financing of affordable housing and community development facilities. Priority should be given to positions in rural areas and to veterans.

Bond Guarantee Program.—The Committee includes a provision enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to guarantee up to \$500,000,000 in bonds until December 31, 2023, an amount equal to the request level. The bond guarantees will not result in a cost to the taxpayer. The bonds are intended to support CDFI lending and investment activities in underserved communities by providing a source of long-term capital, and the funds raised through the bonds will be used to capitalize new loans or refinance existing loans.

CDFI Capacity Building.—Up to \$1 million is provided to provide technical assistance to CDFIs to support economic recovery efforts in communities affected by natural disasters or sudden economic crises.

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

Persistent Poverty.—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 place a priority on making additional funds available to CDFI's that have provided no less than 15 percent of their total lending to recipients in persistent poverty counties, as measured by a 3-year average of their activity. The Committee further directs the CDFI Fund to submit a report to the Committee that includes a description of such prioritization and efforts; itemized descriptions of investments in persistent poverty counties and high-poverty areas over the most recent three fiscal years; and an assessment of the economic impact of such investments, including, to the extent practicable, data on impacted individuals disaggregated by household income, race, gender, age, national origin, disability status, and whether such individuals live in urban, suburban, or rural areas.

Non-Metropolitan and Rural Areas.—The Committee directs Treasury to take into consideration the unique conditions, challenges, and scale of non-metropolitan and rural areas when designing and administering programs to address economic revitalization and community development and when making CDFI award decisions. The Committee notes that the CDFI Fund is required by 12 U.S.C. 4706(b) to seek to fund a geographically diverse group of award recipients, including those from non-metropolitan and rural areas. In addition, the Committee directs funding to be used in each program for projects that serve populations living in persistent poverty counties in accordance with this act. The Com-

mittee directs the Secretary to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act detailing how the fiscal year 2022 CDFI Program recipients intend to serve non-metropolitan and rural areas.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing [BEP] has been the sole manufacturer of U.S. paper currency for almost 150 years. The origin of the BEP is traced to an act of Congress passed on February 25, 1862, 12 Stat. 345, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new currency-United States notes. While this law was the cornerstone authority for the operations of the engraving and printing division of the Treasury for many years, it was not until an act of June 20, 1874, 18 Stat. 100, that the Congress first referred to this division as the “Bureau of Engraving and Printing.” The Bureau’s status as a distinct bureau within the Department of the Treasury was solidified by section 1 of the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 18, which placed all of the business of the BEP under the immediate control of a director, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The 1897 law is now codified in 31 U.S.C. 303.

The BEP designs, manufactures, and supplies Federal Reserve notes and other security documents issued by the Federal Government. The operations of the BEP are currently financed by means of a revolving fund, which requires the BEP to be reimbursed by customer agencies for all costs of manufacturing products and services performed. The BEP is also authorized to assess amounts to acquire capital equipment and provide for working capital needs.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Internal Revenue Service [IRS] collects the revenue that funds the Government and administers the Nation’s tax laws. During 2021, the IRS processed 242 million tax forms and collected \$4.1 trillion in taxes (gross receipts before tax refunds), totaling 96 percent of Federal Government receipts. The IRS taxpayer service program assists millions of taxpayers in understanding and meeting their tax obligations. The IRS tax enforcement and compliance program deters taxpayers inclined to evade their responsibilities while pursuing those who violate tax laws.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$13,594,578,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for fiscal year 2023.

Tax Gap.—The vast majority of Americans voluntarily pay their fair share of taxes, yet there is still a “tax gap.” The tax gap is the shortfall between the amount of tax voluntarily and timely paid by taxpayers and the actual tax liability of taxpayers. In December 2019, IRS estimated that the average annual gross tax gap was \$441 million for tax years 2011–2013. However, many experts have opined that the actual annual tax gap could be closer to \$1 trillion.

Due to the potential impact that FATCA non-compliance has on the tax gap, as highlighted in TIGTA’s April 7, 2022, report entitled “Additional Actions are Needed to Address Non-Filing and Non-Reporting Compliance Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act,” the IRS is directed to analyze FATCA compliance, including revenue generated and any potential lost revenue due to non-compliance, outline efforts to improve compliance, and brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act.

User Fees.—The IRS is authorized to charge user fees to recover the cost of providing certain services to the public that confer a special benefit to the recipient. In its congressional budget justification, IRS estimates it will collect \$340.7 million in user fees in fiscal year 2023. The Committee directs the IRS to submit a user fee spend plan, within 60 days of enactment of this act, detailing planned spending on its four appropriations accounts—Taxpayer Services, Enforcement, Operations Support, and Business Modernization Systems. Specifically, the Committee would like to see how programs, investments, and initiatives funded through each appropriations account are supported by user fees.

Security of Taxpayer Information.—In an effort to ensure that the IRS is addressing known security deficiencies and that taxpayer data is appropriately protected, the Committee directs the IRS to provide a written report within 120 days of enactment, to the Committees on Appropriations, detailing what steps the IRS has taken to address outstanding GAO and TIGTA recommendations regarding security flaws and what steps have been taken to come into compliance with FISMA and other security requirements. In addition, the report shall include future steps the IRS will take to further protect taxpayer data and a proposed timeline of implementation of such steps.

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2022	\$2,780,606,000
Budget estimate, 2023	3,684,593,000
Committee recommendation	3,443,768,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Taxpayer Services appropriation provides for taxpayer services, including forms and publications; processing tax returns and related documents; filing and account services; taxpayer advocacy services; and assisting taxpayers to understand their tax obligations, correctly file their returns, and pay taxes due in a timely manner.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,443,768,000 for Taxpayer Services, which is an increase of \$663,162,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$240,825,000 less than the budget request. Bill language is included providing not less than \$11,000,000 for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, not less than \$26,000,000 for low-income taxpayer clinic grants, not less than \$30,000,000, to be available for 2 years, for the Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance [VITA] Matching Grants Program for

tax return preparation assistance and other services, and not less than \$235,000,000 for the Taxpayer Advocate Service.

Backlog of Returns and Correspondence.—The IRS is directed to brief the Committees no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on the status of the returns and correspondence backlog, focusing on a timeframe for addressing and strategies to reduce the backlog. Millions of taxpayers have been inconvenienced by the historical filing return and correspondence backlog and struggle to reach an IRS customer service representative. To address this issue, the agreement increases funding for Taxpayer Services, and provides direct-hire authority for additional staff to address the backlog.

Rural Service Delivery Issues.—The IRS has been plagued by significant wait times and deteriorating rate of response for assistance provided through the National toll-free line. It is more imperative than ever that the IRS offers personal and local assistance to American taxpayers. The Committee notes with concern that both the overall number of Taxpayer Assistance Center [TACs] has declined and the number of TACs currently staffed with only one employee has increased in recent years, often resulting in the effective closures of the sites. While the IRS has created virtual customer service sites in some locations, the technical and financial requirements of these sites have not been made widely available. The Committee is concerned that the actions taken by the IRS and the proposed “Future State” of service leave rural taxpayers reliant on paid preparers or unable to obtain timely and accurate assistance with pre- and post-filing questions. The Committee continues to believe that the IRS must do more to address the needs of rural taxpayers by ensuring that they have the ability to reach local taxpayer assistance services.

Taxpayer Services in Alaska and Hawaii.—The Committee is concerned with a growing number of taxpayer assistance center closures and a decline in the number of taxpayers served. The Committee is also concerned about the lack of taxpayer assistance centers in remote States, such as Alaska and Hawaii. Due to Alaska and Hawaii’s remote distance from the U.S. mainland, the unique geographic challenges that make it burdensome to travel to the State’s TAC, and the difficulty experienced by Alaska and Hawaii taxpayers in receiving needed tax assistance by the National toll-free line, it is imperative that the IRS improve taxpayer services in these States. The Committee encourages the IRS to include Hawaii and Alaska in any ongoing or future studies of taxpayer needs and services. The Committee continues to recommend that the IRS open at least one additional TAC or to establish co-location agreements to increase access to taxpayer services in both Hawaii and Alaska. The Committee further encourages the IRS to take all measures to ensure adequate staffing of TACs in both States to meet the needs of taxpayers.

Non-Filer Portal.—The IRS is encouraged to support the creation of a simplified portal for non-filers to claim IRS benefits including the earned income tax credit. The IRS is directed to brief the Committee on its findings within 180 days after enactment of this act.

IP PIN Expansion.—In 2018, the IRS received 199,000 reports of identity theft. Taxpayers who have their refunds hijacked by

fraudsters often have to wait years to get the refunds to which they are legally entitled. In preparation for the 2019 Filing Season, the IRS issued 3.6 million IPPINs to taxpayers, up from 770,000 in 2013. According to the IRS, as of February 28, 2019, it had rejected approximately 3,741 fraudulent tax returns and prevented the issuance of \$16.7 million in fraudulent tax refunds related to identity theft. The Committee recognizes that the IP PIN pilot program has been an important tool in saving taxpayer money and commends the IRS for expanding the pilot program in 2021 to include any taxpayer, nationwide, who wants the additional protection and security of using an IP PIN to file tax returns with the IRS. As of December 2021, 5.1 million taxpayers are participating in the IP PIN program, enabling them to proactively protect themselves against identity theft.

Low-Income Tax Clinics.—The Committee appreciates that the IRS has funded Low-Income Tax Clinics in States that previously lacked a clinic and encourages the IRS to continue to conduct outreach in those States where there are no successful grantees.

ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2022	\$5,437,622,000
Budget estimate, 2023	6,272,313,000
Committee recommendation	6,162,313,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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 employee pension plans; determining qualifications of organizations seeking tax-exempt status; examining tax returns of exempt organizations; enforcing statutes relating to detection and investigation of criminal violations of the 31 internal revenue laws; identifying underreporting of tax obligations; securing unfiled tax returns; and collecting unpaid accounts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$6,162,313,000 for enforcement activities for fiscal year 2023, which is \$724,691,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$110,000,000 less than the budget request. The Committee encourages the IRS to prioritize audits of high-income individuals and large corporations that may have neglected to pay their full tax obligation and that additional resources provided to the IRS for enforcement will not be used to increase audits on households with actual incomes below \$400,000.

Preventing Misclassification of Contractors.—The Committee believes that the IRS SS-8 Program, the Questionable Employment Tax Practices Program, criminal investigations, and examinations initiated based on tax filings that are indicative of potential misclassification are all critical to ensuring that workers are classified correctly. The Committee emphasizes the importance of enforcement of worker classification law to combat the underreporting of employment taxes that contributes significantly to the tax gap, and believes it is crucial that the IRS maintain sufficient staffing at all SS-8 processing locations. The Committee directs the IRS to

notify the Committee prior to making any staffing reductions or re-allocations within the SS–8 processing program.

Criminal Investigation Division.—The Committee recognizes that IRS Criminal Investigation currently dedicates its Special Agents, Analysts and investigative resources to its mission of investigating Federal tax crimes, money laundering, and Bank Secrecy act violations. As such, the Committee urges the IRS to increase the number of Special Agents and Analysts in the Criminal Investigations unit in order to identify and investigate more perpetrators of criminal activity responsible for Federal tax crimes, violations of the Bank Secrecy Act, and money laundering. The increase in the number of Special Agents will also bolster the work of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and the Department of Justice to combat money laundering and ensure that offenders are prosecuted to the fullest extent.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2022	\$4,100,826,000
Budget estimate, 2023	3,833,734,000
Committee recommendation	3,678,470,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Operations Support appropriation provides resources for overall planning, direction, operations, and critical infrastructure activities for the IRS. These activities include IT and cybersecurity that keep tax systems running and protect taxpayer data, the financial management activities that ensure effective stewardship of the Nation’s revenues, and the physical infrastructure and security that help IRS employees serve customers in office, campus, and Taxpayer Assistance Center sites. Telecommunications, human resource, and communications infrastructure are also critical components of this appropriation and are vital to maintaining adequate levels of customer service and the post-filing processes necessary for the tax system to function.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,678,470,000 for Operations Support for fiscal year 2023, which is \$422,356,000 less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$155,264,000 less than the budget request.

Information Technology Reports.—The Committee directs the IRS to submit quarterly reports on particular major project activities to the Committees on Appropriations and the GAO, no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter in fiscal year 2023. 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 3 months; the anticipated costs and schedules for the upcoming 3 months; and the total expected costs to complete the major information technology project activities. In addition, the quarterly report should clearly explain when 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 the IRS's IT investments to ensure the cost, schedule, and scope goals of the projects are transparent. The Committee further directs GAO to review and provide an annual report to the Committees evaluating the cost and schedule of all major IRS information technology projects for the year, with particular focus on those projects regarding which the IRS is submitting quarterly reports to the Committee.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$275,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	310,027,000
Committee recommendation	310,027,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Business Systems Modernization appropriation provides resources for the planning and capital asset acquisition of information technology to modernize the IRS business systems.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$310,027,000 for Business Systems Modernization for fiscal year 2023. This amount is \$35,027,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee expects the IRS to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committees and GAO during fiscal year 2023, no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter. These reports should 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 3 months; the anticipated costs and schedules for the upcoming 3 months; and the total expected costs to complete major IT investments. In addition, the quarterly report should clearly explain when 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 major IT investments to ensure the cost, schedule, and scope goals of the projects are transparent. The Committee further directs GAO to review and provide an annual report to the Committee evaluating the cost and schedule of major IT investments for the year, as well as an assessment of the functionality achieved.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 101 continues a provision allowing the IRS to transfer certain percentages of appropriations made available to the agency in fiscal year 2023 to any other IRS appropriation, upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 102 continues a provision maintaining a training program in taxpayers' rights and cross-cultural relations.

Section 103 continues a provision requiring the IRS to institute and enforce policies and procedures, which will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

Section 104 continues a provision directing that funds shall be available for improved facilities and increased staffing to support sufficient and effective 1-800 help line services for taxpayers including enhanced response time to taxpayer communications, particularly for victims of tax-related crimes.

Section 105 continues a provision requiring 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 continues a provision that prohibits the use of funds by the IRS to target United States citizens for exercising any right guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Section 107 continues a provision that prohibits the use of funds by the IRS to target groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs.

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

Section 109 continues a provision that prohibits the use of funds to give bonuses or hire former employees without consideration of conduct and compliance with Federal tax laws.

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

Section 111 continues and modifies a provision that provides direct hiring authorities for certain IRS positions.

Section 112 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 authorizes certain basic services within the Treasury Department in fiscal year 2023, including purchase of uniforms; maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; and contracting with the Department of State for health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries.

Section 114 authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between Departmental Offices, Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, 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 2 percent, between the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 116 prohibits the Department of the Treasury and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from redesigning the \$1 Federal Reserve Note.

Section 117 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer funds from Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary to cover the costs of debt collection. Such amounts shall be reimbursed to the Salaries and Expenses account from debt collections received in the Debt Collection Fund.

Section 118 requires prior approval for the construction and operation of a museum by the United States Mint.

Section 119 prohibits the merger of the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without prior approval of the committees of jurisdiction.

Section 120 authorizes the Department's intelligence activities.

Section 121 permits the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to use not to exceed \$5,000 from the Industrial Revolving Fund for reception and representation expenses.

Section 122 requires the Secretary of the Treasury to develop an annual Capital Investment Plan.

Section 123 continues a provision that requires a report on the Department's Franchise Fund.

Section 124 continues a provision that requires quarterly reports of the Office of Financial Research and Office of Financial Stability.

Section 125 continues and modifies a provision that provides funding for the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Relief.

Section 126 includes a new provision providing flexibility to the Department in the use of administrative funds for the ongoing administration of COVID relief programs.

Section 127 includes a new provision that authorizes the transfer of funds to the Department's Working Capital Fund.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$65,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	77,681,000
Committee recommendation	71,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The “Salaries and Expenses” account of The White House provides staff assistance and administrative services for the direct support of the President. The White House also serves as the President’s representative before the media. In accordance with 3 U.S.C. 105, The White House office also supports and assists the activities of the spouse of the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$71,500,000 for The White House, Salaries and Expenses, which is \$6,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$6,181,000 less than the budget request.

American Grown Flowers.—The Committee encourages the White House to adopt an American-grown policy for cut flowers and greens displayed at the White House to support American farmers, retailers, wholesalers, florists, and their employees who rely on the American-grown cut flower industry.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$14,050,000
Budget estimate, 2023	15,609,000
Committee recommendation	15,400,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, and operating expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House and the official and ceremonial functions of the President. The Executive Residence includes the White House and grounds, used as the home of the President and the President’s family.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,400,000 for the Executive Residence at the White House, which is \$1,350,000

more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$209,000 less than the budget request. The bill also continues certain restrictions on reimbursable expenses for use of the Executive Residence.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023	2,500,000
Committee recommendation	2,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account funds the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House, including resolution of health and safety issues, required maintenance, and continued preventative maintenance.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for White House Repair and Restoration, equal to the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the budget request.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$4,120,000
Budget estimate, 2023	4,903,000
Committee recommendation	4,326,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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 the preparation of the annual Economic Report of the President to Congress.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,326,000 for salaries and expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers, which is \$206,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$577,000 less than the budget request.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$12,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023	13,901,000
Committee recommendation	13,750,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Security Council advises the President in integrating domestic, foreign, and military policies related to national security, and the Homeland Security Council advises the President in coordinating homeland security-related policies across the Government.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,750,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council, which is \$1,250,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$151,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$106,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023	115,463,000
Committee recommendation	111,825,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Administration provides administrative services to the Executive Office of the President [EOP]. These services, defined by Executive Order 12028 of 1977, include financial, personnel, library and records services, information management systems support, and general office services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$111,825,000 for the Office of Administration for fiscal year 2023, which is \$5,325,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$3,638,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee's recommendation includes not to exceed \$12,800,000 to remain available until expended for modernization of the information technology infrastructure within the Executive Office of the President.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$116,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	128,035,000
Committee recommendation	127,600,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Management and Budget [OMB] assists the President in the discharge of his budgetary, management, and other executive responsibilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$127,600,000 for OMB, which is \$11,600,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$435,000 less than the budget request. The Committee expects OMB to utilize its resources to respond in a timely and complete manner to requests from the Committee.

Apportionment.—The Committee understands that funds appropriated by Congress may not be obligated by individual agencies until those agencies receive a signed apportionment from OMB. When Congress appropriates funds, it expects OMB to make those

funds available for obligation subject to reasonable restrictions on timing. Therefore, the Committee makes permanent a government-wide General Provision directing OMB to make all signed apportionments available for review on the agency's publicly available website within 24-hours of approval. In addition, OMB shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations when any program specific restrictions are included in an apportionment or when a signed apportionment is significantly delayed.

Government-Wide Provisions.—The bill includes a variety of general provisions that apply to all Federal agencies that are funded through the appropriations process. These provisions address a number of issues, including workplace policies on illegal drug use, limitations on use of funds for office renovations or the purchase of passenger motor vehicles, improper Internet use, and limitations on funding for conferences. The Committee agrees that the responsibility to enforce these provisions lies primarily with the individual agencies. However, the Committee believes that OMB should be responsible for ensuring that all agencies are aware of these government-wide provisions, as well as any bill-wide provisions that may be applicable, and that agencies have the necessary policies and procedures in place to comply with these requirements. The bill includes an administration provision that addresses awareness of and compliance with these provisions.

Federal Government Hiring Process.—There is concern about the length of time it takes the Federal Government to hire qualified employees and the difficulty talented individuals have in applying for and securing Federal employment. In the fiscal year 2022 enacted Consolidated Appropriations bill, the Committee directed OMB and the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] jointly to brief the Committees no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on how they intend to address this issue. The 90 days have elapsed, but the Committee has not received the requested briefing. Lengthy and inefficient hiring processes make it hard for Federal agencies to attract top talent or address mission-critical skills gaps, which impacts the government's ability to effectively serve the public. In its congressionally-mandated report, *Elevating Human Capital: Reframing the U.S. Office of Personnel Management's Leadership Imperative*, a panel of the National Academy of Public Administration found “[f]ederal human capital management and supporting systems are complex, disparate, and difficult to navigate.” It is problematic that a number of agencies find it easier to request hiring and personnel flexibilities through legislation rather than through existing authorities, which contributes to the proliferation of agency-specific and position-specific hiring changes that make the system even more complicated and challenging to manage.

OMB and OPM are expected to take the lead in ensuring that the Federal Government can recruit and hire the best and the brightest. OMB and OPM are also expected to actively assist agencies in implementing robust and highly qualified talent teams to ensure each agency has dedicated resources and support for improving their hiring system and to work proactively with agencies seeking specific hiring authorities to address pressing government priorities.

Future of Federal Office Space.—Last year, the Committee directed OMB, in coordination with GSA, to encourage agencies to provide updated real property requirements after consulting with employees and unions and report to the Committee no later than 1 year after enactment of that act on how the Federal Government can reduce its office space requirements based on the lessons learned from the use of telework during the pandemic. The Committee looks forward to receiving this report in Fiscal Year 2023.

Information Technology Strategic Plan.—Congress has made significant investments in the Technology Modernization Fund, the Federal Citizen Services Fund at the General Services Administration, and the Information Technology Oversight and Reform Fund. In fiscal year 2021, the Committee directed OMB to provide a detailed strategic plan for use of those funds. The Committee appreciates receiving the report but is still concerned that the current funding mechanisms may not be the best way to finance government-wide initiatives. This year, the Committee has modified Section 721 of this Act to provide additional resources to OMB and GSA to directly invest in government-wide and other multiagency financial, information technology, procurement, and other management initiatives. The Committee encourages both agencies to use the new funding mechanism to direct resources to laws passed by Congress and to address recommendations from the leadership of each government-wide Council.

Biodefense Activities.—The Committee again directs OMB to conduct detailed analysis of the Administration’s budget for biodefense activities as part of the annual budget process. The Committee has requested such a report since fiscal year 2019. Such analysis should display all funds requested for biodefense activities, both mandatory and discretionary, by agency and categorized by biodefense enterprise element (threat awareness, prevention, deterrence, preparedness, surveillance and detection, response, attribution, recovery, and mitigation), and bioforensic capabilities. Funding identified by this analysis should be accompanied by detailed explanations of how they align with long-term biodefense goals (as identified by the strategy described under section 104 of title 6, United States Code). This detailed analysis should be submitted to Congress concurrently with the President’s budget request.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,838,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,902,000
Committee recommendation	1,902,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of the U.S. Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator [IPEC] is focused on promoting and protecting the Nation’s innovative economy. The Office coordinates and develops the United States’ overall intellectual property policy and strategy, to promote innovation and creativity, and to ensure effective intellectual property protection and enforcement domestically and abroad.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,902,000, which is \$64,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request. The Committee continues to strongly support the IPEC, including its important work promoting private sector efforts to reduce online copyright infringement.

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

Appropriations, 2022	
Budget estimate, 2023	\$21,000,000
Committee recommendation	21,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of the National Cyber Director [ONCD] was created in the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (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 \$21,000,000 for the ONCD, the same as the budget request.

Memory Safety.—The Committee understands that a significant portion of cybersecurity vulnerabilities today, including those exploited to gain unauthorized access to systems, relate to memory safety. While acknowledging the scale of effort necessary to wholly mitigate such vulnerabilities, the Committee also recognizes that software security is a foundational aspect of cybersecurity, and investments in adopting memory-safe programming languages can yield significant improvements in cybersecurity throughout the entire digital ecosystem. The Committee directs the Office of the National Cyber Director to investigate addressing memory safety within the Federal government and to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on its findings.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$18,952,000
Budget estimate, 2023	22,340,000
Committee recommendation	20,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of National Drug Control Policy [ONDCP], established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and reauthorized by Public Law 115–271, is charged with developing policies, objectives, and priorities for the National Drug Control Program. In addition, ONDCP administers the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, the Drug-Free Communities Support Program, and several other related initiatives.

This account provides funding for personnel compensation, travel, and other basic operations of the Office, and for general policy research to support the formulation of the National Drug Control Strategy.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,500,000 for ONDCP's salaries and expenses, which is \$1,548,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$1,840,000 less than the budget request.

