

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2022

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 \$52,010,048,000 in discretionary and mandatory appropriations. Of the total, \$28,834,000,000 is provided in 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 \$22,616,000,000.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 2022, 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 Appropriations 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 2023 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 2023 to the fiscal year 2022 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 2023 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, 2021	\$233,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	270,669,000
Committee recommendation	261,669,000

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 \$261,669,000 for the DO account of the Department of the Treasury for fiscal year 2022, which is \$28,669,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$9,000,000 less than the budget request.

Wildlife Trafficking.—The Committee directs the Department to use available resources to pursue and enforce money laundering and other related laws as related to wildlife trafficking and the illegal ivory trade. The Department shall report to the Committee semiannually during fiscal year 2022 on such enforcement actions and other steps taken to carry out the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–231) during this fiscal year.

Harriet Tubman.—The Committee directs the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the process that is underway to place the like-

ness of Harriet Tubman prominently on the \$20 bill and remove Andrew Jackson from the front of the note. The Committee encourages 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.

Pandemic Risk Insurance Study.—No later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, the Office of Domestic Finance shall submit a report to the Committee on the five-year outlook for pandemic risk coverage in business interruption and event cancellation insurance, including legislative recommendations to support growth of an affordable market for such coverage to all types of businesses in all areas of the country.

Financial Inclusion.—The Committee believes that the struggle to deliver economic impact payments and other COVID–19 relief aid to all Americans has further exposed the extent to which many Americans are excluded from U.S. financial systems and are unable to reap their benefits. The Department is directed to provide a report to the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on its recommendations to create a more inclusive financial system in partnership with the financial services system and community organizations.

Wildfires.—The Committee includes funds to carry out a study on the impacts that increased wildfire risk is having, and will have, on insurance markets, including recommendations to ensure that home, business, and commercial property insurance covering wildfire-related losses remains available and affordable.

Puerto Rico.—The Committee encourages the Department to provide technical assistance to Puerto Rico on stabilizing and strengthening public financial management. The Department is directed to submit a report at the end of the fiscal year to the Committee providing detailed descriptions of any technical assistance that has been provided, including: what activities have been undertaken by Treasury employees in the provision of technical assistance; timeframes within which the activities have occurred; number of full-time equivalent hours devoted to provision of the activities; and measures that can be used to corroborate that the activities have occurred.

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, 2021	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

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 \$20,000,000 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.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$175,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	185,192,000
Committee recommendation	186,192,000

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 \$186,192,000, which is an increase of \$11,192,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$1,000,000 more than 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 and Divestments.—The Committee recommendation includes 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 and divestment 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.

North Korea sanctions.—The Committee is concerned that North Korea is evading international sanctions and financing its nuclear and missile programs through increasingly sophisticated illicit financial networks and the theft and laundering of cryptocurrencies. The Committee directs the Department to fully implement sanctions measures against North Korea, particularly those related to individuals and entities that facilitate North Korea’s sanctions evasion. The Committee directs OFAC to submit a report, not later than 3 months after enactment of this Act, on its efforts to track and disrupt North Korea’s illicit financial networks and to investigate and impose sanctions pursuant to the Otto Warmbier North Korea Nuclear Sanctions and Enforcement Act of 2019 (title LXXI of Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 2244).

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2021	\$18,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	132,027,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

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 \$100,000,000, which is \$82,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$32,027,000 less than the budget request.

DEPARTMENT–WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$6,118,000
Budget estimate, 2022	6,118,000
Committee recommendation	6,118,000

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 \$6,118,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and 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 Treasury 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, 2021	\$41,044,000
Budget estimate, 2022	42,362,000
Committee recommendation	42,362,000

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 investiga-

tion of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$42,362,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General. This amount is \$1,318,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 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, 2021	\$170,250,000
Budget estimate, 2022	175,762,000
Committee recommendation	174,250,000

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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$174,250,000 for TIGTA, which is \$4,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$1,512,000 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.