Fentanyl-Related Substances.—Given the urgency of the drug overdose epidemic, ONDCP shall report to the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, on ways to improve the timeliness, accuracy, and accessibility of fatal and non-fatal overdose data from law enforcement, emergency medical services, and public health sources.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$296,600,000
Budget estimate, 2023	293,500,000
Committee recommendation	300,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The HIDTA program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–690) to provide assistance to Federal, State, and local law enforcement entities operating in those areas most adversely affected by drug trafficking.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000,000 for the HIDTA program, which is \$3,400,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$6,500,000 more than the budget request. The Committee directs that funding shall be provided for the existing HIDTAs at no less than the fiscal year 2022 level.

ONDCP is directed to consult with the HIDTAs in advance of deciding programmatic spending allocations for discretionary (supplemental) funding, taking particular note of areas with the highest rates of overdose deaths.

The Committee recommendation specifies that up to \$5,800,000 may be used for auditing services and associated activities and \$3,500,000 is for the new grants management system.

Many of the areas that are hit hardest by this opioid crisis, such as the Appalachian region, lack administrative resources to compete adequately for scarce Federal funds intended to assist these areas. To ensure communities are equipped with the necessary resources to coordinate law enforcement strategies adequately, the ONDCP is directed to prioritize States with the highest overdose death rates per capita when deciding new designations. Further, ONDCP is directed to provide enhanced technical assistance to any applicants that have applied at any time during the past three award cycles that did not receive a designation.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$133,617,000
Budget estimate, 2023	134,670,000
Committee recommendation	135,370,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account is for other drug control activities authorized by the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended through Public Law 115–271. The funds appropriated to the program support high-priority drug control programs and may be transferred to drug control agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$135,370,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs, which is \$1,753,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$700,000 more than the budget request. Within this amount, the Committee provides the following funding levels:

	Amount
Drug-Free Communities Support Program	\$107,000,000
National Community Anti-Drug Coalition training	2,500,000
Drug court training, including standards training, and technical assistance	3,000,000
Anti-doping activities	15,500,000
World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)	3,420,000
Model Acts Program	1,250,000
Community-based Coalition Enhancement (CARA) grants	5,200,000

Drug-Free Communities Support Program.—The Drug-Free Communities [DFC] Support Program provides dollar-for-dollar matching grants of up to \$125,000 to local coalitions that mobilize their communities to prevent youth alcohol, tobacco, illicit drug, and inhalant abuse. Such grants support coalitions of youth; parents; media; law enforcement; school officials; faith-based organizations; fraternal organizations; State, local, and Tribal government agencies; healthcare professionals; and other community representatives. The DFC Support Program enables these coalitions to strengthen their coordination and prevention efforts, encourage citizen participation in substance abuse reduction efforts, and disseminate information about effective programs. The Committee provides \$107,000,000 for the continuation of the DFC Support Program. Of that amount, \$2,500,000 shall be for training and related

purposes as authorized by section 4 of Public Law 107–82, as amended by section 8204 of Public Law 115–271.

Fentanyl-Related Substances.—The Committee recognizes that the overdose mortality rate among U.S. adolescents 14 to 18 years old rose by 94 percent between 2019 and 2020, according to the findings of an analysis published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The lethality of the illicit drug supply, including fentanyl-related substances, is likely attributed to the exponential rise in the overdose death rate among children and young adults. ONDCP is directed to report to the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on any targeted prevention efforts and on efforts to encourage community-led coalitions to raise awareness on the rise of fentanyl contamination of illegal drugs.

World Anti-Doping Agency [WADA] Governance.—The Committee supports ONDCP’s ongoing efforts to improve WADA’s effectiveness and governance and urges ONDCP to continue working with domestic and international partners to protect clean athlete’s rights and competition that is free from doping fraud. The Committee appreciates the reports that ONDCP provided the Committee in June of 2020 and May of 2021. While the Committee acknowledges that WADA indicates that its governance is moving in a better direction, the Committee believes that it is critical for the organization to ensure that its implementation of governance reforms actually result in greater independence within its Executive Committee and fairer representation of key stakeholders, such as athletes and national anti-doping organizations, within its Foundation Board. In addition and of particular importance, ONDCP should work diligently to ensure that the Assembly of the American Sports Council [CADE], which determines representatives from western hemisphere governments on WADA Boards, provide a permanent solution to ensure fair representation to the largest donors to WADA in the region, such as the United States Government.

From 2000–2015, the United States agreed to pay the highest amount of any government and 50 percent of the dues for the Americas region, and had a regular seat at the WADA Executive Committee. In 2015, the representation process for the one America’s seat was changed by CADE and has resulted in the U.S. government being excluded from the Executive Committee with no foreseeable chance to have a regular seat again. The Committee believes that the U.S. must have a regular seat within at least one of WADA’s governing boards, by either reverting back to the earlier representation model or that a North America region be established, including the United States, Canada, and Mexico, or through other arrangements, so that the United States would have fair and regular access to WADA’s key decision-making bodies.

Therefore, the Committee directs ONDCP to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations as well as to provide a briefing to the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this act on these critical issues and other related WADA matters which impact the United States Government’s capacity to proactively promote clean sport. The Committee includes language allowing ONDCP to provide up to the level requested for WADA dues and directs that not fewer than 30 days prior to obligating funds to WADA, ONDCP shall submit a spending plan and

explanation of the proposed uses of these funds to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

These funds enable the President to meet unanticipated exigencies in support of the National interest, security, or defense.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the budget request.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	13,700,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The goal of the Information Technology Oversight and Reform [ITOR] program is to drive value in Federal IT investments by making smarter investment decisions and reducing waste, duplication, and inefficient uses of IT through data-driven investment management, deliver digital services to 25 Federal agencies, and protect IT assets and information by improving oversight of Federal cybersecurity practices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the ITOR program, which is \$2,000,000 more than the enacted level and \$3,700,000 less than budget request.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$4,839,000
Budget estimate, 2023	6,076,000
Committee recommendation	6,076,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides for staff and expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with the performance of executive duties and responsibilities. These funds also support the official activities of the spouse of the Vice President. The Vice President also has a staff funded by the Senate to assist him in the performance of his legislative duties.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,076,000 for special assistance to the President, which is \$1,237,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$311,000
Budget estimate, 2023	321,000
Committee recommendation	321,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account supports the care and operation of the Vice President's residence on the grounds of the Naval Observatory. These funds specifically support 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 an appropriation of \$321,000 for the official residence of the Vice President, which is \$10,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the request.

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

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 201 continues a provision that provides flexibility in the use of funds in accounts under the EOP.

Section 202 continues a provision that requires the Director of the OMB to include a Statement of budgetary impact with any Executive order issued during fiscal year 2023.

Section 203 continues a provision that requires the Director of the OMB to issue a memorandum relating to compliance with title VII of this act.

Section 204 continues and modifies a provision that requires OMB to permanently operate and maintain a system to make publicly available, in an automated fashion, all documents apportioning an appropriation. The provision also requires an explanation of any footnotes for apportioned amounts.

Section 205 is a new provision providing funds for initiatives related to drug prevention to be awarded as follows:

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDACP)	Drug Free Communities	Mississippi State University	\$1,000,000	Hyde-Smith
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDACP)	Lily's Place Substance Prevention	Lily's Place	1,660,000	Capito
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDACP)	Mississippi Drug-Use Reduction Program	University of Mississippi	5,000,000	Hyde-Smith
VT	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDACP)	PreventionWorks!VT	PreventionWorks!VT, fiscal agent	186,000	Sanders
MI	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDACP)	Substance Abuse Prevention for Rural Youth	Community Action Center	50,000	Klobuchar
MI	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDACP)	Taos Alive Youth Events	Taos Alive	86,000	Heinrich
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDACP)	West Virginia Office of Drug Control Policy (WVODCP)	WV Office of Drug Control Policy	2,000,000	Manchin
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDACP)	Addiction and Mental Health Outcomes Institute. Youth Drug Prevention Program	Catholic Charities, Inc.	500,000	Hyde-Smith

TITLE III
THE JUDICIARY

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Established under Article III of the Constitution, the judicial branch of the Federal Government is a separate but equal branch. The Federal judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, United States Courts of Appeals, District Courts, Bankruptcy Courts, Court of International Trade, Court of Federal Claims, and several other entities and programs. The organization of the judiciary, the district and circuit boundaries, the places of holding court, and the number of Federal judges are legislated by the Congress and signed into law by the President.

The Committee's recommended funding levels support the Federal judiciary's role of providing equal justice under the law and include sufficient funds to support this critical mission. The recommended funding level includes the salaries of judges and support staff and the operation and security of our Nation's courts.

The judicial branch is subject to the same funding constraints facing the executive and legislative branches. It is imperative that the Federal judiciary devote its resources primarily to the retention of staff. Further, it is also important that the judiciary contain controllable costs such as travel, construction, and other expenses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$98,338,000
Budget estimate, 2023	107,153,000
Committee recommendation	109,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Supreme Court consists of nine justices appointed under Article III of the Constitution of the United States, one of whom is appointed as Chief Justice of the United States. The Supreme Court acts as the final arbiter in the Federal court system.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$109,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of personnel, and the costs of operating the Supreme Court, excluding the care of the building and grounds. The recommendation is \$10,662,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$1,847,000 more than the budget request.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 2022	\$14,434,000
Budget estimate, 2023	33,512,000
Committee recommendation	15,364,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Care of the Building and Grounds, for expenditure by the Architect of the Capitol, provides for the structural and mechanical care of the United States Supreme Court Building and Grounds, including maintenance and operation of mechanical, electrical, and electronic equipment.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,364,000 for personnel and other services related to the Supreme Court building and grounds, which is supervised by the Architect of the Capitol. The recommendation is \$930,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$18,148,000 less than the budget request.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$34,280,000
Budget estimate, 2023	36,448,000
Committee recommendation	35,994,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit was established on October 1, 1982, under Article III of the Constitution. The court was formed by the merger of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and the appellate division of the United States Court of Claims. The court consists of 12 judges who are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Judges are appointed to the court under Article III of the Constitution of the United States.

The Federal Circuit has nationwide jurisdiction in a variety of subjects, including international trade, Government contracts, patents, certain claims for money from the United States Government, Federal personnel, and veterans' benefits. Appeals to the court come from all Federal district courts, the United States Court of Federal Claims, the United States Court of International Trade, and the United States Court of Veterans Appeals. The court also takes appeals of certain administrative agencies' decisions, including the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Board of Contract Appeals, the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, and the Trademark Trial and Appeals Board. Decisions of the United States International Trade Commission, the Office of Compliance of the United States Congress, and the Government Accountability Office Personnel Appeals Board are also reviewable by the court.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,994,000, which is \$1,714,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$454,000 less than the budget request.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$20,600,000
Budget estimate, 2023	21,405,000
Committee recommendation	21,260,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Court of International Trade, located in New York City, consists of nine Article III judges. The Court has exclusive nationwide jurisdiction over civil actions brought against the United States, its agencies and officers, and certain civil actions brought by the United States, arising out of import transactions and the administration and enforcement of the Federal customs and international trade laws.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,260,000, which is \$660,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$145,000 less than the budget request.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$5,580,052,000
Budget estimate, 2023	5,973,325,000
Committee recommendation	5,905,055,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Salaries and Expenses is one of four accounts that provide total funding for the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services. In addition to funding the salaries of judges and support staff, this account also funds the operating costs of appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts, the Court of Federal Claims, and probation and pretrial services offices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,905,055,000 for salaries and expenses, which is \$325,003,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$68,270,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the many Federal courthouse construction and repair projects to be addressed and acknowledges that physical security needs are among the most prevalent concerns of Federal courthouses, with 44 percent receiving a poor score in the Judiciary 2020 courthouse assessment process. The Committee notes the January 2022 GAO report that rec-

ommends that the Judiciary provide more accurate and reliable information by updating courthouse assessment scores to reflect major changes in operating status. GAO further noted that transparency and objectivity could be improved so that scoring methodology is better aligned with assessment process goals. The Committee is supportive of identifying construction projects through the assessment process that will improve the overall functionality and security of Federal courthouses.

The Committee is aware of courthouse perimeter fencing needs identified by the District of Maryland. The Judiciary should address those needs within the funding provided in the bill.

Cybersecurity and IT Modernization.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the need to improve cybersecurity and IT Modernization and has provided funding for this purpose.

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—The Committee notes the Judiciary’s request for additional resources for defender services to address caseloads stemming from the Supreme Court’s 2020 decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma*. To better understand the impact of *McGirt* on the defender services program, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts is directed to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on the change in Criminal Justice Act representations for Federal defender offices and panel attorneys in the three Oklahoma Federal judicial districts pre- and post-*McGirt*, estimated Federal defender and panel attorney caseloads in Oklahoma judicial districts for the next fiscal year, and total *McGirt* cases taken by Federal defenders and panel attorneys outside of Oklahoma.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$9,850,000
Budget estimate, 2023	10,450,000
Committee recommendation	10,280,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Enacted by the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–660), the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program is a Federal no-fault program designed to resolve a perceived crisis in vaccine tort liability claims that threatened the continued availability of childhood vaccines nationwide. The statute’s primary intention is the creation of a more efficient adjudicatory mechanism that ensures a no-fault compensation result for those allegedly injured or killed by certain covered vaccines. This program protects the availability of vaccines in the United States by diverting a substantial number of claims from the tort arena.

Not only did this act create a special fund to pay judgments awarded under the act, but it also created the Office of Special Masters within the United States Court of Federal Claims to hear vaccine injury cases. The act stipulates that up to eight special masters may be appointed for this purpose. The special masters’ expenditures are reimbursed to the judiciary for vaccine injury cases from a special fund set up under the act.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,280,000, which is \$430,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$170,000 less than the budget request.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,343,175,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,461,711,000
Committee recommendation	1,410,334,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Defender Services program ensures the right to counsel guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the Criminal Justice Act (18 U.S.C. 3006A(e)), and other congressional mandates for those who cannot afford to retain counsel and other necessary defense services. The Criminal Justice Act provides that courts appoint counsel from Federal public and community defender organizations or from a panel of private attorneys established by the court. The Defender Services program helps to maintain public confidence in the Nation's commitment to equal justice under the law and ensures the successful operation of the constitutionally based adversary system of justice by which Federal criminal laws and federally guaranteed rights are enforced.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,410,334,000, which is \$67,159,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$51,377,000 less than the budget request.

Effective Assistance of Counsel for Indigent Defendants in Districts Lacking a Federal Public or Community Defender.—The Committee is concerned about protecting indigent defendants' Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel when facing Federal criminal charges, particularly in districts that lack a Federal Public or Community Defender. Therefore, the Administrative Office [AO] of the U.S. Courts is strongly encouraged to work with judicial districts lacking such an office to establish one.

Report Regarding Effective Assistance of Counsel in Federal Judicial Districts Lacking a Federal Public or Community Defender.—The AO is directed to collect data and report to the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary and House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, the following information about each district that currently lacks a Federal Public or Community Defender:

- The criteria and process for attorney appointment to the CJA panel;
- The training programs specific to Federal criminal defense that are offered in the district to the CJA panel attorneys;
- The percentage of cases in which requests were made by CJA attorneys to engage a service provider (e.g., investigator, paralegal or other expert) in a non-capital case in each year from fiscal year 2014–2021;

- Any reviews, studies, reports, or investigations examining the district’s handling of indigent defense conducted from fiscal year 2014 to the present; and
- The number of motions for a sentencing reduction under 18 U.S.C. 3582(c) filed by assigned CJA counsel for each year from fiscal year 2014 to the present.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriations, 2022	\$32,603,000
Budget estimate, 2023	45,677,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides for the statutory fees and allowances of grand and petit jurors and for the compensation of jury and land commissioners. Budgetary requirements depend primarily upon the volume and the length of jury trials demanded by parties to both civil and criminal actions and the number of grand juries being convened by the courts at the request of the United States Attorneys.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,000,000, which is \$7,397,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$5,677,000 less than the budget request.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$704,800,000
Budget estimate, 2023	785,589,000
Committee recommendation	771,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Court Security appropriation was established in 1983 and funds the necessary expenses incident to the provision of protective guard services, and the procurement, installation, and maintenance of security systems and equipment for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court operations, including building access control, inspection of mail and packages, directed security patrols, perimeter security provided by the Federal Protective Service, and other similar activities as authorized by section 1010 of the Judicial Improvement and Access to Justice Act (Public Law 100–702).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$771,000,000, which is \$66,200,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$14,589,000 less than the budget request.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$98,545,000
Budget estimate, 2023	111,261,000
Committee recommendation	104,376,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Administrative Office [AO] of the United States Courts was created in 1939 by Public Law 76–299. It serves the Federal judiciary in carrying out its constitutional mission to provide equal justice under the law. Beyond providing numerous services to the Federal courts, the AO provides support and staff counsel to the Judicial Conference of the United States and its committees, and implements Judicial Conference policies as well as applicable Federal statutes and regulations. The AO is the focal point for communication and coordination within the Federal judiciary and with Congress, the executive branch, and the public on behalf of the judiciary.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$104,376,000, which is \$5,831,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$6,885,000 less than the budget request.

Public Access to Court Electronic Records [PACER].—The Committee expects regular updates on the Judiciary’s plans to modernize the PACER system and the underlying case management and electronic case files [CM/ECF] system to improve their security, efficiency functionality, and user experience.

Court Interpreter Program Data.—The Committee is concerned about language access in Federal courts and wants to ensure due process under law, including for those persons whose primary language is not English. The Administrative Office [AO] of the U.S. Courts is directed to develop a plan for how it would collect data, evaluate and monitor the accessibility of court interpreter services for Limited English Proficient [LEP] individuals in Federal court. The plan shall address: (1) new data collection processes that would be required; (2) a timeframe for developing and implementing new data collection processes, and (3) potential costs associated with new data collection processes and required system modifications. The AO is directed to submit this plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 150 days after enactment of this act.

The plan should contemplate collection of data necessary to conduct a comprehensive assessment of court interpreter services, including the:

- Total number of Federal cases involving LEP parties, broken down by type of case (i.e., criminal, civil, bankruptcy) and primary language of the LEP party;
- Total number of instances involving an LEP person using a court interpreter in a Federal case, and the number and percentage of instances in which the person covered their own interpreter costs;

- Total number of instances involving an LEP person in Federal court, and the number and percentage of instances in which the person did not have an interpreter in the last year; and
- Total number of interpreters classified by the AO, broken down by type of interpreter, and language spoken by interpreter.

The AO is directed to evaluate the skills of interpreters in languages for which formal certification is not available. Finally, the AO should consider certifying interpreters in languages other than Spanish.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$29,885,000
Budget estimate, 2023	33,455,000
Committee recommendation	31,379,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Judicial Center, located in Washington, DC, improves the management of Federal judicial dockets and court administration through education for judges and staff, and research, evaluation, and planning assistance for the courts and the Judicial Conference. The Center’s responsibilities include educating judges and other judicial branch personnel about legal developments, efficient litigation management, and court administration. Additionally, the Center analyzes the efficacy of case and court management procedures and ensures the Federal judiciary is aware of the methods of best practice.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$31,379,000, which is \$1,494,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$2,076,000 less than the budget request.

Workplace Misconduct.—The Committee is aware of the Judiciary’s plans 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 Committee supports institutionalizing such capacity within the Judiciary to ensure continued and consistent attention to these matters in the future. The Committee supports the involvement of the Office of Judicial Integrity and non-profit, independent organizations with experience in public administration and organizational management, in conducting these studies. The Judiciary is directed to submit the results of the studies to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations upon their completion.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$20,564,000
Budget estimate, 2023	21,892,000
Committee recommendation	21,641,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Sentencing Commission establishes, reviews, and revises 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 the Congress.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,641,000, which is \$1,077,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$251,000 less than the budget request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following administrative provisions for the judiciary:

Section 301 allows the judiciary to expend funds for the employment of experts and consultative services.

Section 302 allows the judiciary, subject to the Committee's reprogramming procedures, to transfer up to 5 percent between appropriations, but limits to 10 percent the amount that may be transferred into any one appropriation.

Section 303 limits official reception and representation expenses incurred by the Judicial Conference of the United States to no more than \$11,000.

Section 304 grants the judicial branch the same tenant alteration authorities as the executive branch.

Section 305 provides continued authority for a court security pilot program.

Section 306 extends for 1 year the authorization of a temporary judgeship in Kansas, Missouri, Alabama, Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, Texas, California, North Carolina, and Hawaii.

Section 307 creates a retention and recruitment program for critical Supreme Court employees.

TITLE IV
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FEDERAL PAYMENTS
FEDERAL FUNDS

The Appropriations Committees have a special relationship with the District of Columbia that is unlike any other city in the country. Under the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33), the Federal Government is required to fund the court operations of the District of Columbia, offender and defendant supervision, and defendant representation. Title IV of this act provides Federal payments to meet these statutory obligations. Title IV also includes other Federal payments to fund initiatives in areas including education and security.

Death with Dignity.—Congress has expressly forbidden the use of Federal funding for purposes related to assisted suicide under the Assisted Suicide Funding Restriction Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–12). As such, the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia shall submit an annual report to the Committee to certify that no Federal funds are used to implement D.C. Law 21–182 in the District of Columbia in contravention of existing law.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2022	\$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Resident Tuition Support program was created by the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–98). The program provides grants annually for undergraduate District students to attend eligible public 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities nationwide. The grants are applied toward the cost of the difference between in-State and out-of-State tuition. Grants are also provided for students to attend private institutions in the D.C. metropolitan area and private historically Black colleges and universities nationwide.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$40,000,000 for the resident tuition support program, the same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$20,000,000 more than the budget request.

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

Appropriations, 2022	\$25,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	30,000,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This Federal payment provides funds for emergency planning and security costs related to the presence of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and surrounding jurisdictions.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$30,000,000 for emergency planning and security costs, which is \$5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriations, 2022	\$257,591,000
Budget estimate, 2023	295,588,000
Committee recommendation	294,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Pursuant to the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33, title XI), the Federal Government provides funding for the District of Columbia Courts, the judicial branch of the District of Columbia government. This Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts funds the operations of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Superior Court, the Court System, and the Capital Improvement Program. By law, the annual budget includes estimates of the expenditures for the operations of the Courts prepared by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, the Court's policy-making body, as well as the President's recommendation for funding the Courts' operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts of \$294,000,000. This amount includes \$15,150,000 for the Court of Appeals, \$142,112,000 for the Superior Court, \$90,263,000 for the Court System, and \$46,475,000 for capital improvements to courthouse facilities.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA COURTS

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$46,005,000
Budget estimate, 2023	46,005,000
Committee recommendation	46,005,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

representation. The Defender Services programs provide counsel for indigent persons who are charged with criminal offenses, for family proceedings involving child abuse, neglect, and termination of parental rights, and for guardianship proceedings for protection of mentally incapacitated individuals and minors whose parents are deceased.

In addition to legal representation, these programs provide indigent persons with services such as transcripts of court proceedings, expert witness testimony, foreign and sign language interpretation, and investigations and genetic testing.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$46,005,000 for Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts, which is the same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the budget request.

The Committee also recommends a rescission of \$22,000,000 in prior year unobligated balances.

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

Appropriations, 2022	\$286,426,000
Budget estimate, 2023	281,516,000
Committee recommendation	281,516,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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 (Public Law 105-33, title XI). CSOSA acquired the operational responsibilities for the former District agencies in charge of probation and parole, and houses the Pretrial Services Agency within its framework. The mission of CSOSA is to increase public safety, prevent crime, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice in close collaboration with the community.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$281,516,000 for CSOSA, which is \$4,910,000 less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request. 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, 2024, 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, 2024, for the costs associated with a replacement lease and relocation of the Pretrial Services Agency.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Appropriations, 2022	\$52,598,000
Budget estimate, 2023	53,629,000
Committee recommendation	53,629,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia, an independent organization established by a District of Columbia statute (16 D.C. Code 2-1601-1608), has a distinct mission to provide and promote quality legal representation services within the District of Columbia justice system. PDS provides legal representation to indigent adults and children facing loss of liberty and provides support in the form of training, consultation, and legal reference services to members of the local bar appointed as counsel in criminal, juvenile, and mental health cases involving indigent individuals.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$53,629,000 for the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia, which is \$1,031,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2022	\$2,150,000
Budget estimate, 2023	2,450,000
Committee recommendation	2,450,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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 Information System [JUSTIS], which provides for the sharing of information with Federal and local law enforcement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$2,450,000 to CJCC, which is \$300,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee acknowledges the importance of coordinating criminal justice policy and information among Federal and local partners operating within the District of Columbia. The Committee recognizes the importance of JUSTIS to facilitate the sharing of critical information with neighboring jurisdictions and regional partners by utilizing a consolidated data exchange system to provide real time information to multi-jurisdictional public safety and law enforcement agencies. The Committee recognizes that integrated technology is an indispensable tool employed by law enforce-

ment, judicial, correctional, and supervising agencies and therefore supports increased funding for JUSTIS.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 2022	\$618,000
Budget estimate, 2023	630,000
Committee recommendation	630,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Judicial Nomination Commission [JNC] 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 Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure [CJDT] has jurisdiction over all judges of the Court of Appeals and Superior Court and makes determinations as to 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 \$630,000 as a Federal payment for the judicial commissions, of which \$300,000 is designated for the Judicial Nomination Commission and \$330,000 is designated for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure. This amount is \$12,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request. Funds shall remain available until September 30, 2024.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Appropriations, 2022	\$52,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023	52,500,000
Committee recommendation	52,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

As authorized by Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act and as part of a three-part comprehensive funding strategy, the District of Columbia receives funds for District of Columbia Public Schools [DCPS], public charter schools, and Opportunity Scholarships. The intent of this comprehensive funding approach was to ensure progress and improvement of DCPS and public charter schools, while ensuring continued funding to support the Opportunity Scholarship Program for students to attend private schools.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$52,500,000 for school improvement which is the same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the budget request. These funds are allocated as follows: \$17,500,000 for District of Columbia Public Schools, \$17,500,000 for Public Charter Schools, and \$17,500,000 for Oppor-

tunity Scholarships. The Committee notes the importance of a rigorous evaluation of the SOAR program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE D.C. NATIONAL GUARD

Appropriations, 2022	\$600,000
Budget estimate, 2023	600,000
Committee recommendation	600,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program provides tuition assistance for nonresident District of Columbia National Guard members.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$600,000 for the D.C. National Guard designated for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR HIV/AIDS PREVENTION

Appropriations, 2022	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

There are approximately 15,000 people living with HIV in the District of Columbia. This appropriation supports the District's efforts to end the HIV epidemic.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation includes a Federal payment of \$4,000,000 to support testing and treatment of HIV/AIDS, the same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$1,000,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

Appropriations, 2022	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Approximately one-third of the District of Columbia is served by a combined sewer system, constructed by the Federal Government in 1890, in which both sanitary waste and stormwater flow through the same pipes. When the collection system or the Blue Plains treatment plant reach capacity, typically during periods of heavy rainfall, the system is designed to overflow the excess water. This mixture of sewage and stormwater runoff is discharged to the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, Rock Creek, and tributary waters between 60 and 75 times each year. The Clean Rivers Project includes deep underground storage tunnels, side tunnels to reduce

flooding, pump station rehabilitation, and the elimination of over a dozen CSO outfalls along the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and Rock Creek. When completed in 2025, this project is expected to vastly improve water quality and significantly reduce contaminated discharges into and debris in our Nation's capital waterways as well as improve the health of the Chesapeake Bay.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$8,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the budget request.

TITLE V
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$3,400,000
Budget estimate, 2023	3,465,000
Committee recommendation	3,465,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Administrative Conference of the United States [ACUS] is an independent agency and advisory committee created to study administrative processes in order to recommend improvements to Congress and agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,465,000 for ACUS for fiscal year 2023, which is \$65,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

BARRY GOLDWATER SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION
FUND

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	
Budget estimate, 2023	
Committee recommendation	\$2,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Fund supports college sophomores and juniors who show exceptional promise in mathematics, science, and engineering.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for the Goldwater Fund for fiscal year 2023.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$320,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	365,000,000
Committee recommendation	336,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission [CFTC] was established as an independent agency by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1389; 7 U.S.C. 4a). The Commission administers the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. section 1, et seq.

The CFTC oversees our Nation’s futures, options, and swaps markets. The Commission’s mission is to foster transparent, open, competitive and financially sound derivatives markets. Effective oversight by the CFTC protects market participants from fraud, manipulation, and abusive practices, and protects the public and our economy from systemic risk related to derivatives.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$336,000,000 for operating expenses of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which is \$16,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$29,000,000 less than the budget request for these activities. The Committee recommendation includes \$4,218,000 for the Office of the Inspector General.

User Fees.—The Committee supports the Administration’s proposal to collect user fees to fund a portion of the Commission’s activities and reduce the amount of taxpayer resources necessary to support the CFTC. Pursuant to the Administration’s request, the fees should be designed in a way that supports market access, liquidity, and the efficiency of the Nation’s derivatives markets.

Customer Outreach and Education.—The Committee encourages the CFTC to partner with the United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] to develop customer education initiatives designed to help producers protect themselves against fraud or other violations of the Commodity Exchange Act or CFTC Regulations. Where appropriate, the CFTC and USDA should collaborate and engage with partner entities who have a demonstrated ability to work directly with producers. Within 1 year of enactment of this act, the Commission is directed to report to the Committee on their engagement and work with the USDA on these initiatives.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$139,050,000
Budget estimate, 2023	195,500,000
Committee recommendation	153,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Consumer Product Safety Commission [CPSC] is an independent Federal regulatory agency, created in 1972, and is responsible for protecting the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products; assisting consumers to evaluate the comparative safety of consumer products; developing uniform safety standards for consumer products and minimizing conflicting State and local regulations; and promoting research and investigation

into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.

In carrying out its mandate, the CPSC establishes mandatory product safety standards, where appropriate, to reduce the unreasonable risk of injury to consumers from consumer products; helps industry develop voluntary safety standards; bans unsafe products if it finds that a safety standard is not feasible; monitors recalls of defective products; informs and educates consumers about product hazards; conducts research and develops test methods; collects and publishes injury and hazard data; and promotes uniform product regulations by governmental units.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$153,000,000 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission [CPSC], which is \$13,950,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$42,500,000 less than the budget request. The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention grant program.

Furniture Tip-Overs.—Furniture tip-overs remain a serious risk to children and consumers. According to a 2022 CPSC study, between 2018 and 2020, an estimated annual average of 22,500 injuries were treated in U.S. hospital emergency departments related to furniture, televisions, and appliances tip-overs, nearly 44 percent involving children under 18. The furniture category had the largest number of instability or tip-over-related injuries among the three product categories, followed by the televisions. The Committee is aware that the House of Representatives has passed H.R. 1314, the STURDY Act, directing CPSC to promulgate a safety standard for clothing storage units, and that the Senate Commerce Committee has voted in favor of a related bill. The Committee encourages the Commission to complete its rule establishing mandatory standards for clothing storage units such as a dressers, bureaus, or chests of drawers to prevent tip-over related deaths and injuries.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Section 501 continues a prohibition of 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

Appropriations, 2022	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	30,087,000
Committee recommendation	22,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Election Assistance Commission [EAC] was created by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 [HAVA] (Public Law 107-252) and is charged with implementing provisions of that act relating to the reform of Federal election administration. The EAC assists State and local election officials by testing and certifying election equip-

ment, sharing best practices to improve the administration of Federal elections, and providing them with information about the voting system standards established by HAVA.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$22,000,000 for EAC’s salaries and expenses, which is \$2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$8,087,000 less than the budget request. The bill provides for \$1,500,000 of these funds to be made available to the National Institute for Standards and Technology [NIST] to support the Technical Guidelines Development Committee in developing a comprehensive set of testing guidelines for voting system hardware and software. In addition, the EAC is responsible for distributing and auditing the use of election reform grant funding, in accordance with the requirements of the HAVA.

Within 30 days after funds are made available, the Director of NIST (or designee) shall provide to the Executive Director (or Acting) of the EAC and the Committee an expenditure plan for the funds that includes: (1) the number and position title and office of each staff person doing work and amount of time each staff person spends on that work; (2) the specific tasks accomplished including length of time needed to accomplish the task; (3) an explanation of expenditures, including contracts and grants, and use of the EAC funding transferred to NIST (including enumeration of funds); and (4) an explanation of how the work accomplished relates to mandated activities under HAVA. Finally, the Executive Director (or Acting) of the EAC and Director of NIST (or designee) shall work together to set priorities for the work outlined in order to meet timelines.

ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS

Appropriations, 2022	\$75,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1
Committee recommendation	400,000,000

¹The 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, which is \$325,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$400,000,000 in discretionary funding more than the budget request. The budget requested \$250,000,000 for a new discretionary Election Innovation Grant program as well as \$1,000,000,000,000 in mandatory spending for Election Security Grants. The bill requires States to submit semi-annual financial reports and annual progress reports to the EAC.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$381,950,000
Budget estimate, 2023	390,192,000
Committee recommendation	390,192,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Communications Commission [FCC] is charged with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. The FCC is also charged with promoting the safety of life and property through wire and radio communications. The mandate of the FCC under the Communications Act is to make available to all people of the United States a rapid, efficient, nationwide, and worldwide wire and radio communication service. The FCC performs five major functions to fulfill this charge: (1) spectrum allocation; (2) creating rules to promote fair competition and protect consumers where required by market conditions; (3) authorization of service; (4) enhancing public safety and homeland security; and (5) enforcement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$390,192,000 for the salaries and expenses of the FCC for fiscal year 2023, which is \$8,242,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request, and which will be derived from offsetting collections. The Committee also recommends that up to \$132,231,000 be retained from spectrum auction activities to fund the administrative expenses of conducting such auctions.

Pirate Radio Operators.—The Committee recognizes the importance of combating the increase of illegal pirate radio operators. Illegal pirate stations can interfere with the broadcast of Emergency Alert Services, legitimate broadcast license holders, and air to ground communications systems at airports. Within the funds provided, the FCC should prioritize radio enforcement and keep the Committee apprised of its enforcement actions.

9-1-1.—The Committee commends the FCC for requiring the deployment of vertical location technology to ensure that the location of 9-1-1 calls is transmitted at the time of the call delivery. The Committee notes that the Commission has taken action to enforce these rules. The FCC is directed to brief the Committee on what other actions can be taken to improve 9-1-1 reliability.

Contraband Cell Phones.—The Committee remains concerned regarding the exploitation of contraband cell phones in prisons and jails nationwide. On July 13, 2021, the FCC adopted a second report and order (GN Docket No. 13–11) with an NPRM on the use of consideration of further technological solutions to combat contraband devices. As outlined in the NPRM, the Committee further urges the FCC to explore all available options including the use of geofencing, quiet zones, network-based solutions, and beacon technology. Additionally, the Committee supports the continued examination of how prisons could safely use jammers and micro-jammers. The Committee recognizes the testing of micro-jammers and deployment of managed access systems at six Federal correctional sites funded in Fiscal-Year 2021. The FCC is directed to provide a briefing within 90 days of enactment on the status on its implementation of its Second Report and Order and provide any status updates on topics raised in the Second Notice of Proposed Rule-making (FCC 21–82).

Universal Service Reform.—The Committee remains concerned that far too many Americans living in rural areas lack access to broadband at speeds necessary to fully participate in the Internet age. The Committee urges the FCC to prioritize unserved and underserved areas in all USF programs

Broadband Maps.—In the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA], Congress made a historic investment in broadband infrastructure, equity and affordability. Under that law, the Department of Commerce [DOC] will distribute \$42.5 billion to build broadband infrastructure in unserved and underserved areas. Importantly, DOC must rely on the FCC for the updated maps in order to run the formula that will distribute funds to the States. The Committee recognizes that the Commission’s process for implementing the Broadband DATA Act was delayed by an appeal of the procurement process for the essential “fabric” component of the mapping process. The Government Accountability Office confirmed the Commission’s decision and award of the contract on February 24, 2022. Accordingly, we expect the Commission to move ahead expeditiously as the Department of Commerce is relying on the FCC to produce accurate maps in a timely fashion. Within 90 days of enactment, the Commission shall brief the Committee detailing the steps it has taken to coordinate with NTIA and other relevant agencies and carry out its responsibilities to establish the Deployment Locations Map pursuant to Section 60105 of the IIJA.

Satellite Industry.—The Committee recognizes the Commission for supporting, through both licensing and regulatory oversight, the growing U.S. satellite industry, which includes low Earth orbit broadband communications networks, earth observation and imaging satellites, and other commercial satellite constellations. Given the growing industry, the Committee supports additional resources for the International Bureau to ensure it can undertake timely review of license applications and related work of U.S. satellite systems.

Digital Divide.—Whether it is obtaining telehealth services, applying for jobs and services or educational access, Internet in the home is essential in today’s world. The Committee directs the Commission to report back to the Committee within 180 days of enactment on its recent efforts to address the digital divide.

Robocalls.—The Committee is concerned that scammers are increasingly using robocalls to target Americans, especially Older Americans, seeking to swindle them out of their hard-earned life savings. The Committee commends the FCC for demanding that the telecommunications industry adopt and implement a robust call authentication system to combat illegal robocalling and caller ID spoofing. The Commission is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the status of implementation of the TRACED Act, and other FCC efforts to combat robocalls and illegal spoofing.

Lifeline.—The Committee supports the Lifeline program’s mission of making basic communications services affordable to low-income Americans, and shares the Commission’s objective of minimizing waste, fraud, and abuse in the program. The Committee is concerned about the proposals contained in the Commission’s December 1st, 2017, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that seek to di-

rectly exclude, or have the effect of excluding, the “reseller” companies that currently serve over 73 percent of Lifeline customers. The Committee believes that this action would only serve to limit competition and consumer choice, while denying over 8 million Lifeline participants their chosen Lifeline carrier, among them over 1 million veterans and 1.4 million senior citizens. Instead, the Committee urges the Commission to ensure that the measures already adopted to combat waste, fraud, and abuse, such as the National Verifier, are faithfully implemented.

Wireless Resiliency During Disasters.—The Committee commends the FCC for its action on this issue in June 2022 to strengthen the resiliency of wireless phone service during natural disasters, including wildfires. Not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, the FCC is directed to brief the Committee on the effectiveness of the recently updated regulations.

Enhanced Mapping.—The Committee supports the use of multiple data sources and technologies to enhance the FCC’s mapping effort and create a more accurate national broadband coverage map. The Committee encourages the FCC to continue to partner with other Federal entities and utilize aerial imagery, LIDAR and multi-spectral data.

Broadband Coverage Maps.—The committee encourages the Commission to integrate publicly-available demographic information, including race, ethnicity, and household income as tract-level data layers into the broadband coverage maps it publishes in accordance with the Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability Act in a way that protects the privacy of individual households.

Agency Coordination.—The Committee recognizes the FCC’s vital role in preserving and advancing universal communications services. The Committee encourages the FCC to coordinate efforts with the Rural Utility Service to optimize the use of limited resources and promote broadband deployment in rural America.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Section 510 continues a provision relating to the Anti-deficiency Act but extends the provision to cover 2 years.

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

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2022	\$46,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023	47,500,000
Committee recommendation	47,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation [FDIC] Office of the Inspector General [OIG] conducts audits, investigations, and other reviews to assist and augment the FDIC’s contribution to the stability of, and public confidence in, the Nation’s financial system. A separate appropriation more effectively ensures the OIG’s inde-

pendence consistent with the Inspector General Act of 1978 and other legislation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$47,500,000 for the FDIC OIG, the same as the budget request and \$1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Funds are to be derived from the Deposit Insurance Fund and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Resolution Fund.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$74,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023	81,674,000
Committee recommendation	78,225,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Election Commission [FEC] was created through the 1974 Amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (Public Law 93–443). Consistent with its duty of executing our Nation’s Federal campaign finance laws, and in pursuit of its mission of maintaining public faith in the integrity of the Federal campaign finance system, the FEC conducts three major regulatory programs: (1) providing public disclosure of funds raised and spent to influence Federal elections; (2) enforcing compliance with restrictions on contributions and expenditures made to influence Federal elections; and (3) administering public financing of Presidential campaigns.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$78,225,000 for the Federal Election Commission, which is \$3,725,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$3,449,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$27,398,000
Budget estimate, 2023	31,762,000
Committee recommendation	28,768,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Labor Relations Authority [FLRA] is an independent administrative Federal agency created by title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–454) with a mission to carry out five statutory responsibilities in relation to the Federal workforce: (1) determining the appropriateness of units for labor organization representation; (2) resolving complaints of unfair labor practices; (3) adjudicating exceptions to arbitrator’s awards; (4) adjudicating legal issues relating to the duty to bargain; and (5) resolving impasses during negotiations.

The FLRA’s authority is divided by law and by delegation among a three-member authority and an Office of General Counsel, ap-

pointed by the President and subject to Senate confirmation; and the Federal Service Impasses Panel, which consists of seven part-time members appointed by the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,768,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority, which is \$1,370,000 more than that fiscal year 2022 enacted level, and \$2,994,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT STEERING COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	10,262,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation supports the authorized activities of the Environmental Review Improvement Fund and the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council. The Council will lead on-going government-wide efforts to modernize the Federal permitting and review process for major infrastructure projects and work with Federal agency partners to implement and oversee adherence to the statutory requirements set forth in the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act of 2015.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$262,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$376,530,000
Budget estimate, 2023	490,000,000
Committee recommendation	430,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Trade Commission [FTC] administers a variety of Federal antitrust and consumer protection laws. Activities in the antitrust area include detection and elimination of illegal collusion, anticompetitive mergers, unlawful single-firm conduct, and injurious vertical agreements. The FTC enforces consumer protection laws involving advertising, marketing, and financial practices; fights consumer fraud; and addresses privacy and identity protection concerns.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$430,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the FTC for fiscal year 2023, which is

\$53,470,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$60,000,000 less than the budget request.

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 will partially offset the appropriation requirement for this account. The total amount of direct appropriations for this account is therefore estimated at \$220,000,000.

Section 13(b).—In 2021, the Supreme Court ruled that Section 13(b) of the FTC Act did not authorize the agency to seek monetary relief in Federal court against individuals and companies who violated the FTC Act or other laws enforced by the agency. The Committee encourages the FTC to continue to work with Congress to amend Section 13(b) to allow the FTC to seek Federal court orders requiring violators to provide refunds to harmed consumers and disgorge the profits they earned by breaking the law.

Contact Lenses.—The Committee recognizes the important role regulation of the contact lens industry plays in patient safety. The Committee applauds the Commission’s recent enforcement actions against violations of the Contact Lens Rule by new market entrants and supports its efforts to administer ongoing oversight and enforcement of the Rule.

Made in U.S.A.—There are continuing concerns that, for companies that brazenly violate the FTC Act’s prohibition on deception by falsely labeling wholly imported products as “Made in U.S.A.,” the FTC has often settled charges without requiring the company to disgorge its ill-gotten gains or admit liability. The agreement recommends that the FTC seek aggressive remedies for “Made in U.S.A.” violators, including through tougher settlements and the use of its powers under both section 5(m) of the FTC Act and the FTC’s recently finalized Made in USA Labeling Rule.

Imported Shrimp.—The FTC is strongly encouraged to continue to enforce its Section 5 reviews of deceptive practices tied to country-of-origin labeling for imported shrimp. Imported shrimp account for more than 90 percent of the shrimp consumed in the United States, yet there is widespread use of illegal veterinary drugs and overuse of antibiotics by foreign bad actors. The FTC is urged to coordinate its enforcement and proper origin requirements for the benefit of U.S. consumers with Customs and Border Protection, the Department of Agriculture, and the Food and Drug Administration to close any country-of-origin labeling gaps and prevent deceptive practices for imported shrimp.

Technologists.—The Committee encourages the Commission, to hire and retain technologists who can support the FTC’s enforcement and policy work in the areas of consumer protection, privacy, data security, competition, emerging financial technology products, and deceptive practices in app companies’ tipping policies

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The General Services Administration [GSA] was established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Pub-

lic Law 81–152) when Congress mandated the consolidation of the Federal Government’s real property and administrative services. GSA is organized into the Public Buildings Service, the Federal Acquisition Service, the Office of Government-wide Policy, and the Office of Citizen Services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Future of Federal Office Space.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the report from GSA in coordination with OMB on how the Federal Government can reduce its office space requirements based on the lessons learned from the use of telework during the pandemic.

Dirksen Courthouse.—The Dirksen Courthouse in Chicago is adjacent to vacant federally-owned buildings that are in critical disrepair. Funding has been provided to GSA for the demolition of these properties, as previous proposals for the private redevelopment of the properties raised significant concerns about increased security risks to the courthouse and Federal agencies located in the courthouse complex. The Committee commends GSA for efforts to involve stakeholders in discussion to address the State Street properties in Chicago. GSA is expected to continue to provide advance notice to and consult with the Committee before taking any actions with respect to these properties.

Hartford Courthouse.—GSA is directed to review a range of potential sites for the new Hartford courthouse consistent with Executive Order 12072, as amended by Executive Order 13946, the National Environmental Policy Act, and GSA’s Good Neighbor Program, among other site considerations. GSA is encouraged to continue regular engagement with local officials and the community, as part of the site selection process.

San Luis Land Port of Entry.—As GSA prepares to procure design services and establish the budget for the San Luis I Land Port of Entry modernization project between San Luis, Arizona, and San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora, Mexico, GSA is directed to continue to work in close coordination with the Department of Homeland Security—Customs and Border Protection to ensure that the modernization meets all aspects of the project as identified by GSA and CBP in the most-recent 5-year capital investment plan.

Santa Teresa Port of Entry.—The Committee understands that a feasibility study to modernize the Santa Teresa Port of Entry is scheduled to begin in the fall of 2022 and conclude in summer 2023. GSA is requested to keep the Committee updated on progress in modernizing the port.

Springfield Federal Building and Courthouse.—The lack of space and infrastructure to expand in the leased space currently housing the U.S. Courts and other Federal tenants in Springfield, Missouri is a growing concern, considering the increasing number of cases being adjudicated in the facility. The space restrictions on the other Federal tenants do not allow for expansion proportionate with the population growth. No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, GSA, in consultation with the Federal Judiciary and other federal tenants, is directed to submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees an updated housing plan and cost estimate for a new Federal courthouse in Springfield, Missouri that fully

meets the operational needs of the Federal Courts and other Federal tenants. GSA is also directed, as part of this plan, to include a separate housing plan and cost estimate that combines both a new Federal courthouse and space for operations for any other agency within 50 miles of Springfield, Missouri that is on the GSA Inventory of Owned and Leased Properties.

The National Archives at Seattle.—The Committee recognizes that the Federal Archives and Records Center at NARA’s Sand Point facility, which is in disrepair, houses invaluable and significant Territorial, Native American, archival and Federal records for Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and outlying areas in 185,000 square feet of space. The Federal records stored at the Sand Point facility hold significant value to individuals and organizations, including Indian Tribes and Alaska Native organizations, State agencies, higher education institutions, researchers, scientists, students, and individuals. The Committee understands that NARA’s requirements are for a 45,000 square foot facility to house the archival records requiring access by visitors; and that agency records retention requirement—not typically receiving visitors and whose records are being digitized—would be co-located at another NARA Federal Records Center. The Committee directs GSA, in consultation with NARA, to submit a report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees no later than 45 days after enactment of this act that identifies the requirements, including delineated area, that would satisfy NARA’s mission to store these records in a safe and secure environment, GSA’s need to house the records in a location that makes the best use of funds by the taxpayer, and the needs of stakeholders to access them safely in the region.

Sustainable 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. GSA is expected to follow statutory requirements and implement its policies for leases, including compliance with the ENERGY STAR building certification lease policies and procedures in applicable projects. GSA is encouraged to develop and implement mechanisms to improve landlord compliance with energy provisions of leases for Federal space.

Energy Metrics/Usage and Building Occupancy.—The Committee is supportive of GSA’s nascent efforts to research the complex relationship between occupancy and energy usage, and recognizes that the pandemic has disrupted technology testing efforts. The Committee encourages continuation of these efforts when appropriate, with the ultimate goal of incorporating the research into business practices, space optimization efforts, and general operational decision-making.

HVAC Building Standards.—The Committee notes that the Department of Energy is still in the process of developing rules around HVAC building standards. As GSA revises its building construction requirements (GSA PBS–P100), the Committee encourages GSA to evaluate and incorporate HVAC building standards

(including, but not limited to, the Indoor Air Quality Procedure in ASHRAE Standard 62.1) that are not included in the GSA PBS-P100 and which are expected to increase energy efficiency.

Uniform Minimum Federal Resiliency and Sustainability Standards.—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. GSA is directed to continue to promulgate criteria to manage extreme weather risks for public buildings and issue any additional guidance necessary for every public building constructed acquired, or altered by GSA to conform to such criteria.

Customer Experience.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of improving trust in the Federal Government by ensuring citizen interaction with government, expanding communication to ensure the public is aware of services the Federal Government provides, prioritizing customer experience within the Federal Government, and infusing customer experience considerations into agencies' day-to-day operations. GAO is encouraged to study the benefits of establishing a separate OMB Chief Customer Officer or an Office of the Federal Chief Customer Officer who can lead Federal efforts to improve trust in government.

Charging Infrastructure in Public Buildings.—Under GSA's Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment Infrastructure Management order, electric vehicle supply equipment purchased by GSA is made available for privately-owned vehicles. GSA is encouraged to exercise its authority granted under the Fixing America's Surface Transportation [FAST] Act (P. L. 114-94) to support the goals of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Public Law 117-58) by continuing to allow the use of electric vehicle charging infrastructure by government-owned and privately-owned vehicles in public buildings.

Acquisition Authorities.—GSA is directed to provide a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on all its existing acquisition authorities, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act.

Executive Order 14057.—GSA is encouraged to prioritize achieving immediate carbon reductions using existing energy infrastructure and factoring in cost alternatives in its efforts to decarbonize the mission critical and iconic Federal facilities and operations, in accordance with Executive Order 14057, including incorporating certified natural gas, renewable natural gas, hydrogen, geothermal, energy efficiency upgrades and appliances including combined heat and power, and carbon capture. In addition, GSA is encouraged to incorporate considerations of energy security, cybersecurity, reliability, and resiliency, in its decision-making processes related to E.O. 14057.

System for Award Management [SAM].—As GSA continues its SAM modernization efforts, GSA is expected to make anti-fraud measures a priority. No later than 90 days after enactment of this act, GSA is directed, in consultation with the Award Committee for e-Government, to submit a report documenting its progress to modernize SAM, including any the anti-fraud measures and screening processes, tools, and any additional enhancements being considered

to verify the identity of Federal Government contractors and grant recipients.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND—LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Limitation on availability of revenue:	
Limitation on availability, 2022	\$9,342,205,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2023	10,866,978,000
Committee recommendation	10,318,478,000

The Federal Buildings Fund [FBF] finances the activities of the Public Buildings Service, 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 by using 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.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Limitation on availability, 2022	\$299,476,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2023	408,023,000
Committee recommendation	946,423,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$946,423,000 for construction and acquisition projects.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

State	Description	Amount
DC	DHS Consolidation at St. Elizabeths	379,938,000
DC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Lease Purchase	21,000,000
DC	Southeast Federal Center Remediation	7,085,000
NCR	Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters consolidation	500,000,000
TN	Chattanooga U.S. Courthouse	38,400,000

Innovative Wood Products.—The Committee supports ongoing efforts by GSA to address procurement of low embodied energy and carbon materials in Federal procurement processes. GSA should evaluate the use of innovative wood products as a green building material and potential aid in carbon storage, which can deliver a cost-effective and sustainable path to reduce excessive hazardous fuels loads and foster long-term forest resilience by expanding markets for low-grade and low-value wood, providing economic diversity for forest communities and reducing wildfire risk in the process. GSA is encouraged to continue to partner with industry to

identify opportunities to expand utilization of these materials in Federal construction projects in the future.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2022	\$581,581,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2023	1,751,870,000
Committee recommendation	733,994,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Under this activity, GSA executes its responsibility for repairs and alterations of both Government-owned and -leased facilities under the control of GSA.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$733,994,000 for repairs and alterations.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

State	Description	Amount
Nationwide	National Conveying Systems	\$63,198,000
NCR	Fire Alarm Systems	81,125,000
CA	San Francisco Federal Building	15,687,000
NY	Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House	68,497,000
OK	William J. Holloway Jr. U.S. Courthouse and U.S. Post Office	3,093,000
VT	St. Albans Federal Building, U.S. Post Office and Custom House	17,978,000

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitation on availability, 2022	\$5,665,148,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2023	5,645,680,000
Committee recommendation	5,645,680,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The rental of space program funds the leasing of privately-owned buildings when federally-owned space is not available, including space occupied by federal agencies, including in U.S. Postal Service facilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$5,645,680,000 for rental of space, which is \$19,468,000 less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Improving Energy Efficiency in Leased Buildings Pilot.—The Committee recognizes the opportunity for savings to Federal agencies through energy and water efficiency improvements in leased space. Amounts made available for the Climate and Resilience and Energy and Water Conservation Special Emphasis Programs, are available to reduce energy and water consumption, and increase operational benefits of privately owned buildings where GSA has a leasehold interest. GSA is encouraged to: (1) evaluate the benefits of developing a pilot program entering into mutual aid agreements with private sector lessors of buildings where GSA has a leasehold interest; and (2) make available technical assistance to support lessors in making the building more energy efficient, support the in-

stallation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure and related work.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2022	\$2,796,000,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2023	2,992,381,000
Committee recommendation	2,992,381,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This activity provides for the operation of all Government-owned facilities under the jurisdiction of GSA and building services in GSA-leased space where the terms of the lease do not require the lessor to furnish such services. Services included in building operations are cleaning, protection, maintenance, payments for utilities and fuel, grounds maintenance, and elevator operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$2,992,381,000 for building operations, which is \$196,381,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Automated External Defibrillators [AEDs] 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 bulletin on Guidelines for Public Access Defibrillation Programs in Federal Facilities. GSA is directed, in coordination with HHS, as the lead agency with health policy expertise, to update the 2009 FMR bulletin to reflect advances in AED technologies. Furthermore, GSA shall work with HHS to examine whether AEDs should be required in federally owned buildings under the custody and control of GSA. GSA and HHS shall issue an updated FMR bulletin no later than 1 year after enactment of this act.

Modernizing Federal Buildings' Systems to Monitor Performance and Reduce Emissions.—The Public Buildings Service could support existing agency sustainability goals by developing and monitoring the sustainability profile of the Federal real estate portfolio in real-time. The Public Building Service could demonstrate the ability to provide this data through existing tools and consider entering into a pilot program with a provider or providers, for the ability to measure building sustainability performance and emissions production in real-time, trigger alerts, and inform building operation decisions to reduce building emissions. This approach would provide sustainability performance and emissions to a data repository, so that GSA can report reduction progress. No later than 180 days after enactment of this act and the conclusion of such a pilot, GSA should provide a report to the Committee that summarizes how building performance and emissions were monitored, applied, and mitigated.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

Appropriations, 2022	\$68,720,000
Budget estimate, 2023	70,354,000
Committee recommendation	70,354,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Government-wide Policy [OGP], working cooperatively with other agencies, provides the leadership needed to develop and evaluate policies associated with high-performance green buildings and real property, acquisition policy, personal property, travel and transportation management, vehicles and aircraft, committee and regulations management, and management of Federal spending data. OGP collaborates with partner agencies and other stakeholders to improve public access to policy information and support data, and improve transparency in Government.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$70,354,000 for the Office of Government-wide Policy, which is \$1,634,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Health Metrics.—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 incorporate practical metrics to its owned and managed portfolio to support health, wellness, and productivity of the Federal workforce and civilian visitors.

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. GSA is encouraged to build on its successful track record of using green building certification on construction projects by utilizing certification and recertification of existing buildings to ensure continued focus on excellence in performance operations. GSA is further encouraged to engage its staff and contractors through competitions and awards as appropriate.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$52,540,000
Budget estimate, 2023	54,478,000
Committee recommendation	54,478,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Operating Expenses supports a variety of operational activities which are not feasible or appropriate for a user fee arrangement. Major programs include the personal property utilization and donation activities of the Federal Acquisition Service; the real property utilization and disposal activities of the Public Buildings Service; and the Management and Administration activities, including support of Government-wide emergency response and recovery activities, and top-level agency-wide management, administration, and communications activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$54,478,000 for Operating Expenses, which is \$1,938,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Plum Island.—The Committee expresses support for the Department of Homeland Security [DHS] and the General Services Administration’s efforts to remediate and transfer ownership of Plum Island. DHS and GSA are encouraged to work expeditiously on the Plum Island Closure and Sale project and to consider a Federal conservation outcome for the island, should the Department of Interior or another Federal agency express an interest in acquiring the property through a Federal transfer for conservation and related activities.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Appropriations, 2022	\$9,580,000
Budget estimate, 2023	10,352,000
Committee recommendation	10,100,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Civilian Board of Contract Appeals is responsible for resolving contract disputes between government contractors and Federal agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,100,000 for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals, which is \$520,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$252,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2022	\$69,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	74,587,000
Committee recommendation	72,450,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides agency-wide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies within GSA, which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides internal audit and contract audit 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. 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. 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 an appropriation of \$72,450,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is \$3,450,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$2,137,000 less than the budget request.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriations, 2022	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	5,200,000
Committee recommendation	5,200,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation currently provides pensions, office staffs, 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, which is \$200,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$55,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	115,784,000
Committee recommendation	57,750,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Citizen Services Fund provides for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies [OCSIT]. OCSIT provides the means for citizens, businesses, other governments, and the media to obtain information and services easily from the Government via the Web, email, printed media, and telephone. OCSIT leads several interagency groups to share best practices and develop strategies for improving the way Government provides services to the American public.

The Federal Citizen Services [FCS] Fund is financed from annual appropriations to pay for the salaries and expenses of OCSIT staff and Citizens Services programs. Reimbursements from Federal agencies pay for the direct costs of information services OCSIT provides on their behalf. The FCS Fund also receives funding from user fees for publications ordered by the public, payments from private entities for services rendered, and gifts from the public. All income is available without regard to fiscal year limitations, but is subject to an annual aggregate expenditure limit as set forth in appropriation acts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$57,750,000 for the Federal Citizen Services Fund, which is \$2,750,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$58,034,000 less than the budget request.

Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act and OPEN Government Data Act.—GSA should continue to accommodate support functions and full-time hires, such as a Chief Data Officer, for activities related to the Administration’s requirements under title II of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Public Law 115–435).

Whole of Government Approach.—The Committee encourages GSA to explore whether establishing a whole of government approach establishing shared pipelines for developing, testing, and delivering software, collectively known as software factory for Federal civilian agencies would be beneficial to accelerate agencies to modernize applications across a secure platform that can run in a hybrid model both on-premises and across multiple government clouds. GSA is encouraged to consider the success of the Defense Department in implementing the Software Factory concept of operations. This integrated software development initiative is to work with industry partners that will educate, train and develop talent from within the Federal workforce in the areas of software engineering, platform operations, and design will produce a capability within Federal civilian agencies to build, develop, field, and operate software much like commercial technology companies. Advancing applications within the government requires organizations to develop software delivery in a more rapid approach. The Administrator should report to the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on the concept of a software factory for Federal civilian agencies.

Multi-Cloud Architecture.—GSA, in consultation with CISA and NIST, is directed to examine and report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on how multi-cloud architecture based upon open standards, open protocols or open source technologies can facilitate portability and interoperability across multiple cloud vendors as a foundation to be used to implement secure multi-cloud systems. GSA in consultation with NIST and CISA should 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, that will yield additional efficiencies as well as be effective in accelerating government’s multi-cloud adoption.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

Appropriation, 2022	
Budget estimates, 2023	\$300,000,000
Committee recommendation	

The Technology Modernization Fund [TMF] is designed to be a full cost recovery fund that finances the transition of Federal agencies from antiquated legacy IT systems to modern IT platforms. The Fund is administered by GSA in accordance with recommendations made by an inter-agency TMF Board established by the Modernizing Government Technology Act. The Fund was established to provide upfront funding for modernization investments, which agencies are required to repay over a period of up to 5 years.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee includes no funding for the Technology Modernization Fund [TMF], which the same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$300,000,000 less than the budget request. The Committee notes that the TMF received \$1,000,000,000 in the American Rescue Plan act of 2022 (Public Law 117–2).

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriation, 2022	\$4,000,000
Budget estimates, 2023	16,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,200,000

This account provides appropriations for the purposes of carrying out actions pursuant to the recommendations of the Public Buildings Reform Board focusing on civilian real property.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$4,200,000 for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund, which is \$200,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$11,800,000 less than the budget request.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	10,900,000
Committee recommendation	4,200,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund that finances GSA’s administrative services. These include, but are not limited to 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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$4,200,000 for the Working Capital Fund, which is \$200,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$6,700,000 less than the budget request.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2023	\$300,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	.....

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

While the Committee recognizes the importance of the procurement of zero-emission and electric passenger motor vehicles, and associated charging infrastructure, the Committee notes that Federal agencies have not prioritized this initiative in their respective budget requests, and due to budgetary constraints, the Committee has not provided funding for this purpose.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 520 authorizes GSA to use funds for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Section 521 authorizes GSA to transfer funds within the Federal buildings fund to meet program requirements.

Section 522 requires that the fiscal year 2024 budget request and courthouse projects meet certain standards.

Section 523 provides 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 requested rate.

Section 524 permits GSA to pay small claims less than \$250,000 made against the Government.

Section 525 provides that certain lease agreements must conform to an approved prospectus.

Section 526 requires a GSA spending plan for each E-Gov project funded through the Federal Citizen Services Fund.

Section 527 is a new provision prohibiting the use of any previously appropriated funds for a new FBI headquarters that does not comply with certain requirements.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023	
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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.

The Foundation Trust Fund was established with a one-time \$30,000,000 appropriation in 1976. The authorizing legislation directed that this endowment be invested solely in U.S. Treasury securities, the interest from which has funded the Foundation's operating budget. With the decline in interest rates, the annual yield from the trust fund has declined by nearly 80 percent since 2002.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation, which is \$500,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$3,000,000 more than the budget request.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$48,170,000
Budget estimate, 2023	53,484,000
Committee recommendation	50,461,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Merit Systems Protection Board [MSPB] was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. MSPB is an independent quasi-judicial agency manifested to protect Federal merit systems against partisan political and other prohibited personnel practices and to ensure adequate protection for employees against abuses by agency management.

MSPB assists Federal agencies in running a merit-based civil service system. This is accomplished on a case-by-case basis through hearing and deciding employee appeals and on a systemic basis by reviewing significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] and conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems. The intended results of MSPB's efforts are to assure that personnel actions taken against employees are processed within the law and that actions taken by OPM and other agencies support and enhance Federal merit principles.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,461,000 for the MSPB, which is \$2,291,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$3,023,000 less than the budget request. In addition, the recommendation includes not more than \$2,345,000 for adjudicating retirement appeals through an appropriation from the trust fund consistent with past practice.

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,800,000
Committee recommendation	1,800,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund supports the activities of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Founda-

tion. The Foundation awards scholarships, fellowships, and grants, and funds activities of the Udall Center.

The Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall 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 an appropriation of \$1,800,000 for the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Foundation, the same as both the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the budget request.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$3,296,000
Budget estimate, 2023	3,943,000
Committee recommendation	3,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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 parties 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 an appropriation of \$3,500,000 for the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund, which is \$204,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$443,000 less than the budget request.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The National Archives and Records Administration [NARA] is the National record keeper, managing the Government’s archives and records, and operating the Presidential libraries. NARA is an independent agency created by statute in 1934 and tasked with the unique mission to identify, access, protect, preserve, and make available for use the important documents and records of all three branches of the Federal Government. NARA administers the Information Security Oversight Office and is the publisher of the Federal Register. In addition, NARA is charged with additional respon-

sibilities including mediating Freedom of Information Act disputes and coordinating controlled unclassified information.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$338,310,000
Budget estimate, 2023	426,520,000
Committee recommendation	420,226,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides for basic operations dealing with management of the Federal Government’s archives and records, operation of Presidential libraries, review for declassification of classified security information, and other duties.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$420,226,000 for operating expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration for fiscal year 2023, which is \$31,916,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$6,294,000 less than the request. NARA facilitates its mission of public access to Federal records through both physical and digital means. This past year, NARA had over 40 million visitors access their digital platforms, representing more than a 20x exposure to NARA’s digital records versus their physical, on-site records. By fiscal year 2026, NARA plans to have digitized and made available online over 500 million pages of records. By 2024 NARA will no longer accept transfers of Federal records in analog formats and will accept records only in digital format with the appropriate metadata. This will drive exponential growth of NARA’s digital holdings over the next 5 years and beyond. Therefore, the Committee urges NARA to prioritize resources for building an enterprise-wide platform to support data analytics initiative.

The Committee’s recommendation supports initiatives to strengthen NARA’s record management leadership role; address archival storage needs; continue to develop, build, and expand the IT infrastructure to conduct the business of the National Declassification Center established in Executive Order 13526; operate and maintain the Electronic Records Archive; and improve research room holdings protection.

Alaskan Records.—The Committee is pleased that NARA has worked to keep its commitment to digitize the Territorial and Federal records generated in Alaska that are currently stored at the Sand Point facility in Washington since they were moved from Anchorage to Seattle in 2014, and its commitment to post such records online on an easy-to-find, navigable, and searchable platform. The Committee is also pleased by NARA’s commitment to consult with Alaska Native Tribes and Tribal organizations, Alaska historical societies, the State of Alaska, university libraries and archives, and other stakeholders in order to update its understanding of which records have been identified as priorities for access and the most effective methods of maintaining meaningful access to those records. While the public health emergency interfered with NARA’s ability to continue digitization of the Alaskan records and to complete the stakeholder consultations, the Committee expects NARA to move forward expeditiously on both commitments and

complete the consultations via in-person or virtual communications within 90 days of enactment, and to report, within 120 days, to the Committee detailing with whom consultations have occurred and the result of those consultations, and on its timeline for completing the digitization within 2 years.

In issuing this directive, the Committee takes note that NARA has stated in its fiscal year 2023 budget request, “simply posting records on a public website does not make them easy to discover or use for research. Many records are inadequately described and responsive records are often buried in pages of online search results. Researchers need to be able to quickly identify records that contain relevant information.” The Committee agrees, and expects that all Alaska records at Sand Point records are not only digitized, but that the digitized records are fully described, and absent a privacy or similar concern, posted on-line in an easily accessible and searchable format, both in the NARA Catalog and on the Alaska Digitization Project website, including those previously digitized by Family Search.

National Personnel Records Center.—The Committee recognizes the importance of NPRC being properly resourced and capable of meeting veteran military service records requests in a timely manner. The Committee has already provided NARA with \$50,000,000 to the Federal Record Centers Program to respond to the pandemic and to aid in the effort to address the backlog of military personnel records requests such as hiring additional staff and investing in technology to support remote work. The Committee expects NARA to prioritize efforts necessary to better serve American veterans and directs NARA to provide quarterly reports on the status of the backlog, estimates of when it will be cleared, and planned and year-to-date expenditures to address the backlog.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2022	\$4,968,000
Budget estimate, 2023	5,980,000
Committee recommendation	5,216,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The mission of the Office of Inspector General is to ensure that NARA safeguards and preserves the records of our Government while providing the American people with access to the essential documentation of their rights and the actions of their Government. The OIG accomplishes this by combating fraud, waste, and abuse through high-quality objective audits and investigations covering all aspects of agency operations at facilities nationwide. The OIG also serves as an independent, internal advocate for the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of NARA and its operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,216,000 for the OIG, which is \$248,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$764,000 less than the request. The Committee supports a distinct account for the OIG in order to clearly identify the resources necessary to staff and operate the expanding mission-critical oversight

and accountability functions performed by the OIG to ensure responsible NARA stewardship over public records.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$71,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	7,500,000
Committee recommendation	22,224,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of Archives facilities and Presidential libraries nationwide, and provides adequate storage for holdings. Funding made available will better enable NARA to maintain its facilities in proper condition for public visitors, researchers, and NARA employees, and also maintain the structural integrity of the buildings.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$22,224,000 for the repairs and restoration account which is \$48,776,000 less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$14,724,000 more than the budget request.

Funds are included for repairs and restoration at Presidential Libraries, including no less than \$7,250,000 for modernization of the Carter Presidential Library, in Atlanta, Georgia and \$6,000,000 for the Ulysses S. Grant Library in Starkville, Mississippi.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION
GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2022	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	9,500,000
Committee recommendation	8,350,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission [NHPRC] program provides for grants to preserve and publish records that document American history.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,350,000 for NHPRC grants in fiscal year 2023, which is \$1,350,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$1,150,000 less than the budget request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS
ADMINISTRATION

Section 531 is a provision providing funds for initiatives related to the preserving and publishing of historical records, including the construction of exhibits, to be awarded as follows:

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	AFRO-American Newspapers' Digitization Preparation Fellowship.	Afro Charities, Inc.	257,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
NH	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Albuquerque Museum Collection Online Catalogue	Albuquerque Museum	175,000	Heinrich
NJ	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Archival Preservation and Digitization	Robbinsville Township	200,000	Booker
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Archive of Alaska Leaders	Alaska Community Foundation	6,000,000	Murkowski
NJ	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Borough of Fairview Municipal Documents Archival Project.	Borough of Fairview	300,000	Booker, Menendez
AZ	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Cocoonino County Digital Transformation Initiative	Cocoonino County	1,000,000	Sinema
CT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Connecticut Historical Society Records Digitization and Public Engagement Initiative.	Connecticut Historical Society	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digital Records Electronic Access Management System (DREAMS) Project.	Cayuga County	2,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization of Mississippi's Archives	University of Mississippi	4,500,000	Hyde-Smith
NJ	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization of the Newark Evening News	Newark Public Library	183,000	Booker
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Expanding Access to the History of Civil Rights	The National Center for Civil and Human Rights	1,434,000	Ossoff
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Exploring cultural linkages between Black Marylanders and Civil Rights Movements Abroad.	Sister States of Maryland, Inc.	1,000,000	Cardin,
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	History of Medicine in Mississippi Archive Project	University of Mississippi Medical Center	1,091,000	Van Hollen
NH	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Native Oral Histories Archiving Project	University of New Mexico	500,000	Hyde-Smith
NH	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	New Mexico Genealogy Archiving Project	National Hispanic Cultural Center	500,000	Heinrich
VT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Preserving Vermont's Maritime History through Digital Records.	Lake Champlain Maritime Museum	425,000	Leahy
MO	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Processing Congressional Papers Project	The State Historical Society of Missouri	500,000	Blunt
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Reclaiming the Forgotten Legacy of the African American Civilian Conservation Corps in South Georgia.	Okfenokee Swamp Park, Inc.	496,000	Warmock
NH	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Records and Artifacts Archiving at Northern New Mexico College.	Northern New Mexico College	150,000	Heinrich
VT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Rokeby Museum: The Underground Railroad in Vermont Exhibition.	Rokeby Museum	55,000	Sanders
RI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Stages of Freedom—for archival, design and technology improvements.	Stages of Freedom	165,000	Reed
VT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	The Vermont History Center: A Research Center for Preserving & Sharing Vermont's Treasures.	Vermont Historical Society	210,000	Sanders
RI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Tomaquag Archival Preservation Activities	Tomaquag Indian Memorial Museum	300,000	Whitehouse

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,545,000
Budget estimate, 2023	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Community Development Revolving Loan Fund [CDRLF] was established in 1979 to assist officially designated low-income credit unions in providing basic financial services to low-income communities. 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 an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the CDRLF in fiscal year 2023, which is \$1,455,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$1,000,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$19,158,000
Budget estimate, 2023	22,400,000
Committee recommendation	20,116,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Government Ethics [OGE], a separate agency within the executive branch, was established by the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-521). The OGE is charged by law to provide overall direction of executive branch policies designed to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure high ethical standards for executive branch employers. The OGE carries out these responsibilities by promulgating and maintaining enforceable standards of ethical conduct for nearly 2.7 million civilian employees in more than 130 executive branch agencies and the White House; overseeing a financial disclosure system that reaches 26,000 public and over 380,000 confidential financial disclosure report filers; ensuring that executive branch ethics programs are in compliance with applicable ethics laws and regulations; providing direct education and training products to more than 4,500 ethics officials executive branch-wide; conducting outreach to the general public, the private sector, and civil society; and providing technical assistance to, State, local, and foreign governments, and international organizations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,116,000 for salaries and expenses of the OGE in fiscal year 2023, which is \$958,000 more than fiscal year 2022 and \$2,284,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$164,934,000
Budget estimate, 2023	225,262,000
Committee recommendation	173,181,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Personnel Management [OPM] was established by Public Law 95–454, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, enacted in 1978. OPM is responsible for management of Federal human resources policy and oversight of the merit civil service system. Although individual agencies are largely responsible for personnel operations, OPM provides a Government-wide framework for human resources policy, advises and assists agencies (often on a reimbursable basis) with workforce planning and personnel matters, and ensures that agency operations are consistent with requirements of law on issues such as veterans’ preference and merit system compliance. OPM oversees examination of applicants for employment in the competitive service; issues regulations and policies on recruitment, hiring, classification and pay, training, and other aspects of personnel management. OPM is also responsible for administering the retirement, health benefits, and life insurance programs affecting most Federal employees, retired Federal employees, and their families and survivors.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a general fund appropriation of \$173,181,000 for the salaries and expenses of OPM. The recommendation is \$8,247,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$52,081,000 less than the budget request.

IT Modernization.—The Committee expects IT Modernization to be a high priority and expects continual progress. The Committee continues a prior directive for OPM to provide quarterly briefings to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on its IT progress.

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.

Retirement Processing.—The Committee expects to continue to receive monthly reports on the pace of retirement processing.

Restructuring and Reorganization.—The Committee is deeply concerned about the violation found by GAO that OPM violated section 608 when it failed to consult with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations before undertaking significant restructuring and reorganization during fiscal year 2020, and also reprogramming amounts for that purpose, without obtaining prior approval from the Committees. While this occurred under the previous Administration, the Committee takes the opportunity to remind the current Administration and OPM of the requirements of section 608 and strongly urges OPM to institute mechanisms for compliance so that such actions do not occur in the future.

Federal Government Hiring Process.—There is concern about the length of time it takes the Federal Government to hire qualified employees and the difficulty talented individuals have in applying for and securing Federal employment. In the fiscal year 2022 enacted Consolidated Appropriations bill, the Committee directed OMB and OPM jointly to brief the Committees no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on how they intend to address this issue. The 90 days have elapsed, but the Committee has not received the requested briefing. Lengthy and inefficient hiring processes make it hard for Federal agencies to attract top talent or address mission-critical skills gaps, which impacts the government's ability to effectively serve the public. In its congressionally-mandated report, *Elevating Human Capital: Reframing the U.S. Office of Personnel Management's Leadership Imperative*, a panel of the National Academy of Public Administration found that “[f]ederal human capital management and supporting systems are complex, disparate, and difficult to navigate.” It is problematic that a number of agencies find it easier to request hiring and personnel flexibilities through legislation rather than through existing authorities, which contributes to the proliferation of agency-specific and position-specific hiring changes that make the system even more complicated and challenging to manage.

OMB and OPM are expected to take the lead in ensuring that the Federal Government can recruit and hire the best and the brightest. OMB and OPM are also encouraged to actively assist agencies in implementing robust and highly qualified talent teams to ensure each agency has dedicated resources and support for improving their hiring system and to work proactively with agencies seeking specific hiring authorities to address pressing government priorities.

Wildland Firefighter Classification and Pay.—OPM is directed to analyze how pay for wildland and other firefighters employed by the Federal Government might be modified or reformed to address concerns about pay-related matters, such as classification and work hours, and report to the Committee on its findings no later than 90 days after enactment of this act. OPM should use this information to assess the need for special rates of pay under section 5305 of title 5, United States Code, for Federal wildland firefighters, including estimates of the cost of providing any proposed special rates and include that information in its reporting.

Enhancing the Federal Government’s Strategic Workforce Planning and Talent Acquisition.—OPM is encouraged to expand efforts to provide informational sessions for Federal personnel responsible for hiring, retention, and employee development programs on how to more effectively utilize existing hiring authorities, compensation flexibilities, employee development programs, and other resources for Federal cyber workforce development.

Exploring Tools for Prescription Drug Price Transparency in the FEHB Program.—The Committee notes the rising costs of prescription drugs and its impact on out of pocket costs for covered members as well as total annual pharmacy costs for the Federal Employees Health Benefits [FEHB] Program. OPM is directed to explore and evaluate the benefits and potential overall cost savings resulting from FEHB Carriers’ implementation of Internet-based self-service tools that deliver transparency and clinical decision support on prescription drug costs to its members. OPM is directed to report to the Committee 1 year after enactment of this act, contingent on the availability of funding for this study.

FBI Police.—The Committee recognizes the difficulty of designating the members of the FBI police and other General Schedule police officers as law enforcement officers for retirement purposes and the need to review pay levels for police officers in the General Schedule. OPM is directed to work with FBI and other agencies that employ General Schedule police officers in conducting a study and report to the Committee no later than 1 year after enactment of this Act regarding: (1) the issues that would need to be addressed by Congress if it decided to cover police officers under the law enforcement officer retirement provisions; and (2) the need for higher pay levels for General Schedule police officers.

LIMITATION

(TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2022	\$174,714,000
Budget estimate, 2023	190,316,000
Committee recommendation	183,450,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

These funds will be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management to cover administrative expenses for the retirement and insurance programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$183,450,000 for administrative expenses, which is \$8,736,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$6,866,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$5,150,000
Budget estimate, 2023	5,556,000
Committee recommendation	5,408,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Inspector General is charged with establishing policies for conducting and coordinating efforts which promote economy, efficiency, and integrity in the Office of Personnel Management’s activities which prevent and detect fraud, waste, and mismanagement in the agency’s programs. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters regarding the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal agency 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, healthcare providers, and insurance subscribers. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations. Administrative sanctions debar from participation in the health insurance program those healthcare providers whose conduct may pose a threat to the financial integrity of the program itself or to the well-being of insurance program enrollees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,408,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General. The recommendation is \$258,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$149,000 less than the budget request.

(LIMITATION ON TRANSFER FROM TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2022	\$28,083,000
Budget estimate, 2023	35,163,000
Committee recommendation	29,487,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation on transfers from the trust funds in support of the OIG activities totaling \$29,487,000. The recommendation is \$1,404,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$5,676,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$30,385,000
Budget estimate, 2023	31,990,000
Committee recommendation	31,904,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Office of Special Counsel [OSC] provides a safe channel for Federal employees to report waste, fraud, abuse, and threats to public health and safety.

The OSC was first established on January 1, 1979. From 1979 until 1989, it operated as an autonomous investigative and prosecutorial arm of the Merit Systems Protection Board. In 1989, Congress enacted the Whistleblower Protection Act (Public Law 101-12), which made OSC an independent agency within the executive branch. In 1994, the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (Public Law 103-353) became law. It defined employment-related rights of persons in connection with military service, prohibited discrimination against them because of that service, and gave OSC new authority to pursue remedies for violations by Federal agencies.

Enactment of the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act (Public Law 112-199) in November 2012 significantly expanded the jurisdiction of the OSC and the types of cases the OSC is required by law to investigate.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$31,904,000 for OSC, which is \$1,519,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$86,000 less than the budget request.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$17,510,000
Budget estimate, 2023	20,300,000
Committee recommendation	

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Postal Regulatory Commission [PRC] is an independent agency that has exercised regulatory oversight over the United States Postal Service since its creation by the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970. For over 3 decades, that oversight consisted primarily of conducting public, on-the-record hearings concerning proposed rates, mail classification, and major service changes, and recommended decisions for action to the Postal Service Board of Governors. The mission of the PRC is to ensure transparency and accountability of the United States Postal Service and foster a vital and efficient universal mail system.

The Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-108) removed the PRC's budget from the appropriations process.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$9,800,000
Budget estimate, 2023	10,700,000
Committee recommendation	10,633,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board [PCLOB] is an independent agency within the executive branch established by the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53). The Board is the successor to the Board created within the Executive Office of the President under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458) as recommended in the July 22, 2004 report of the National Commission on Terrorist Acts Upon the United States (the 9/11 Commission).

The Board’s purpose is to review and analyze actions the executive branch takes to protect the Nation from terrorism, ensuring the need for such actions is balanced with the need to protect privacy and civil liberties; and to 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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,633,000 for the PCLOB, which is \$833,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$67,000 less than the budget request.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$3,605,000
Budget estimate, 2023	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,785,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Public Buildings Reform 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 \$3,785,000 for the Public Buildings Reform Board, which is \$180,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$215,000 less than the budget request.

As provided in the Fiscal Year 2022 Financial Services and General Government Joint Explanatory Statement, the Committee takes note of a decision issued by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington that the Public Buildings Reform Board failed to follow the requirements of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–287) with regard to the proposed sale of the Federal Archives and Records Center at NARA’s Sand Point facility near Seattle. The Committee continues to work with the General Services Administration and NARA to develop a plan for relocating the records within the Seattle area in the future. Therefore, the PBRB is directed to refrain from moving forward with a sale of the Sand Point facility until all of its records

are digitized and available online or relocated to another facility in the Seattle area.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,999,663,000
Budget estimate, 2023	2,206,405,000
Committee recommendation	2,209,770,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] is an independent agency responsible for administering many of the Nation's laws regulating the areas of securities and finance.

The mission of the SEC is to administer and enforce Federal securities laws in order to protect investors, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets, and promote capital formation. This includes ensuring full disclosure of appropriate financial information, regulating the Nation's securities markets, and preventing and policing fraud and malpractice in the securities and financial markets.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total budget (obligational) authority of \$2,209,770,000 for the salaries and expenses of the SEC, to be fully derived from fee collections. This recommendation is \$210,107,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$3,365,000 more than the budget request. Of this amount, the Committee allocates \$2,149,000,000 to operating expenses, \$57,405,000 to potential move, replication, and related costs for the Commission's District of Columbia headquarters facility, and \$3,365,000 to move, replication, and related costs for the Commission's San Francisco Regional Office facility. The Committee expects the Commission to work closely with GSA to keep the Committee informed of progress on the replacement lease.

Fee Offset Nature of Account.—Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, transaction fees receipts are treated as offsetting collections equal to the amount of the appropriation.

Reserve Fund Notifications.—The Committee appreciates the SEC's adherence to its obligation to notify Congress of the date, amount, and purpose of any obligation from the Fund within 10 days of such obligation. The Committee directs the SEC, in its written notifications to Congress required by 15 U.S.C. 78d(i)(3) regarding amounts obligated from the SEC Reserve Fund, to specify: (1) the balance in the fund remaining available after the obligation is deducted; (2) the estimated total cost of the project for which amounts are being deducted; (3) the total amount for all projects that have withdrawn funding from the Reserve Fund since fiscal year 2012; and (4) the estimated amount, per project, that will be required to complete all ongoing projects which use funding derived from the Reserve Fund.

Spending Plan.—The Committee directs the SEC to submit, within 30 days of enactment, a detailed spending plan for the allocation of appropriated funds displayed by discrete program, project, and activity, including staffing projections, specifying both FTEs

and contractors, and planned investments in information technology. The Committee also directs the SEC to submit, within 30 days of enactment, a detailed spending plan for the allocation of expenditures from the Reserve Fund.

Mandatory Arbitration Clauses.—The Committee is concerned about proposals that would remove shareholder rights, and make companies less accountable to investors. The Committee appreciates the Commission’s longstanding position that mandatory arbitration clauses violate the anti-waiver provisions of securities laws. By denying investors their right to sue in the courts, mandatory arbitration would remove a critical remedy for harmed investors and significantly reduce the accountability of wrongdoers who break the law. Therefore, the Committee directs the Commission to maintain the Commission’s longstanding position that mandatory arbitration clauses violate the antiwaiver provisions of the securities laws.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies.—Special Purpose Acquisition Companies [SPACs] raise investor funds through an initial public offering with the goal of acquiring and merging with a private company within a two-year window. SPACs are becoming more popular but the risks that come with these companies are not always clear to everyday investors. The Committee encourages the SEC to use their authority to provide retail-friendly disclosures for SPACs.

Holding Foreign Companies Accountable [HFCA] Act.—The HFCA Act requires certain issuers of securities to establish that they are not owned or controlled by a foreign government. The Committee directs the SEC to provide a briefing no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on implementation of the HFCA Act.

Investor Advisory Committee.—The Committee recognizes the SEC has the challenging responsibility of maintaining the integrity of our capital markets, fostering capital formation, and ensuring that America’s investors are protected. Investors are a critical pillar of our capital markets, especially retail investors who often invest for the long-term with a view towards financing a child’s education, purchasing a home, or preparing for retirement. Congress created the Investor Advocate and the Investor Advisory Committee to provide the Commission with a direct and representative investor perspective. The Commission should make every effort to hear from all investors, especially retail investors, and the Investor Advisory Committee should be selected in a fair manner with a robust process to ensure this broad perspective. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Chairman of the Commission to establish a transparent process for selecting members of the Investor Advisory Committee, such as a staff-led process for identifying candidates that (1) incorporates the perspectives of each member of the Commission, (2) ensures that a wide array of market and investor perspectives are represented and (3) reflects the Commission’s commitment to expanding diversity, inclusion, and opportunity for all Americans in our capital markets.

Data Security and the Consolidated Audit Trail.—The Committee strongly supports the SEC’s efforts to strengthen and protect its information technology systems. The SEC continues to collect an increasing amount of market-sensitive data and customer informa-

tion-including through the Consolidated Audit Trail [CAT]. As a repository for sensitive market data, the security of the CAT system and the data included within it is paramount. The Committee also strongly urges the Commission, in their oversight of FINRA, to ensure the CAT has adequate breach notification policies in place so affected participants are promptly notified of critical security events.

Conflict Minerals.—The Committee notes that Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111–203) relating to conflict minerals and requiring supply chain due diligence has improved the confidence of investors in companies using minerals from the Democratic Republic of Congo and the surrounding region. The Committee recognizes that a U.S. court of appeals invalidated parts of the rule relating to labeling and reporting requirements, but also notes that the law and the SEC rule otherwise broadly remain in place.

Corporate Reporting.—The Committee appreciates the SEC’s continuing efforts to encourage capital formation and ensure that the U.S. remains globally competitive all while protecting investors. The Committee particularly appreciates how the SEC has examined various ways to reduce the burdens of publicly traded companies, including examining the frequency of periodic reporting. The Committee encourages the SEC to continue its efforts in this area in order for issuers and investors to operate in the most efficient and effective way.

Registered Securities Exchanges.—The Committee notes the SEC is statutorily obligated to ensure that rules adopted by registered securities exchanges comply with the terms of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Committee is concerned that the SEC’s current review process of proposed rule changes may allow registered securities exchanges to circumvent regulatory controls. The Committee encourages the SEC to consider revising its review process to ensure compliance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Stakeholder Input on Rulemaking.—The Committee understands the importance of public input as the SEC considers new rulemaking. The Committee supports the public’s longstanding role in the rulemaking process in order to shape and inform policy prior to a final rulemaking, and believes it is imperative for agencies to provide adequate time for meaningful stakeholder input. The SEC is also encouraged to continue to incorporate cost-benefit economic analysis into the rulemaking process. The Committee believes that the SEC should work closely with the Office of the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation and the Office of the Investor Advocate during the rulemaking process in order to incorporate their input, particularly pertaining to the impact of proposals on women and minority-owned businesses and investors which could be disproportionately affected. No later than 120 days after enactment, the SEC shall provide a report to the Committee detailing its outreach to small businesses and investors, particularly women and minority-owned small businesses, and how the SEC can incorporate this outreach into each rulemaking.

International Financial Reporting.—The Committee notes that investors have expressed the need for more material information about the international financial operations of public companies in

order to assess risk and inform investment decisions, and encourages the SEC to consider promulgating requirements for public companies to disclose basic financial information on a country-by-country basis.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$29,200,000
Budget estimate, 2023	29,700,000
Committee recommendation	31,682,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Selective Service System is an independent Federal agency, operating with permanent authorization under the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 451 et seq.). The agency is not part of the Department of Defense, but its basic mission 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. However, the Selective Service System remains the primary vehicle by which personnel will be brought into the military if Congress and the President should authorize a return to the draft.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$31,682,000 for the Selective Service System, which is \$2,482,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$1,982,000 more than the budget request.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$278,378,000
Budget estimate, 2023	346,257,000
Committee recommendation	308,297,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides for the overall operating expenses of the Small Business Administration [SBA], including compensation and benefits for staff located at headquarters, regional, and district offices, rent and other agency-wide costs, and operating costs for program offices, including the Office of Capital Access, Office of Credit Risk Management, Office of Entrepreneurial Development, Office of Investments and Innovation, Office of Government Contracting and Business Development, Office of International Trade, Office of Management and Administration, and for other program and supporting offices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$308,297,000 for salaries and expenses of the SBA, which is \$29,919,000 more than the

fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$37,960,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee recommends at least \$12,000,000 for the SBA's Office of Credit Risk Management [OCRM] for lender oversight and risk-based reviews. Funding for the Office of General Counsel has been provided separately from this total. In support of its mission to analyze and manage the risk of the SBA's loan portfolio, OCRM performs performance analytics to identify and understand lender performance trends and assess the quality of the overall loan portfolio. The Committee finds that OCRM must play a key role in eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse in the SBA lending programs and protecting taxpayer losses on loans by ensuring lenders comply with procedures that mitigate the risk of loss under the SBA's loan programs.

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.

Small Business Investment Company Concentration.—The Committee is concerned about the geographic concentration of Small Business Investment Companies [SBICs]. Seventy-two percent of all SBICs are located in 10 States, and 17 States do not have a single SBIC. Regardless of the geographic spread of investments being made in small businesses by SBICs, there is great economic value for firms receiving SBIC financing to have increased proximity to their investors, as well as economic value for regions that contain SBICs. Public Law 115–333 gives priority to SBIC applicants from under-licensed and under-financed States, allows exemptions from full capital requirements for applicants in under-licensed States, and directs the Administrator to include additional information on small business investment activities in the SBA's annual report to Congress. The Committee supports the inclusion of additional reporting requirements on small business investment activities and further encourages the SBA to conduct Investment Committee interviews on-site or as close to the applicant's physical location as possible.

SBIC Collaboration.—The SBA is directed to continue its collaborative effort with the SEC to ensure effective oversight of SBICs and the protection of SBIC investors.

2017 Hurricane Recommendations.—In March 2022, the Government Accountability Office [GAO] released a report entitled, "Disaster Loan Processing Was Timelier, but Planning Improvements and Pilot Program Evaluation Needed." This report examined the agency's planning for and response to the 2017 hurricanes (Harvey, Irma, and Maria), disaster loan application and review process, and the implementation of the Express Bridge Loan Pilot Program. The Committee is pleased that SBA has implemented two recommendations for Executive Action made by GAO in this report and looks

forward to monitoring the implementation of the remaining recommendations.

Disaster Loan Assistance Portal.—The Committee is aware of issues raised by SBA resource partners and disaster survivors related to difficulties navigating the current Disaster Loan Assistance Portal and encourages SBA to migrate the Disaster Loan Assistance Portal to the cloud to improve the user experience by making it more user-friendly, accessible, and intuitive.

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 all SBA loan programs that for-profit child care providers may utilize. A qualified nonprofit provider must be in compliance with State licensing requirements, operate as a 501(c)3 organization, primarily engage in providing child care for children from birth through school age including preschool or prekindergarten or care for school-age children outside of school hours or schedule, and comply with background checks for each employee and regular volunteer.

Information Technology Modernization.—The Committee recognizes the importance of IT systems modernization and performance to fulfilling SBA's mission. The Committee notes SBA's authority to utilize a working capital fund to help SBA implement IT modernization projects that comply with the intent of Congress in the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Act to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse in Federal IT enterprise programs.

District Office Staffing Levels.—The Committee recognizes that adequate staffing at district offices is essential to SBA's mission. District offices offer a critical line of communication and source of advice for small businesses, especially during the pandemic, when so many businesses and entrepreneurs relied on SBA services. The Committee directs SBA to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the staffing and budget level for each district office.

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.

Native Hawaiian Organizations.—The Committee is concerned that Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) are not treated as

8(a) eligible entities by all Federal agencies, and expects the SBA to work closely with Congress to provide equal opportunities to NHOs.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2022	\$290,150,000
Budget estimate, 2023	318,000,000
Committee recommendation	311,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs support non-credit business assistance to entrepreneurs. The appropriation includes funding for a vast network of resource partners located throughout the Nation, including Small Business Development Centers, Women's Business Centers, SCORE (previously Service Corps of Retired Executives) chapters, and Veterans Business Outreach Centers. This resource network and several other SBA programs provide training, counseling, and technical assistance to entrepreneurs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$311,000,000 for the SBA Entrepreneurial Development Programs, which is \$20,850,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$7,000,000 less than the budget request. This amount is in addition to other funding provided in coronavirus relief packages in 2022. The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
7(j) Technical Assistance	4,000
Cybersecurity for Small Businesses	3,000
Entrepreneurship Education	3,000
Federal and State Technology Partnership	10,000
Growth Accelerators	10,000
HUBZone Program	3,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	41,000
National Women's Business Council	1,500
Native American Outreach	3,000
PRIME Technical Assistance	7,500
Regional Innovation Clusters	9,000
SCORE	15,000
Small Business Development Centers [SBDCs]	138,000
State Trade Expansion Promotion [STEP]	20,000
Veterans Outreach	17,000
Women's Business Centers [WBCs]	26,000
Total, Entrepreneurial Development Programs	311,000

The Committee directs that the amounts provided for SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs, as specified in the table above, shall be administered in the same manner as previous years and shall not be reduced, reallocated, or reprogrammed to provide additional funds for other programs, initiatives, or activities without advance approval from the Committee.

The Committee is concerned by the OIG's findings of systemic issues with SBA's financial and performance oversight across its multiple grant programs (Report Number 19-02). The Committee urges the SBA to conduct comprehensive credit risk management through its loan and lender monitoring system and focused reviews of SBA lending partners to identify both performance and compliance risk behaviors. The Committee stresses the importance of improving its oversight and controls of grants for entrepreneurial development and directs the SBA to provide a report within 30 days of enactment on the implementation of a new grants management system and the timeline for completion.

Small Business Development Centers.—The Committee recommends \$138,000,000 for the Small Business Development Center [SBDC] Program for fiscal year 2023. SBDCs play an integral role in the SBA resource partner network that supports 1.2 million small business owners and aspiring entrepreneurs each year. Through more than 900 service centers, SBDCs provide management and technical assistance in key areas to small business clients throughout the Nation. The SBDC program is the largest grant program in the SBA's portfolio.

The Committee directs that, subject to the availability of funds, the Administrator of the SBA shall, to the extent practicable, ensure that a small business development center is appropriately reimbursed within the same fiscal year in which the expenses are submitted for reimbursement for any and all legitimate expenses incurred in carrying out activities under section 21(a)(1) et seq. of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648(a)(1) et seq.).

Additionally, the Committee directs SBA to modify its existing budgeting process to allow SBDC program grantees to submit budget proposals that are in line with the enacted level for discretionary appropriations for the SBDC program in the previous fiscal year rather than solely considering the proposed budget request level, which in previous years has not been reflected of the level ultimately enacted by Congress.

The Committee recognizes that the needs of minimally funded States may differ depending on the number of small businesses it has in operation and encourages SBA to engage with SBDC Network partners to evaluate the funding allocation model in order to provide adequate resources to meet the demand of each State.

SCORE.—The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the SCORE Program (formerly known as the Service Corps of Retired Executives). The Committee is encouraged by improvements the SCORE program has made to address issues identified in the SBA Inspector General's audit of SCORE's fiscal year 2017 award and supports the program's efforts to improve operational accountability and service.

Cybersecurity for Small Businesses.—The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for a Cybersecurity Assistance Pilot Program that will competitively award up to three grants to States to provide new small businesses with access to cybersecurity tools during their formative and most vulnerable years.

Women's Business Centers.—The Committee recommends \$26,000,000 for Women's Business Centers [WBCs]. The WBC program funds more than 100 nonprofit organizations that provide

quality advising and training services to women entrepreneurs in socially or economically disadvantaged communities in an effort to help women start their own businesses. Participating organizations must match the Federal funding with one non-Federal dollar for every two Federal dollars during the first 2 years and on a one-to-one basis thereafter. The Committee recommends that the SBA refine and share its quarterly dashboard of performance goals with all WBCs for transparency and coordinate services with other business assistance programs to avoid duplication.

Veterans Outreach Programs.—The Committee supports funding for veterans programs and provides \$17,000,000 for veterans outreach, which includes funding for Veterans Business Outreach Centers, Boots to Business, Veteran-Women Igniting the Spirit of Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Bootcamp for Veterans with Disabilities, and Boots to Business Reboot.

Growth Accelerators.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for growth accelerators—organizations that help entrepreneurs start and scale their business. The Committee recognizes the success of Growth Accelerators in spreading the growth of start-ups in areas of the country where funding from private capital is scarce. Within amounts provided for growth accelerators, the SBA shall prioritize funding to applications from rural areas that have not previously received an award.

Regional Innovation Clusters Eligibility.—The Committee remains concerned about the changes to the fiscal year 2020 request for proposal [RFP] for Regional Innovation Clusters Services that excludes nonprofit organizations, including regional economic development organizations and institutions of higher education, from program eligibility. The Committee strongly encourages SBA to reevaluate the eligibility criteria established in the fiscal year 2019 RFP for Regional Innovation Clusters and directs SBA to brief the Committee on the eligibility criteria for the fiscal year 2022 RFP no less than 30 days prior to its publication.

Federal and State Technology Partnership Program.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the Federal and State Technology [FAST] Partnership Program in fiscal year 2023. The Committee supports the FAST 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. The Committee directs SBA to consider prioritizing awards to States that receive below the National median average of SBIRs/STTRs. The Committee recognizes that 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, \$1,000,000 shall be for FAST awards to SBTDCs fully accredited for technology designation as of December 31, 2022.

Native American Outreach.—The SBA's Office of Native American Affairs works to ensure that American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians seeking to create, develop, and expand

small businesses have full access to SBA’s entrepreneurial development, lending, and procurement programs. The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for SBA’s Native American Outreach program. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and above the budget request. The Committee directs the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Native American Affairs [ONAA] to continue to manage Native American Outreach activities, including coordinating disbursement of funds under the new Community Navigator Program to Indian Country, and assisting Native businesses that received Paycheck Protection loans. The Assistant Administrator is responsible for organizing multi-agency workshops and Native supplier initiative events around the country, and facilitating Native contractors’ participation in SBA’s 8(a) Business Development Program, HUB Zone, Women’s Business Centers, Veteran and Service-Disabled Veteran-owned Small Business programs, and other small business contracting programs.

HUBZone.—The Historically Underutilized Business Zones [HUBZone] program helps small businesses in urban and rural communities gain preferential access to Federal procurement opportunities. The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for the HUBZone program. The Committee is concerned by the SBA Inspector General’s findings that the SBA Program Office’s oversight did not ensure that it certified only eligible firms into the HUBZone program due to weakness in the certification process. The Committee encourages the SBA to update and implement HUBZone guidance, as well as implement a plan to mitigate information technology issues affecting the HUBZone certification process.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2022	\$22,671,000
Budget estimate, 2023	32,020,000
Committee recommendation	23,805,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The SBA Office of Inspector General conducts audits to identify wasteful expenditures and program mismanagement, investigates fraud and other wrongdoing, and takes other actions to deter and detect waste, fraud, abuse, and inefficiencies in SBA programs and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$23,805,000 for the OIG, which is \$1,134,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$8,215,000 less than the budget request. The Committee encourages the OIG to continue routine analysis and reporting on the SBA’s oversight of the 7(a) loan program; effective management of counseling and training services offered by partner organizations; and the SBA’s management of the Disaster Assistance Program.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

Appropriations, 2022	\$9,466,000
Budget estimate, 2023	10,211,000
Committee recommendation	9,939,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Advocacy, an independent office within the SBA, solicits and represents the views, concerns, and interests of small businesses before Congress, the White House, Federal agencies, Federal courts, and State policymakers.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$9,939,000 for the Office of Advocacy, which is \$473,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$272,000 less than the budget request.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$169,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	171,300,000
Committee recommendation	171,300,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The SBA administers a variety of loan programs to expand entrepreneurs' access to capital to start and grow small businesses. The 7(a) loan program is the Federal Government's primary business loan program to assist small businesses in obtaining financing when they do not qualify for traditional credit. Under 7(a), the SBA guarantees a portion (typically 75 to 90 percent) of loans made by private lenders. Under the 504 program, the SBA supports loans to small businesses for financing major fixed assets such as real estate and major equipment. The 504 program combines SBA guaranteed loans made by nonprofit Certified Development Companies with loans from private lenders to provide financing for small businesses.

Under the SBIC program, the SBA partners with professionally managed investment funds, called SBICs. The SBICs combine their own capital with funds borrowed with an SBA guarantee to make investments in small businesses.

Under the Microloan program, the SBA provides funds to specialized nonprofit, community-based intermediary lenders which provide small loans for working capital, inventory, and other operating expenses.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$171,300,000 for the Business Loans Program Account for fiscal year 2023, which is \$2,300,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The recommendation provides \$165,300,000 for administrative expenses, which may be transferred to and merged with SBA salaries and expenses to cover the common overhead expenses associated with the business loans programs.

The recommendation also provides \$6,000,000 for the Microloan direct loan program. An additional amount of \$41,000,000 is recommended under the heading “Entrepreneurial Development Programs” for technical assistance grants to Microlending intermediaries.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$178,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	179,000,000
Committee recommendation	179,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The SBA provides low-interest, long-term loans to businesses of all sizes, homeowners, renters, and nonprofit organizations affected by disasters. The SBA disaster loans are the primary form of Federal assistance for the repair and rebuilding of non-farm, private sector disaster losses. The SBA makes two types of disaster loans. Physical disaster loans are for permanent rebuilding and replacement of uninsured or underinsured disaster-damaged privately owned real and/or personal property and are available to businesses of all sizes, nonprofit organizations, homeowners, and renters. Economic Injury Disaster Loans provide necessary working capital for small businesses and nonprofit organizations until normal operations resume after a disaster.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$179,000,000 for the administrative costs of the Disaster Loans program, which is \$1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request. Of the total recommendation, \$143,000,000 is designated by the Congress as disaster relief pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget.

SBA Disaster Loan Duplication of Assistance.—The Committee remains concerned that some disaster victims are penalized with disaster benefit reductions if they apply for SBA disaster loans, but wind up not taking the loan when other Federal assistance is awarded. The Committee urges the SBA to issue guidance relating to the consideration of whether an applicant for assistance from the grantee applied and was approved for, but declined assistance to the major disaster from the Administration under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act.

Business Recovery Centers.—The Committee encourages SBA to continue its close collaboration with the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] during disaster recovery and consider additional co-location of Business Recovery Centers and Disaster Recovery Centers where economically practicable.

Examining Disparities in Disaster Assistance.—The Committee recognizes the prominent role that the SBA plays in post disaster environments and the faith that Congress has repeatedly placed in the agency following COVID–19. It also acknowledges troubling GAO and media reports on the outcomes of SBA programs for the economic recovery of Black Americans and poorer communities. As

such, the SBA is directed to conduct an internal review of its disaster recovery program implementation practices to identify areas where current practices leave out poorer Americans or discriminate on the basis of race. The SBA is also directed to develop recommendations to include executive and legislative actions that could improve outcomes. Further, the GAO is directed to provide a report to the Committee within 120 day of enactment of this Act, on recovery outcomes in communities that received SBA disaster recovery support and the extent to which SBA programs address the needs of poorer communities or communities of color.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 540 continues a provision concerning transfer authority and availability of funds.

Section 541 continues a provision concerning the SBA Information Technology System Modernization and Working Capital Fund.

Section 542 includes a new provision providing funds for initiatives related to small business development and entrepreneurship, including programmatic and construction activities, to be awarded as follows:

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Agriculture Venture Center	New Mexico State University	350,000	Heinrich, Lujan
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Baltimore Community Lending Small Business Development & Resource Center.	Baltimore Community Lending, Inc.	1,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Baltimore Creatives Acceleration Network at the Maryland Institute College of Art.	Maryland Institute College of Art	1,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Berkshire Black Economic Council Business Incubator	Berkshire Black Economic Council	455,000	Markey, Warren
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Beyond Survival: Helping Small Businesses Grow and Thrive.	Moshulu Preservation Corporation	1,179,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
NI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Bilingual Business Trainers in Hobbs, NM\$50,000	WESST	233,000	Heinrich
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Bilingual Entrepreneurship Development Program	Georgia Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	500,000	Osoff, Warnock
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Black Economic Opportunity	AYA Foundation	145,000	Bennet
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	BOSS Program	Black Economic Council of Massachusetts	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	BTRNow (Build Thriving Returns Now)	Northern Virginia Black Chamber of Commerce	300,000	Kaine, Warner
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Building Resilience through Innovation: Inclusive Entrepreneurship Ecosystem.	Central Michigan University	570,000	Stabenow
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Development Training and E-Course Curriculum Development.	Ventures	200,000	Murray
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Opportunity Incubator	City of Irrigon	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Catalyze Initiative to Reduce Structural Barriers to Entrepreneurship.	mHUB	921,000	Duckworth
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Financial Inclusion and Technology Innovation.	Delaware Technology Park	1,000,000	Carper, Coons
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Growth, New Markets, Innovation, and Cyber Awareness.	University of Mississippi	3,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Small Business and Community Legal Education.	Vermont Law School	1,274,000	Sanders
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Supply Chain Management	Jackson State University	4,000,000	Hyde-Smith
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Central Maine Growth Council—Dirigo Labs	Central Maine Growth Council	278,000	King
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	City of Moorhead Community Center for Entrepreneurship.	City of Moorhead	1,000,000	Klobuchar
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	City of Washington Food-Based Business Incubator and Market.	City of Washington Citywide Development Corp.	500,000	Casey
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	City of Wheeling Small Business Façade Improvement Program.	City of Wheeling	500,000	Capito, Manchin

State	Agency	Program	Organization	Amount	Contact
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Clark County—Small Business Opportunity Program Upgrade.	Clark County	350,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Coalition for Transitional Entrepreneurship	University of Delaware	2,250,000	Coons
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Commercial Kitchen Incubator	YWCA Oahu	915,000	Schatz
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community Entrepreneurship Program	University of St. Thomas	630,000	Klobuchar, Smith
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community Incubator Kitchen	The Farm Collaborative	966,000	Hickenlooper
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community Kitchen Small Business Incubator	Craig Chamber of Commerce	500,000	Hickenlooper
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Connecticut Veteran Farmer Resource Hub and Marketing Initiative.	Connecticut Resource Conservation&Development Area.	550,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Continuation of Native American microbusinesses E-commerce Program.	New Mexico Small Business Development Center	125,000	Heinrich, Luján
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Corridor Revitalization Initiative for Chinatown	Philadelphia Chinatown Development Corporation	607,000	Casey
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Creative Economy Project Director	WESST	78,000	Heinrich
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Cuyahoga County Public Library Solon Innovation Center.	Cuyahoga County Public Library	600,000	Brown
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	DANA Nonprofit Business Accelerator	Delaware Alliance for Nonprofit Advancement	810,000	Carper, Coons
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Develop, Educate, and Accelerate Entrepreneurs from Underserved Communities.	Monmouth University	450,000	Booker, Menendez
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Diné College Technology Center	Diné College	1,075,000	Kelly, Sinema
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Downtown Augusta Microenterprise Center	Downtown Development Authority of Augusta, Georgia.	2,350,000	Warmack
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Dream-O-Yate Small Business Attraction Program	Livingston County Development Corporation	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Driving Equitable Outcomes in Business Growth Program.	MassChallenge	800,000	Markey, Warren
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Economic Development for Black Communities	Black Business Initiative	800,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	El Alba Cooperative Commissary Kitchen	El Alba Cooperative	150,000	Hickenlooper
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	El Barrio Small Business Development	City of Seattle	500,000	Cantwell
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurship Training for Formerly Incarcerated Individuals.	New Mexico Small Business Development Center	58,000	Heinrich, Luján
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expansion of Small Business Development Programs to Women-Owned Businesses in Connecticut.	Women's Business Development Council, Inc.	2,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Farm Fresh Rhode Island—Marketing assistance for local food producers.	Farm Fresh Rhode Island	812,000	Reed
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Fishermen's Dock Enhancement in Stonington, Connecticut.	Town of Stonington	900,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Food Innovation and Entrepreneurship Laboratory	Mississippi State University	1,250,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Fort Lewis College Small Business Development and Entrepreneurship Programming.	Fort Lewis College	401,000	Hickenlooper
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Fostering Entrepreneurs in Greater Augusta	The Greater Augusta Black Chamber of Commerce	250,000	Ossoff, Warnock
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Frederick Innovative Science Center	Frederick Innovative Technology Center, Inc.	1,000,000	Van Hollen
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Generation West Virginia Fellowship	Generation West Virginia	206,000	Capito, Manchin
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Greater West Dayton Incubator	Greater West Dayton Incubator	1,500,000	Brown
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Harlem Small Businesses Public Safety Educational Initiative.	The Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce	1,000,000	Schumer
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hope & Main Food Business Incubator	Hope & Main	127,000	Reed
NI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ILSE Business Incubator Expansion	Kean University	2,500,000	Menendez
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Imperial Community Kitchen Incubator Project	City of Imperial	1,200,000	Feinstein, Padilla
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Improving Access to Capital, Networks, and Knowledge for Arts Businesses of Color.	Arts Business Collaborative, Inc.	650,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Improving Market Access for Small and Rural Vermont Farms.	Center for an Agricultural Economy	220,000	Sanders
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Inclusive Ventures Small Business Program	Anne Arundel County	1,650,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Infrastructure Improvement at the CLICK Willimantic Food Hub.	CLICK Inc.	400,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Innovation Hub	Vermont Center for Emerging Technologies	8,000,000	Leahy
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Joliet Junior College Entrepreneurial Development Center.	Joliet Junior College	312,000	Duckworth
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	LA Optimized—Small Business Assistance	City of Los Angeles	1,500,000	Padilla
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Lacey Makerspace Expansion	City of Lacey	1,000,000	Cantwell, Murray
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Lackawanna County United Entrepreneurship Project	Scranton Lackawanna Industrial Building Company.	777,000	Casey
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Lander County Convention & Tourism Authority—Lemaire Business Incubator.	Lander County Convention & Tourism Authority	1,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Legacy Business Preservation Project	City of Portland	352,000	Merkley, Wyden
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Life Sciences Commercialization, Training and Capacity-Building Initiative.	Activation Capital	1,500,000	Kaine, Warner
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	LISC Digital Growth Accelerator for Underserved Businesses.	Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) Boston.	1,260,000	Markey, Warren
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Logan Place Market	City of Renton	1,500,000	Cantwell, Murray
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Long Beach Business Accelerator	City of Long Beach	1,000,000	Feinstein

PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mansmann Foundation	Mansmann Foundation	1,170,000	Casey
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Manufactured Food Business Training Program	Three Sisters Kitchen	200,000	Heinrich
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Manufacturing Workforce Development and Skills Training	Mississippi State University	1,500,000	Hyde-Smith
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Marshall University Aviation Training	Marshall University	1,000,000	Capito, Manchin
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Maryland Economic Opportunity Center	University of Maryland, College Park	2,250,000	Van Hollen
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Matrix Center—Community Center Development Project	Matrix Human Services	2,000,000	Stabenow
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	MBDA Center Additional Staff	New Mexico Minority Business Development Center	200,000	Heinrich, Luján
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mesa Entrepreneurship Co-Lab	Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc. (CPLC)	704,000	Sinema
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Minority and Women Business Enterprises Support Services Program	Tabor 100	900,000	Murray
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Minority-Owned Small Business Emergency Assistance Program	Byrd Barr Place	750,000	Murray
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Montgomery Community Project	Montgomery Community Project	80,000	Sanders
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	National Veteran Institute for Procurement	Montgomery County Chamber Community Foundation	2,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New Mexico Creative Economy Development (NMCED) project	North Fourth Art Center	135,000	Heinrich
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	North Las Vegas—Small Business Connector	City of North Las Vegas	180,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
LA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Northwestern State University Entrepreneurial Innovation Center	Northwestern State University	2,100,000	Cassidy
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Norwescap Food Incubator	Norwescap, Inc.	350,000	Booker
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Pop-Up Makeke Expansion	Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement	1,053,000	Schatz
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Project Manager for the Money Learning Lab	WESST	80,000	Heinrich
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Queens Incubator and Angel Fund for new tech businesses in Queens	Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens	500,000	Schumer
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Ramsey County Small Business Reimagination Center	Ramsey County	1,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Resilient Recovery: Brooklyn's Industrial Waterfront	Evergreen Inc.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	RI Small Business Technology Innovation Center	RISCPA/RI Business Forum	250,000	Whitehouse
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Sacramento Neighborhood Equity Initiative	City of Sacramento	300,000	Padilla
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Seattle Minority Entrepreneurship Center	Urban League of Metropolitan Seattle	650,000	Murray
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Shepherd University Agricultural Innovation Center	Shepherd University	1,422,000	Capito, Manchin
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Incubator	Skills for Rhode Island's Future	2,000,000	Reed, Whitehouse
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Accelerator	University of St. Francis	500,000	Durbin

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Development Center	City of Rockford	1,000,000	Durbin
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Development Center	University of Georgia, Small Business Development.	100,000	Ossoff
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Technology Transformation Initiative	University of New Hampshire	375,000	Shaheen
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Smart Manufacturing Adoption for Regional Technology Transformation.	Youngstown Business Incubator	350,000	Brown
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Social Enterprise Greenhouse— Entrepreneurship Assistance.	Social Enterprise Greenhouse	232,000	Reed, Whitehouse
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Southern Maine Community College Facility Purchase and Certificate Program.	Southern Maine Community College	1,000,000	Collins
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	SPARK Innovation Lab	Sweet Auburn Works, Inc.	433,000	Ossoff
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Strengthening Rural Entrepreneurship	Northern Maine Development Commission	90,000	Collins
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Support for Black-Owned Small Businesses and Economic Prosperity.	NAMC-Oregon	750,000	Merkley, Wyden
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Sustainable Mobile Office	The Latino Chamber of Commerce of Boulder County.	250,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	TEDCO Open Institute for Black Women Entrepreneurs	Maryland Technology Development Corp	418,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Colorado African Small Business Accelerator Program.	African Chamber of Commerce Colorado, USA	1,260,000	Bennet
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Columbia County Advanced and Additive Manufacturing Small Business Incubator.	Columbia Economic Team	814,000	Merkley, Wyden
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Equity Incubator at the Universities at Shady Grove.	The Universities at Shady Grove	956,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The HUB—Digital Training to Build the Workforce of the Future.	Rutland Economic Development Corporation	500,000	Leahy
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Morgan County Block Commissary Kitchen	Morgan County Diversification Foundation Inc.	257,000	Hickenlooper
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Travel Trade Program	New Mexico Department of Tourism	500,000	Heinrich
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	True Access Capital New Markets Opportunity Program.	True Access Capital	181,000	Carper, Coons
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UAA Small Business Development Services Expansion	University of Alaska Anchorage	1,000,000	Murkowski
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UMES Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation	University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	1,500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland	United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland	500,000	Brown
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	United for ALICE@Work in Michigan	United Way of South Central Michigan	257,000	Stabenow

NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	United For ALICE@Work in New Jersey	United Way of Northern New Jersey	642,000	Booker Collins, King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Maine System—Advancing Research and Extension of Wild Blueberry Production for Changing Markets and Climates.	University of Maine System	2,997,000	
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Maine System—Cultivating a Maine Agriculture Roadmap.	University of Maine System	1,000,000	Collins, King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Maine System—Maine Entrepreneurship Fellowship & Incubator.	University of Maine System	300,000	Collins, King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Maine System—University of Maine Food Innovation Center.	University of Maine System	2,500,000	Collins, King
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Vermont Food Hub	Food Connects Inc.	500,000	Leahy
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Virtual Internship Center	Mississippi State University	2,000,000	Wicker
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	West O'ahu Innovation and Entrepreneur Center	Kapolei Chamber of Commerce	500,000	Schatz
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA) Agribusiness Development.	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	819,000	Capito, Manchin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA) Dairy Project.	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	1,107,000	Capito, Manchin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	West Virginia Department of Agriculture Process Authority.	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	231,000	Capito, Manchin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wheeling Multi-Purpose Arena Safety and Security	Ohio Valley Industrial & Business Development Corp.	675,000	Capito
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Williams & Russell Project	Williams & Russell CDC	850,000	Merkley
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wilmington Small Business Support through WilmingtonMADE	Wilmington Alliance	75,000	Carper, Coons
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wisconsin Technology Council	Wisconsin Technology Council	115,000	Baldwin

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$52,570,000
Budget estimate, 2023	50,253,000
Committee recommendation	50,253,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Postal Service does not depend upon taxpayer subsidies through discretionary appropriations for its operations but generates nearly all of its annual gross operating revenue by charging users of the mail for the costs of postage, products, and services. Funds provided to the Postal Service in the Payment to the Postal Service Fund include appropriations for revenue forgone including providing free mail for the blind, and for overseas absentee voting.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends appropriations totaling \$50,253,000 for payment to the Postal Service Fund to compensate for revenue forgone on free mail for the blind and for overseas voters. This amount is \$2,317,000 less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee includes provisions in the bill to ensure that mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free; that 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue without reduction; and that none of the funds provided be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in fiscal year 2023.

Six Day Delivery.—The Committee includes provisions in the bill to ensure that mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free; that 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue without reduction; and that none of the funds provided be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in fiscal year 2023.

Zip Codes.—The Committee directs the United States Postal Service [USPS] to conduct an internal review of why there are numerous instances, nationwide, where assigned zip codes overlap municipal jurisdictions resulting in multiple city listings or incorrect listings. Given that the USPS recognizes the importance of last-line city designations, the Committee would direct the USPS to provide a detailed report of their findings, including what solutions could be utilized to ensure proper designations in the future.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$262,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	271,000,000
Committee recommendation	271,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Postal Service Office of Inspector General is an independent organization established in 1996 and charged with reporting to Congress on the overall efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of Postal Service programs and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation, out of the Postal Fund, of \$271,000,000, which is \$9,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Access to the Postal Service Asset Forfeiture Fund.—The Committee recognizes that, since 2005, the USPS OIG has been a valuable law enforcement partner and active participant in the Postal Service’s asset forfeiture program, which is managed by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS). Notably, over the past 10 years, the OIG has contributed over \$33 million in forfeited funds to the Postal Service Fund, either from cases where it was the lead investigating agency or as a participant in joint law enforcement investigations. However, the Committee is concerned that the OIG no longer has access to proceeds in the Fund, as it has had for the past 17 years. The Committee further notes its strong support for the OIG’s ongoing efforts to investigate narcotics trafficking and healthcare fraud involving the Postal Service.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$57,783,000
Budget estimate, 2023	57,300,000
Committee recommendation	57,300,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Tax Court is an independent judicial body reconstituted in 1969 under Article I of the Constitution of the United States. The Court was created to provide a national forum for the resolution of disputes between taxpayers and the Internal Revenue Service, to ensure the uniform interpretation of the Internal Revenue Code, and to provide times and places of trial with a view to giving reasonable opportunity for taxpayers to appear before the Court with as little inconvenience and expense as is practicable. The Court’s mission is to resolve cases expeditiously while giving careful consideration to the merits of each matter.

The Tax Court is one of the courts in which taxpayers can bring suit to contest IRS determinations, and it is the primary court in which taxpayers can do so without prepaying any portion of the disputed taxes. The matters over which the Court has jurisdiction are set forth in various sections of title 26 of the United States Code.

The Court is composed of 19 judges, one of whom the judges elect as chief judge. Tax Court judges are appointed to 15-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. In their judicial duties, the judges are assisted by senior judges, who participate in the adjudication of regular cases, and by special trial

judges, who hear small tax cases and certain regular cases assigned to them by the chief judge.

The Court is headquartered in Washington, DC, and conducts trial sessions relating to 74 designated cities throughout the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska. Decisions by the Court are reviewable by the U.S. courts of appeals and, if certiorari is granted, by the Supreme Court.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$57,300,000 for the U.S. Tax Court, which is \$483,000 less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

STATEMENT CONCERNING GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Financial Services and General Government appropriations bill includes general provisions which govern both the activities of the agencies covered by the bill, and, in some cases, activities of agencies, programs, and general government activities that are not specifically covered by the bill.

General provisions that address activities or directives affecting agencies covered in this bill are contained in title VI. General provisions that are Government-wide in scope are specified in title VII of this bill. General provisions applicable to the District of Columbia are set forth in title VIII of this bill.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

Section 601 continues the provision prohibiting pay and other expenses of non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this act.

Section 602 continues the language prohibiting obligations beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly provided and modifies the language prohibiting transfers of funds unless expressly provided.

Section 603 continues the provision limiting expenditures for any consulting service through procurement contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection.

Section 604 continues the provision prohibiting funds in this act from being transferred without express authority.

Section 605 continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to engage in activities that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act (46 Stat. 590).

Section 606 continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds unless the recipient agrees to comply with the Buy American Act.

Section 607 continues the provision prohibiting funding for any person or entity convicted of violating the Buy American Act.

Section 608 continues the provision authorizing the reprogramming of funds and specifies the reprogramming procedures for agencies funded by this act.

Section 609 continues the provision ensuring that 50 percent of unobligated balances may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 610 continues the provision restricting the use of funds for the Executive Office of the President to request official background reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation without the written consent of the individual who is the subject of the report.

Section 611 continues the provision ensuring that the cost accounting standards shall not apply with respect to a contract under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Section 612 continues the provision allowing use of certain funds relating to nonforeign area cost of living allowances.

Section 613 continues the provision waiving restrictions on the purchase of nondomestic articles, materials, and supplies in the case of acquisition by the Federal Government of information technology.

Section 614 continues a provision on the acceptance by agencies or commissions funded by this act, or by their officers or employees, of payment or reimbursement for travel, subsistence, or related expenses from any person or entity (or their representative) that engages in activities regulated by such agencies or commissions.

Section 615 continues the provision requiring agencies covered by this act with independent leasing authority to consult with the General Services Administration before seeking new office space or making alterations to existing office space.

Section 616 provides for several appropriated mandatory accounts, where authorizing language requires the payment of funds for Compensation of the President, the Judicial Retirement Funds (Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund, Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund, and the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund), the Government Payment for Annuitants for Employee Health Benefits and Employee Life Insurance, and the Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. In addition, language is included for certain retirement, healthcare and survivor benefits required by 3 U.S.C. 102 note.

Section 617 continues the provision providing authority for Chief Information Officers over information technology spending.

Section 618 continues the provision prohibiting funds from being used in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 619 continues the provision related to electronic communications.

Section 620 continues the provision relating to inspectors general.

Section 621 continues a provision relating to Universal Service Fund payments for wireless providers.

Section 622 continues the provision relating to pornography and computer networks.

Section 623 continues the provision to prohibit funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.

Section 624 continues the provision relating to conference expenditures.

Section 625 continues the provision relating to Federal travel.

Section 626 provides \$850,000 for www.oversight.gov.

Section 627 continues the provision relating to contracts for public relations services.

Section 628 continues a provision relating to advertising and educational programming.

Section 629 continues a provision relating to statements regarding projects or programs funded by this act.

Section 630 continues a provision that requires agencies funded in this act to provide periodic reports of obligations.

TITLE VII
GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENTWIDE
DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 701 continues the 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 modifies the provision setting specific limits on the cost of passenger vehicles purchased by the Federal Government with exceptions for police, heavy-duty, electric hybrid, and clean fuels vehicles with an exception for commercial vehicles that operate on emerging motor vehicle technology.

Section 703 continues the provision allowing funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarterly allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 704 modifies the provision prohibiting the Government, with certain specified exceptions, from employing non-U.S. citizens whose posts of duty would be in the continental United States.

Section 705 continues the provision ensuring that agencies will have authority to pay the General Services Administration for space renovation and other services.

Section 706 continues the provision allowing agencies to use receipts from the sale of materials for acquisition, waste reduction and prevention, environmental management programs, and other Federal employee programs.

Section 707 continues the provision providing that funds for administrative expenses may be used to pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 708 continues the provision precluding interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

Section 709 continues the provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

Section 710 continues the provision limiting the amount that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 711 continues the provision that permits interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives, which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

Section 712 continues the 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 continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to prevent Federal employees from communicating with Congress

or to take disciplinary or personnel actions against employees for such communication.

Section 714 continues the provision prohibiting Federal training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Section 715 continues the provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds for publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

Section 716 continues the provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds by an agency to provide home addresses of Federal employees to labor organizations, absent employee authorization, or court order.

Section 717 continues the provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds to provide nonpublic information such as mailing or telephone lists to any person or organization outside of the Government without approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 718 continues the provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized by Congress.

Section 719 continues the provision directing agencies' employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

Section 720 continues the provision authorizing the use of current fiscal year funds to finance an appropriate share of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board administrative costs.

Section 721 modifies a provision authorizing the transfer of funds to the General Services Administration to finance an appropriate share of various Governmentwide boards and councils under certain conditions.

Section 722 continues the provision authorizing breastfeeding at any location in a Federal building or on Federal property.

Section 723 continues the provision permitting interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council, and requiring an OMB report on the budget and resources of the Council.

Section 724 continues the provision requiring identification of the Federal agencies providing Federal funds and the amount provided for all proposals, solicitations, grant applications, forms, notifications, press releases, or other publications related to the distribution of funding to a State.

Section 725 continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to monitor personal information relating to the use of Federal Internet sites.

Section 726 continues the provision regarding contraceptive coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.

Section 727 continues the provision recognizing that the United States is committed to ensuring the health of the Olympic, Pan American and Paralympic athletes, and supports the strict adherence to antidoping in sport activities.

Section 728 continues the provision allowing departments and agencies to use official travel funds to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot programs.

Section 729 continues the provision prohibiting funds for implementation of OPM regulations limiting detailees to the legislative branch and placing certain limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship program.

Section 730 continues the provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the acquisition of certain additional Federal law enforcement training facilities.

Section 731 continues a provision that prohibits executive branch agencies from creating or funding prepackaged news stories that are broadcast or distributed in the United States unless specific notification conditions are met.

Section 732 continues a provision prohibiting funds used in contravention of the Privacy Act, section 552a of title 5, United States Code or section 522.224 of title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Section 733 continues a provision prohibiting funds in this or any other act from being used for Federal contracts with inverted domestic corporations or other corporations using similar inverted structures, unless the contract preceded this act or the Secretary grants a waiver in the interest of national security.

Section 734 continues a provision requiring agencies to remit to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to the Office of Personnel Management's average unit cost of processing a retirement claim for the preceding fiscal year to be available to the Office of Personnel Management for the cost of processing retirements of employees who separate under Voluntary Early Retirement Authority or who receive Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments.

Section 735 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, of the head of an office of the legislative branch.

Section 736 continues a provision limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 737 continues a provision requiring reports to Inspectors General concerning expenditures for agency conferences.

Section 738 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to increase, eliminate, or reduce a program or project unless such change is made pursuant to reprogramming or transfer provisions.

Section 739 continues a provision prohibiting the Office of Personnel Management or any other agency from using funds to implement regulations changing the competitive areas under reductions-in-force for Federal employees.

Section 740 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 Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.

Section 741 continues a provision that ensures that contractors are not prevented from reporting waste, fraud, or abuse by signing confidentiality agreements that would prohibit such disclosure.

Section 742 continues a provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the implementation of agreements in certain nondisclosure policies unless certain provisions are included in the policies.

Section 743 continues a provision prohibiting funds to any corporation with certain unpaid Federal tax liabilities unless an agen-

cy has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 744 continues a provision 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 has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 745 continues a provision relating to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Given the need for transparency and accountability in the Federal budgeting process, the Committee directs the Bureau to provide a briefing at least annually before the relevant Appropriations subcommittee on the Bureau's finances and expenditures.

Section 746 modifies a provision regarding pay levels for the Vice President, political appointees paid under the executive schedule, ambassadors who are not career members of the Foreign Service, politically appointed (noncareer) Senior Executive Service employees, and other senior political appointee paid at or above level IV of the executive schedule.

Sections 747 and 748 are new provisions related to the impoundment of resources.

Section 749 continues a provision that requires Federal agencies to notify the Committee if an apportionment request is not approved in a timely manner.

Section 750 continues a provision that requires certain record-keeping requirement for certain recipients of Federal funds.

Section 751 continues a provision relating to funding of Federal research programs in DOD and NIH.

Section 752 is a new provision confirming the civil service status of certain career positions.

Section 753 continues a provision declaring the inapplicability of these general provisions to title IV and title VIII.

TITLE VIII
GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 801 continues the provision that establishes notification requirements for certain reprogramming and transfer requirements with respect to funds and specifies a timeframe for approval and execution of requests to reprogram and transfer local funds.

Section 802 continues the provision that includes a “conscience clause” on legislation that pertains to contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans.

Section 803 continues the provision prohibiting obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits transfers of funds unless expressly provided.

Section 804 continues the provision that ensures that 50 percent of unobligated balances may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 805 continues a provision that appropriates 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 fiscal year 2023.

Section 806 continues a provision providing the District of Columbia certain authorities to transfer, receive, and acquire property.

Section 807 is a new provision increasing the maximum annual tuition assistance grant.

Section 808 continues a provision requiring periodic obligation reports.

Section 809 continues the provision which limits references to “this act” in this title or title IV as referring to only this title and title IV.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill “which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.”

Items providing funding for fiscal year 2023 which lack authorization are as follows:

Department of the Treasury

Departmental Offices
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account
Office of the Inspector General
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
Fiscal Service
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund
Internal Revenue Service

Executive Office of the President

District of Columbia

Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support
Federal Payment for the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions
Federal Payment for School Improvement
Federal Payment for the D.C. National Guard

Independent Agencies

Administrative Conference of the United States
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Consumer Product Safety Commission
Election Assistance Commission
Federal Election Commission
Federal Trade Commission
General Services Administration:
Merit Systems Protection Board
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund
Office of Government Ethics
Securities and Exchange Commission

Small Business Administration

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI, OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 5—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND
EMPLOYEES

PART III—EMPLOYEES

SUBPART B—EMPLOYMENT AND RETENTION

CHAPTER 33—EXAMINATION, SELECTION, AND PLACEMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—EXAMINATION, CERTIFICATION, AND APPOINTMENT

§ 3302. **Competitive service; rules**

(a) The President may prescribe rules governing the competitive service. The rules shall provide, as nearly as conditions of good administration warrant, for—

(1) necessary exceptions of positions from the competitive service; and

(2) necessary exceptions from the provisions of sections 2951, 3304(a), 3321, 7202, and 7203 of this title.

[Each officer] (b) *Each officer* and individual employed in an agency to which the rules apply shall aid in carrying out the rules.

(c)(1) *The authority of the President to prescribe rules governing the competitive service under this section shall not include the authority to except from the competitive service positions of a confidential, policy-determining, policy-making, or policy-advocating character that are not positions normally subject to change as a result of a Presidential transition.*

(2) *In this subsection, the term “positions normally subject to change as a result of a Presidential transition” means—*

(A) *any position that is a political position, as defined under section 4(a) of the Edward “Ted” Kaufman and Michael Leavitt Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015 (5 U.S.C. 3101 note); or*

(B) any position in which the incumbent serves at the pleasure of the President or the head of an agency.

(d) The Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe regulations for the exercise of any authority under this section.

TITLE 28—JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

PART I—ORGANIZATION OF COURTS

CHAPTER 5—DISTRICT COURTS

§ 133. Appointment and number of district judges

* * * * *

STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES

* * * * *

ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS

* * * * *

Pub. L. 101–650, title II, § 203(a)–(c), Dec. 1, 1990, 104 Stat. 5099–5101, as amended by Pub. L. 104–60, § 1, Nov. 28, 1995, 109 Stat. 635; Pub. L. 104–317, title III, § 304, Oct. 19, 1996, 110 Stat. 3852; Pub. L. 105–53, § 3, Oct. 6, 1997, 111 Stat. 1173; Pub. L. 107–273, div. A, title III, § 312(d)(1), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1788; Pub. L. 109–289, div. B, title II, § 21056, as added by Pub. L. 110–5, § 2, Feb. 15, 2007, 121 Stat. 55; Pub. L. 110–161, div. D, title III, § 309, Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 1990; Pub. L. 111–8, div. D, title III, § 309, Mar. 11, 2009, 123 Stat. 649; Pub. L. 111–117, div. C, title III, § 307, Dec. 16, 2009, 123 Stat. 3177; Pub. L. 112–10, div. B, title V, § 1530, Apr. 15, 2011, 125 Stat. 134; Pub. L. 112–74, div. C, title III, § 306, Dec. 23, 2011, 125 Stat. 902; Pub. L. 113–6, div. F, title III, § 1312(a), Mar. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 418; Pub. L. 113–76, div. E, title III, § 307(a), Jan. 17, 2014, 128 Stat. 203; Pub. L. 113–235, div. E, title III, § 306(a), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2351; Pub. L. 114–113, div. E, title III, § 306(a), Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 2443; Pub. L. 115–31, div. E, title III, § 306(a), May 5, 2017, 131 Stat. 347; Pub. L. 115–141, div. E, title III, § 306(a), Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 555; Pub. L. 116–6, div. D, title III, § 306(a), Feb. 15, 2019, 133 Stat. 159; Pub. L. 116–93, div. C, title III, § 306(a), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 2454; Pub. L. 116–260, div. E, title III, § 306(a), Dec. 27, 2020, 134 Stat. 1400, provided that:

* * * * *

(c) **TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS.**—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

* * * * *

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 dis-

trict 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.

* * * * *

ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS

Pub. L. 109–115, div. A, title IV, § 406, Nov. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2470, as amended by Pub. L. 113–6, div. F, title III, § 1312(b), Mar. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 418; Pub. L. 113–76, div. E, title III, § 307(b), Jan. 17, 2014, 128 Stat. 203; Pub. L. 113–235, div. E, title III, § 306(b), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2351; Pub. L. 114–113, div. E, title III, § 306(b), Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 2443; Pub. L. 115–31, div. E, title III, § 306(b), May 5, 2017, 131 Stat. 347; Pub. L. 115–141, div. E, title III, § 306(b), Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 556; Pub. L. 116–6, div. D, title III, § 306(b), Feb. 15, 2019, 133 Stat. 159; Pub. L. 116–93, div. C, title III, § 306(b), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 2454; Pub. L. 116–260, div. E, title III, § 306(b), Dec. 27, 2020, 134 Stat. 1401, provided that: “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) [set out below] as amended by Public Law 105–53, as of the effective date of this Act [Nov. 30, 2005], 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.

* * * * *

ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS

Pub. L. 107–273, div. A, title III, § 312(c), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1788, as amended by Pub. L. 113–6, div. F, title III, § 1312(c), Mar. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 418; Pub. L. 113–76, div. E, title III, § 307(c), Jan. 17, 2014, 128 Stat. 203; Pub. L. 113–235, div. E, title III, § 306(c), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2352; Pub. L. 114–113, div. E,

title III, § 306(c), Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 2443; Pub. L. 115–31, div. E, title III, § 306(c), May 5, 2017, 131 Stat. 347; Pub. L. 115–141, div. E, title III, § 306(c), Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 556; Pub. L. 116–6, div. D, title III, § 306(c), Feb. 15, 2019, 133 Stat. 159; Pub. L. 116–93, div. C, title III, § 306(c), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 2454; Pub. L. 116–260, div. E, title III, § 306(c), Dec. 27, 2020, 134 Stat. 1401, provided that:

(c) TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

* * * * *

(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.

* * * * *

PART III—COURT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

CHAPTER 45—SUPREME COURT

§ 677. Counselor to the Chief Justice

(c)(1) * * *

* * * * *

(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.

TITLE 40—PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY, AND WORKS

SUBTITLE I—FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

CHAPTER 3—ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SUBCHAPTER III—FUNDS

CHAPTER 33—ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND ALTERATION

§ 3315. Delegation

(a) **WHEN ALLOWED.**—The carrying out of the duties and powers of the Administrator of General Services under this chapter, in accordance with standards the Administrator prescribes—

(1) shall, except for the authority contained in section 3305(b) of this title, be delegated on request to the appropriate **[executive]** *Federal* agency when the estimated cost of the project does not exceed \$100,000; and

(2) may be delegated to the appropriate **[executive]** *Federal* agency when the Administrator determines that delegation will promote efficiency and economy.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE ACCESS ACT OF 1999,
PUBLIC LAW 106-98**

SEC. 3. PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAM.

(a) **GRANTS.**—

* * * * *

(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*.

* * * * *

(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.

**UNIVERSAL SERVICE ANTIDEFICIENCY TEMPORARY
SUSPENSION ACT, PUBLIC LAW 108-494**

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, 2021] *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, 2021] *December 31, 2024*, to an expenditure or obligation described in subsection (a)(2) made or authorized during the period described in subsection (a).

DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING
ITEMS

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people's money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term "congressionally directed spending item" means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process.

For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member's immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spending-requests>).

Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this explanatory statement, along with the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the Committee recommendation nor this report contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	AFRO-American Newspapers' Digitization Preparation Fellowship.	Afro Charities, Inc.	257,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Agriculture Venture Center	New Mexico State University	350,000	Heinrich, Lujan
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Albuquerque Museum Collection Online Catalogue	Albuquerque Museum	175,000	Heinrich
NU	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Archival Preservation and Digitization	Robbinsville Township	200,000	Booker
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Archive of Alaska Leaders	Alaska Community Foundation	6,000,000	Murkowski
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Baltimore Community Lending Small Business Development & Resource Center.	Baltimore Community Lending, Inc.	1,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Baltimore Creatives Acceleration Network at the Maryland Institute College of Art.	Maryland Institute College of Art	1,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Berkshire Black Economic Council Business Incubator	Berkshire Black Economic Council	455,000	Markey, Warren
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Beyond Survival: Helping Small Businesses Grow and Thrive.	Mosholu Preservation Corporation	1,179,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
NI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Bilingual Business Trainers in Hobbs, NM	WESST	233,000	Heinrich
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Bilingual Entrepreneurship Development Program	Georgia Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	500,000	Ossoff, Warnock
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Black Economic Opportunity	AVA Foundation	145,000	Bennet
NU	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Borough of Fairview Municipal Documents Archival Project.	Borough of Fairview	300,000	Booker, Menendez
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	BOSS Program	Black Economic Council of Massachusetts	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	BTRNow (Build Thriving Returns Now)	Northern Virginia Black Chamber of Commerce	300,000	Kaine, Warner
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Building Resilience through Innovation: Inclusive Entrepreneurship Ecosystem.	Central Michigan University	570,000	Stabenow
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Development Training and E-Course Curriculum Development.	Ventures	200,000	Murray
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Opportunity Incubator	City of Irrigon	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Catalyze Initiative to Reduce Structural Barriers to Entrepreneurship.	mHUB	921,000	Duckworth
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Financial Inclusion and Technology Innovation.	Delaware Technology Park	1,000,000	Carper, Coons
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Growth, New Markets, Innovation, and Cyber Awareness.	University of Mississippi	3,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Small Business and Community Legal Education.	Vermont Law School	1,274,000	Sanders
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Supply Chain Management	Jackson State University	4,000,000	Hyde-Smith
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Central Maine Growth Council—Dirigo Labs	Central Maine Growth Council	278,000	King

State	Agency	Program	City of Moorhead	Amount	Contact
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	City of Moorhead Community Center for Entrepreneurship.	City of Moorhead	1,000,000	Klobuchar
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	City of Washington Food-Based Business Incubator and Market.	City of Washington Citywide Development Corp.	500,000	Casey
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	City of Wheeling Small Business Façade Improvement Program.	City of Wheeling	500,000	Capito, Manchin
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Clark County—Small Business Opportunity Program Upgrade.	Clark County	350,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Coalition for Translational Entrepreneurship	University of Delaware	2,250,000	Coons
AZ	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Coconino County Digital Transformation Initiative	Coconino County	1,000,000	Sinema
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Commercial Kitchen Incubator	YMCA Oahu	915,000	Schatz
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community Entrepreneurship Program	University of St. Thomas	630,000	Klobuchar, Smith
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community Incubator Kitchen	The Farm Collaborative	966,000	Hickenlooper
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community Kitchen Small Business Incubator	Craig Chamber of Commerce	500,000	Hickenlooper
CT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Connecticut Historical Society Records Digitization and Public Engagement Initiative.	Connecticut Historical Society	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Connecticut Veteran Farmer Resource Hub and Marketing Initiative.	Connecticut Resource Conservation & Development Area.	550,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Continuation of Native American microbusinesses E-commerce Program.	New Mexico Small Business Development Center	125,000	Heinrich, Luján
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Corridor Revitalization Initiative for Chinatown	Philadelphia Chinatown Development Corporation	607,000	Casey
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Creative Economy Project Director	WESST	78,000	Heinrich
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Cuyahoga County Public Library Solon Innovation Center.	Cuyahoga County Public Library	600,000	Brown
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	DANA Nonprofit Business Accelerator	Delaware Alliance for Nonprofit Advancement	810,000	Carper, Coons
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Develop, Educate, and Accelerate Entrepreneurs from Underserved Communities.	Monmouth University	450,000	Booker, Menendez
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digital Records Electronic Access Management System (DREAMS) Project.	Cayuga County	2,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization of Mississippi's Archives	University of Mississippi	4,500,000	Hyde-Smith
NJ	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization of the Newark Evening News	Newark Public Library	183,000	Booker
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Dine College Technology Center	Dine College	1,075,000	Kelly, Sinema
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Downtown Augusta Microenterprise Center	Downtown Development Authority of Augusta, Georgia.	2,350,000	Warrock
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Dream-O-Vate Small Business Attraction Program	Livingston County Development Corporation	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Driving Equitable Outcomes in Business Growth Program.	MassChallenge	800,000	Markey, Warren
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Drug Free Communities	Mississippi State University	1,000,000	Hyde-Smith

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Economic Development for Black Communities	Black Business Initiative	800,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	El Alba Cooperative Commissary Kitchen	El Alba Cooperative	150,000	Hickenlooper
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	El Barrio Small Business Development	City of Seattle	500,000	Cantwell
NI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurship Training for Formerly Incarcerated Individuals.	New Mexico Small Business Development Center	58,000	Heinrich, Lujan
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Expanding Access to the History of Civil Rights	The National Center for Civil and Human Rights	1,434,000	Ossoff
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Expanding the Reach of the Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library.	Mississippi State University	6,000,000	Hyde-Smith
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expansion of Small Business Development Programs to Women-Owned Businesses in Connecticut.	Women's Business Development Council, Inc.	2,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Exploring cultural linkages between Black Marylanders and Civil Rights Movements Abroad.	Sister States of Maryland, Inc.	1,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Farm Fresh Rhode Island—Marketing assistance for local food producers.	Farm Fresh Rhode Island	812,000	Reed
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Fishermen's Dock Enhancement in Stonington, Connecticut.	Town of Stonington	900,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Food Innovation and Entrepreneurship Laboratory	Mississippi State University	1,250,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Fort Lewis College Small Business Development and Entrepreneurship Programming.	Fort Lewis College	401,000	Hickenlooper
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Fostering Entrepreneurs in Greater Augusta	The Greater Augusta Black Chamber of Commerce	250,000	Ossoff, Warnock
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Frederick Innovative Science Center	Frederick Innovative Technology Center, Inc.	1,000,000	Van Hollen
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Generation West Virginia Fellowship	Generation West Virginia	206,000	Capito, Manchin
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Greater West Dayton Incubator	Greater West Dayton Incubator	1,500,000	Brown
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Harlem Small Businesses Public Safety Educational Initiative.	The Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce	1,000,000	Schumer
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	History of Medicine in Mississippi Archive Project	University of Mississippi Medical Center	1,091,000	Hyde-Smith
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hope & Main Food Business Incubator	Hope & Main	127,000	Reed
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ILSE Business Incubator Expansion	Kean University	2,500,000	Menendez
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Imperial Community Kitchen Incubator Project	City of Imperial	1,200,000	Feinstein, Padilla
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Improving Access to Capital, Networks, and Knowledge for Arts Businesses of Color.	Arts Business Collaborative, Inc.	650,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Improving Market Access for Small and Rural Vermont Farms.	Center for an Agricultural Economy	220,000	Sanders

MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Inclusive Ventures Small Business Program	Anne Arundel County	1,650,000	Cardin, Van Hollen Blumenthal, Murphy Leahy Duckworth
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Infrastructure Improvement at the CLiCK Willimantic Food Hub.	CLICK Inc.	400,000	
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Innovation Hub	Vermont Center for Emerging Technologies	8,000,000	
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Joliet Junior College Entrepreneurial Development Center.	Joliet Junior College	312,000	
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	LA Optimized—Small Business Assistance	City of Los Angeles	1,500,000	Padilla Cantwell, Murray Casey
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Lacey MakerSpace Expansion	City of Lacey	1,000,000	
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Lackawanna County United Entrepreneurship Project	Scranton Lackawanna Industrial Building Company.	777,000	
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Lander County Convention & Tourism Authority—Lemaire Business Incubator.	Lander County Convention & Tourism Authority	1,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Legacy Business Preservation Project	City of Portland	352,000	Merkley, Wyden
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Life Sciences Commercialization, Training and Capacity-Building Initiative.	Activation Capital	1,500,000	Kaine, Warner
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Lily's Place Substance Prevention	Lily's Place	1,660,000	Capito
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	LISC Digital Growth Accelerator for Underserved Businesses.	Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) Boston.	1,260,000	Markey, Warren
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Logan Place Market	City of Renton	1,500,000	Cantwell, Murray
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Long Beach Business Accelerator	City of Long Beach	1,000,000	Feinstein
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mansmann Foundation Entrepreneurs Forever Expansion.	Mansmann Foundation	1,170,000	Casey
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Manufactured Food Business Training Program	Three Sisters Kitchen	200,000	Heinrich
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Manufacturing Workforce Development and Skills Training.	Mississippi State University	1,500,000	Hyde-Smith
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Marshall University Aviation Training	Marshall University	1,000,000	Capito, Manchin
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Maryland Economic Opportunity Center	University of Maryland, College Park	2,250,000	Van Hollen
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Matrix Center—Community Center Development Project.	Matrix Human Services	2,000,000	Stabenow
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	MBDA Center Additional Staff	New Mexico Minority Business Development Center	200,000	Heinrich, Luján
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mesa Entrepreneurship Co-Lab	Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc. (CPLC)	704,000	Sinema
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Minority and Women Business Enterprises Support Services Program.	Tabor 100	900,000	Murray
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Minority-Owned Small Business Emergency Assistance Program.	Byrd Barr Place	750,000	Murray
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Mississippi Drug-Use Reduction Program	University of Mississippi	5,000,000	Hyde-Smith
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Modernization of Carter Presidential Library	The Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum.	7,250,000	Ossoff
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Montgomery Community Project	Montgomery Community Project	80,000	Sanders

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	National Veteran Institute for Procurement	Montgomery County Chamber Community Foundation	2,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Native Oral Histories Archiving Project	University of New Mexico	500,000	Heinrich
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New Mexico Creative Economy Development (NMCED) project.	North Fourth Art Center	135,000	Heinrich
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	New Mexico Genealogy Archiving Project	National Hispanic Cultural Center	500,000	Heinrich
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	North Las Vegas—Small Business Connector	City of North Las Vegas	180,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
LA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Northwestern State University Entrepreneurial Innovation Center.	Northwestern State University	2,100,000	Cassidy
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Norwescap Food Incubator	Norwescap, Inc.	350,000	Booker
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Pop-Up Makeke Expansion	Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement	1,053,000	Schatz
VT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Preserving Vermont's Maritime History through Digital Records.	Lake Champlain Maritime Museum	425,000	Leahy
VT	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	PreventionWorksVT	PreventionWorksVT, fiscal agent	186,000	Sanders
MO	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Processing Congressional Papers Project	The State Historical Society of Missouri	500,000	Blunt
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Project Manager for the Money Learning Lab	WESST	80,000	Heinrich
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Queens Incubator and Angel Fund for new tech businesses in Queens.	Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens	500,000	Schumer
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Ramsey County Small Business Reimagination Center	Ramsey County	1,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Reclaiming the Forgotten Legacy of the African American Civilian Conservation Corps in South Georgia.	Okefenokee Swamp Park, Inc.	496,000	Warrock
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Records and Artifacts Archiving at Northern New Mexico College.	Northern New Mexico College	150,000	Heinrich
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Resilient Recovery: Brooklyn's Industrial Waterfront	Evergreen Inc.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	RI Small Business Technology Innovation Center	RISCPARI Business Forum	250,000	Whitehouse
VT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Rokey Museum: The Underground Railroad in Vermont Exhibition.	Rokey Museum	55,000	Sanders
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Sacramento Neighborhood Equity Initiative	City of Sacramento	300,000	Padilla
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Seattle Minority Entrepreneurship Center	Urban League of Metropolitan Seattle	650,000	Murray
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Shepherd University Agricultural Innovation Center	Shepherd University	1,422,000	Capito, Manchin
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Incubator.	Skills for Rhode Island's Future	2,000,000	Reed, Whitehouse
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Skills for Rhode Island's Future MWBE Small Business Hub.	Skills for Rhode Island's Future	2,000,000	Reed, Whitehouse

IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Accelerator	University of St. Francis	500,000	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Development Center	City of Rockford	1,000,000	Durbin
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Development Center	University of Georgia, Small Business Development.	100,000	Osoff
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Technology Transformation Initiative	University of New Hampshire	375,000	Shaheen
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Smart Manufacturing Adoption for Regional Technology Transformation.	Youngstown Business Incubator	350,000	Brown
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Social Enterprise Greenhouse—Entrepreneurship Assistance.	Social Enterprise Greenhouse	232,000	Reed, Whitehouse
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Southern Maine Community College Facility Purchase and Certificate Program.	Southern Maine Community College	1,000,000	Collins
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	SPARK Innovation Lab	Sweet Auburn Works, Inc.	433,000	Osoff
RI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Stages of Freedom—for archival, design and technology improvements.	Stages of Freedom	165,000	Reed
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Strengthening Rural Entrepreneurship	Northern Maine Development Commission	90,000	Collins
MN	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Substance Abuse Prevention for Rural Youth	Community Action Center	50,000	Klobuchar
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Support for Black-Owned Small Businesses and Economic Prosperity.	NAMC-Oregon	750,000	Merkley, Wyden
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Sustainable Mobile Office	The Latino Chamber of Commerce of Boulder County	250,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
MI	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Taos Alive Youth Events	Taos Alive	86,000	Heinrich
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	TEDCO Open Institute for Black Women Entrepreneurs	Maryland Technology Development Corp	418,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Colorado African Small Business Accelerator Program.	African Chamber of Commerce Colorado, USA	1,260,000	Bennet
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Columbia County Advanced and Additive Manufacturing Small Business Incubator	Columbia Economic Team	814,000	Merkley, Wyden
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Equity Incubator at the Universities at Shady Grove.	The Universities at Shady Grove	956,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The HUB—Digital Training to Build the Workforce of the Future.	Rutland Economic Development Corporation	500,000	Leahy
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Morgan County Block Commissary Kitchen	Morgan County Diversification Foundation Inc.	257,000	Hickenlooper
VT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	The Vermont History Center: A Research Center for Preserving & Sharing Vermont's Treasures.	Vermont Historical Society	210,000	Sanders
RI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Tomaquag Archival Preservation Activities	Tomaquag Indian Memorial Museum	300,000	Whitehouse
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Travel Trade Program	New Mexico Department of Tourism	500,000	Heinrich
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	True Access Capital New Markets Opportunity Program.	True Access Capital	181,000	Carper, Coons
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UAA Small Business Development Services Expansion	University of Alaska Anchorage	1,000,000	Murkowski

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UMES Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation	University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	1,500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland	United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland	500,000	Brown
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	United for ALICE@Work in Michigan	United Way of South Central Michigan	257,000	Stabenow
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	United For ALICE@Work in New Jersey	United Way of Northern New Jersey	642,000	Booker
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Maine System—Advancing Research and Extension of Wild Blueberry Production for Changing Markets and Climates.	University of Maine System	2,997,000	Collins, King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Maine System—Cultivating a Maine Agriculture Roadmap.	University of Maine System	1,000,000	Collins, King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Maine System—Maine Entrepreneurship Fellowship & Incubator.	University of Maine System	300,000	Collins, King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Maine System—University of Maine Food Innovation Center.	University of Maine System	2,500,000	Collins, King
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Vermont Food Hub	Food Connects Inc.	500,000	Leahy
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Virtual Internship Center	Mississippi State University	2,000,000	Wicker
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	West O'ahu Innovation and Entrepreneur Center	Kapolei Chamber of Commerce	500,000	Schatz
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA) Agriculture business Development.	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	819,000	Capito, Manchin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA) Dairy Project.	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	1,107,000	Capito, Manchin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	West Virginia Department of Agriculture Process Authority.	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	231,000	Capito, Manchin
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	West Virginia Office of Drug Control Policy (WVODCP) Addiction and Mental Health Outcomes Institute.	WV Office of Drug Control Policy	2,000,000	Manchin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wheeling Multi-Purpose Arena Safety and Security	Ohio Valley Industrial & Business Development Corp.	675,000	Capito
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Williams & Russell Project	Williams & Russell CDC	850,000	Merkley
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wilmington Small Business Support through WilmingtonMADE	Wilmington Alliance	75,000	Carper, Coons
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wisconsin Technology Council	Wisconsin Technology Council	115,000	Baldwin
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Youth Drug Prevention Program	Catholic Charities, Inc.	500,000	Hyde-Smith

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses	243,109	293,242	255,000	+ 11,891	- 38,242
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund	20,000	20,000	21,000	+ 1,000	+ 1,000
CFUS Offsetting user fees	- 20,000	- 21,000	- 21,000	- 1,000	.....
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	195,192	212,059	212,059	+ 16,867	.....
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account	80,000	215,000	88,000	+ 8,000	- 127,000
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs	6,118	11,118	8,000	+ 1,882	- 3,118
Office of Inspector General	42,275	43,878	43,878	+ 1,603	.....
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	795,346	+ 38,402	- 195,360
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network					
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	161,000	210,330	189,000	+ 28,000	- 21,330
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	355,936	372,485	372,485	+ 16,549	.....
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	128,067	150,863	148,863	+ 20,796	- 2,000
.....	295,000	331,420	324,000	+ 29,000	- 7,420
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS	1,696,947	2,055,804	1,829,694	+ 132,747	- 226,110
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services	2,780,606	3,684,593	3,443,768	+ 663,162	- 240,825
Enforcement	5,437,622	6,272,313	6,162,313	+ 724,691	- 110,000
Program integrity initiatives .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	5,437,622	6,272,313	6,162,313	+ 724,691	- 110,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Operations Support	4,100,826	3,833,734	3,678,470	-422,356	-155,264
Program integrity initiatives					
Subtotal	4,100,826	3,833,734	3,678,470	-422,356	-155,264
Business Systems Modernization	275,000	310,027	310,027	+35,027	
Administrative Provisions—Internal Revenue Service					
Transfer authority (Sec 101)	12,594,054	14,100,667	13,594,578	+1,000,524	-506,089
Total, Internal Revenue Service					
Administrative Provisions—Department of the Treasury					
Spending from unobligated balances (Sec 123) (emergency)	8,000		12,000	+4,000	+12,000
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery					
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury	14,299,001	16,156,471	15,436,272	+1,137,271	-720,199
Appropriations	(14,319,001)	(16,177,471)	(15,457,272)	(+1,138,271)	(-720,199)
Offsetting collections	(-20,000)	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	(-1,000)	
Program integrity initiatives					
Total (excluding program integrity initiatives)	14,299,001	16,156,471	15,436,272	+1,137,271	-720,199
TITLE II—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
The White House					
Salaries and Expenses	65,000	77,681	71,500	+6,500	-6,181
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses	14,050	15,609	15,400	+1,350	-209

	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	.....
White House Repair and Restoration						
Subtotal	16,550	18,109	17,900	+ 1,350		- 209
Council of Economic Advisers	4,120	4,903	4,326	+ 206		- 577
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	12,500	13,901	13,750	+ 1,250		- 151
Office of Administration	106,500	115,463	111,825	+ 5,325		- 3,638
Presidential Transition Administrative Support						
Total, The White House	204,670	230,057	219,301	+ 14,631		- 10,756
Office of Management and Budget	116,000	128,035	127,600	+ 11,600		- 435
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	1,838	1,902	1,902	+ 64		
Office of the National Cyber Director		21,926	21,000	+ 21,000		- 926
Office of the National Cyber Director (defense)						
Office of National Drug Control Policy						
Salaries and Expenses	18,952	22,340	20,500	+ 1,508		- 1,840
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	135,370	+ 1,753		+ 700
Administrative Provisions						
Salaries and expenses			10,482	+ 10,482		+ 10,482
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy	449,169	450,510	466,352	+ 17,183		+ 15,842
Unanticipated Needs	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	8,000	13,700	10,000	+ 2,000		- 3,700
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	853,552	+ 67,725		+ 25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
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	109,000	+ 10,662	+ 1,847
Subtotal	101,101	110,049	111,896	+ 10,795	+ 1,847
Care of the Building and Grounds	14,434	33,512	15,364	+ 930	- 18,148
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	115,535	143,561	127,260	+ 11,725	- 16,301
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	35,994	+ 1,714	- 454
Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	37,496	39,804	39,350	+ 1,854	- 454
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, US 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	5,905,055	+ 325,003	- 68,270
Subtotal	6,030,052	6,385,325	6,317,055	+ 287,003	- 68,270
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	9,850	10,450	10,280	+ 430	- 170
Defender Services	1,343,175	1,461,711	1,410,334	+ 67,159	- 51,377
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners	32,603	45,677	40,000	+ 7,397	- 5,677
Court Security	704,800	785,589	771,000	+ 66,200	- 14,589
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	8,120,480	8,688,752	8,548,669	+ 428,189	- 140,083
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and Expenses	98,545	111,261	104,376	+ 5,831	- 6,885
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and Expenses	29,885	33,455	31,379	+ 1,494	- 2,076
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	20,564	21,892	21,641	+ 1,077	- 251
Total, title III, the Judiciary (Mandatory)	8,445,277	9,062,441	8,896,246	+ 450,969	- 166,195
(Discretionary)	(458,151)	(420,563)	(420,563)	(- 37,588)	.....
.....	(7,987,126)	(8,641,878)	(8,475,683)	(+ 488,557)	(- 166,195)
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	.....
Total	25,000	30,000	30,000	+ 5,000	.....
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts					
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	257,591	295,588	294,000	+ 36,409	- 1,588
Rescission	46,005	46,005	46,005	.....	.....
.....	.....	- 22,000	- 22,000	- 22,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
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 DC National Guard	600	600	600	.....	.....
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS	4,000	5,000	4,000	.....	- 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	791,330	+ 15,842	+ 17,412
TITLE V—OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Administrative Conference of the United States	3,400	3,465	3,465	+ 65	.....
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation .....	.....	.....	2,000	+ 2,000	+ 2,000
Commodity Futures Trading Commission 1/ .....	.....	249,000	336,000	+ 336,000	+ 87,000
Consumer Product Safety Commission	139,050	195,500	153,000	+ 13,950	- 42,500
Election Assistance Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	20,000	30,087	22,000	+ 2,000	- 8,087
Election Security Grants	75,000	250,000	400,000	+ 325,000	+ 150,000
Total, Election Assistance Commission	95,000	280,087	422,000	+ 327,000	+ 141,913
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 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	(46,500) (-46,500)	(47,500) (-47,500)	(47,500) (-47,500)	(+1,000) (-1,000)	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Office of Inspector General (by transfer)					
Deposit Insurance Fund (transfer)					
Total, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Federal Election Commission	74,500	81,674	78,225	+3,725	-3,449
Federal Labor Relations Authority	27,398	31,762	28,768	+1,370	-2,994
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council	10,000	10,262	10,000		-262
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	376,530	490,000	430,000	+53,470	-60,000
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	220,000	+1,470	-60,000
General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund					
Limitations on Availability of Revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities	299,476	408,023	946,423	+646,947	+538,400
Repairs and alterations:					
Major repairs and alterations	139,893	1,188,073	249,578	+109,685	-938,495
Basic repairs and alterations	388,710	398,797	398,797	+10,087	
Special emphasis programs	52,978	165,000	85,619	+32,641	-79,381
Subtotal	581,581	1,751,870	733,994	+152,413	-1,017,876
Rental of space	5,665,148	5,645,680	5,645,680	-19,468	
Building operations	2,796,000	2,992,381	2,992,381	+196,381	
Subtotal, Limitations on Availability of Revenue	9,342,205	10,797,954	10,318,478	+976,273	-479,476
Rental income to fund	-10,636,648	-10,488,857	-10,488,857	+147,791	
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	-1,294,443	309,097	-170,379	+1,124,064	-479,476
Government-wide Policy	68,720	70,354	70,354	+1,634	
Operating Expenses	52,540	54,478	54,478	+1,938	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals	9,580	10,352	10,100	+ 520	- 252
Office of Inspector General	69,000	74,583	72,450	+ 3,450	- 2,133
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	5,000	5,200	5,200	+ 200	.....
Federal Citizen Services Fund	55,000	115,784	57,750	+ 2,750	- 58,034
Expenses, Presidential Transition .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technology Modernization Fund .....	.....	300,000	.....	.....	- 300,000
Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund	4,000	16,000	4,200	+ 200	- 11,800
Working Capital Fund	4,000	10,900	4,200	+ 200	- 6,700
Electric Vehicles Fund .....	.....	300,000	.....	.....	- 300,000
Total, General Services Administration	- 1,026,603	1,266,748	108,353	+ 1,134,956	- 1,158,395
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Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	2,500	3,000	+ 500	+ 3,000
Merit Systems Protection Board					
Salaries and Expenses	45,825	51,139	48,116	+ 2,291	- 3,023
Limitation on administrative expenses	2,345	2,345	2,345
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board	48,170	53,484	50,461	+ 2,291	- 3,023
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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	3,500	+ 204	- 443
Total, Morris K Udall and Stewart L Udall Foundation	5,096	5,743	5,300	+ 204	- 443

National Archives and Records Administration					
Operating Expenses	388,310	426,520	420,226	+ 31,916	- 6,294
Office of Inspector General	4,968	5,980	5,216	+ 248	- 764
Repairs and Restoration	71,000	7,500	22,224	- 48,776	+ 14,724
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program	7,000	9,500	8,350	+ 1,350	- 1,150
Administrative Provisions					
Salaries and Expenses	5,265	.....	22,441	+ 17,176	+ 22,441
Total, National Archives and Records Administration	476,543	449,500	478,457	+ 1,914	+ 28,957
NCUA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund					
Office of Government Ethics	1,545	4,000	3,000	+ 1,455	- 1,000
.....	19,158	22,400	20,116	+ 958	- 2,284
Office of Personnel Management					
Salaries and Expenses	164,934	225,262	173,181	+ 8,247	- 52,081
Limitation on administrative expenses	174,714	190,316	183,450	+ 8,736	- 6,866
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	339,648	415,578	356,631	+ 16,983	- 58,947
Office of Inspector General	5,150	5,556	5,408	+ 258	- 148
Limitation on administrative expenses	28,083	35,163	29,487	+ 1,404	- 5,676
Subtotal, Office of Inspector General	33,233	40,719	34,895	+ 1,662	- 5,824
Total, Office of Personnel Management	372,881	456,297	391,526	+ 18,645	- 64,771
Office of Special Counsel					
Postal Regulatory Commission	30,385	31,990	31,904	+ 1,519	- 86
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	17,510	20,300	.....	- 17,510	- 20,300
Public Buildings Reform Board	9,800	10,700	10,633	+ 833	- 67
.....	3,605	4,000	3,785	+ 180	- 215
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	.....	3,365	- 1,002	+ 3,365
Subtotal, Securities and Exchange Commission	1,999,663	2,206,405	2,209,770	+ 210,107	+ 3,365

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
SEC fees	- 1,999,663	- 2,206,405	- 2,209,770	- 210,107	- 3,365
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission					
Selective Service System	29,200	29,700	31,682	+ 2,482	+ 1,982
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses	278,378	346,257	308,297	+ 29,919	- 37,960
Entrepreneurial Development Programs	290,150	318,000	311,000	+ 20,850	- 7,000
Office of Inspector General	22,671	32,020	23,805	+ 1,134	- 8,215
Office of Advocacy	9,466	10,211	9,939	+ 473	- 272
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	6,000	6,000	6,000		
Guaranteed loans subsidy					
Administrative expenses	163,000	165,300	165,300	+ 2,300	
Total, Business loans program account	169,000	171,300	171,300	+ 2,300	
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	1,003,341	+ 55,676	- 53,447

Salaries and expenses	83,022	.....	121,044	+ 38,022	+ 121,044
Administrative Provisions					
Total, Small Business Administration	1,030,687	1,056,788	1,124,385	+ 93,698	+ 67,597
Total, excluding Disaster Relief Category	887,687	913,788	981,385	+ 93,698	+ 67,597
United States Postal Service					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	52,570	50,253	50,253	- 2,317	.....
Office of Inspector General	262,000	271,000	271,000	+ 9,000	.....
Total, United States Postal Service	314,570	321,253	321,253	+ 6,683	.....
United States Tax Court	57,783	57,300	57,300	- 483	.....
Total, title V, Independent Agencies	1,960,708	4,921,953	3,894,613	+ 1,933,905	- 1,027,340
Appropriations	(14,993,969)	(18,074,407)	(17,050,432)	(+ 2,056,463)	(- 1,023,975)
Disaster relief category	(143,000)	(143,000)	(143,000)	.....	.....
Offsetting Collections	(- 13,176,261)	(- 13,295,454)	(- 13,298,819)	(- 122,558)	(- 3,365)
(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 618)	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 629)	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	.....
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 752) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, title VII, General Provisions	- 2,000	- 2,000	- 2,000	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND DELIVERING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT (PUBLIC LAW 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	.....
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT (PUBLIC LAW 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	.....
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	
UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022 (PUBLIC LAW 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
ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022 (PUBLIC LAW 117–128)					
General Provisions—This Act					
Department of Treasury Ukraine funding (Sec 602) (emergency)	52,000				— 52,000
Payment of 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 FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Grand total	53,531,433	53,186,160	51,289,863	- 2,241,570	- 1,896,297
Appropriations	(61,317,586)	(66,383,614)	(64,490,682)	(+ 3,173,096)	(- 1,892,932)
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)	(- 13,321,819)	(- 123,558)	(- 3,365)
Disaster relief category	(143,000)	(143,000)	(143,000)	.....	.....
Program Integrity Initiatives .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(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	53,186,160	51,289,863	+ 3,202,712	- 1,896,297