Combating IRS Impersonation Scams.—According to TIGTA, as of March 2021, more than 2.5 million Americans have been targeted by an IRS impersonation scam. Additionally, more than 15,800 Americans have lost more than \$75,100,000 to these scams. Given the ubiquitous nature of these scams, the Committee commends the work that TIGTA has done and encourages TIGTA to continue to prioritize working with the IRS to increase awareness of these scams, and urges TIGTA to continue aggressively pursue the criminals perpetrating this fraud.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	17,000,000
Committee recommendation	17,000,000

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 \$17,000,000 for SIGTARP for fiscal year 2022, \$2,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee notes that less than 1 percent of TARP investments remain outstanding, the application periods for the Federal Housing Administration Refinance program and Making Home Affordable initiative have ended, and approximately 90 percent of housing finance agency Hardest Hit Fund disbursements have occurred. The Committee notes SIGTARP has found fraud, waste, and abuse in TARP programs that have disbursed funds. 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, 2021	\$126,963,000
Budget estimate, 2022	190,539,000
Committee recommendation	176,652,000

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 \$176,652,000 for FinCEN, which is \$49,689,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$13,887,000 less than the budget request.

Beneficial Ownership Database.—Congress recently passed the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020, including the Corporate Transparency Act of 2020, the latter of which for the first time 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 funds in this Act 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.

Money Laundering of Cybercrime Proceeds.—The Committee recognizes that major data security breaches are becoming more com-

mon and are often orchestrated by sophisticated cybercriminal enterprises who then monetize the data and launder it through U.S. financial institutions. The Committee notes FinCEN’s history of supporting law enforcement cases that combat cybercrime, and emphasizes the importance of continuing this effort as part of the bureau’s broader mission to detect and disrupt all forms of financial crime.

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.

E-mail Compromise Fraud.—The Committee continues to be concerned about e-mail fraud schemes in real estate in which the e-mail accounts of victims are compromised to send fraudulent wire transfer instructions to financial institutions in order to misappropriate funds. Since 2013, there have been reported cases of business e-mail compromise and e-mail account compromise involving more than \$3,000,000,000. The Committee appreciates the briefings it has received from FinCEN and requests FinCEN to continue to update the Committee, as appropriate.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$345,569,000
Budget estimate, 2022	360,266,000
Committee recommendation	360,266,000

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 \$360,266,000, which is a \$14,697,000 increase over the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Quality Service Management Office.—In 2019, the Bureau of the Fiscal Service was designated as the Quality Service Management Office for financial management. The bureau is leveraging existing Treasury authorities and in-house expertise to create and implement a readiness assessment process for agencies and legacy finan-

cial management shared service providers. The Committee recommendation includes funding to support this initiative and encourages Fiscal Service to prioritize necessary resources to continue implementation.

Savings Bonds.—Matured, unredeemed debt represents about \$29,000,000,000 out of \$28 trillion in public debt. The Bureau of Fiscal Service is directed to provide a briefing no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the progress made on its multi-year contract, data comparisons, collaboration with Federal agencies, and customer research efforts to address this issue.

Improper Payments.—The Bureau is expected to continue implementation of the Payment Integrity Information Act (Public Law 116–117), which will allow the Bureau to work more closely with States and Federal agencies to efficiently curb improper payments. The Committee expects the Bureau to remain in close communication with Congress and the Office of Management and Budget regarding implementation of this Act and the Bureau’s progress assisting in the reduction of improper payments.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$124,337,000
Budget estimate, 2022	131,330,000
Committee recommendation	130,000,000

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 \$130,000,000 for TTB, which is an increase of \$5,663,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$1,330,000 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.

Website Feedback.—The Committee is aware that feedback is solicited from regulated entities on the Bureau’s website, but is concerned that its surveys are general in nature and not specific

enough to garner adequate feedback for the Bureau to make improvements in needed areas. TTB is directed to provide a briefing on its survey methodology and metrics no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

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 2022.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2021	\$270,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	330,000,000
Committee recommendation	360,000,000

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 \$360,000,000 for the CDFI Fund, which is \$90,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$30,000,000 more than the budget request. Of the amounts provided, \$221,383,000 is for financial and technical assistance grants, of which up to \$8,000,000 may be used to provide technical and financial assistance to CDFIs that fund projects to help individuals with disabilities; \$27,500,000 is for Native American initiatives; \$42,000,000 is for the Bank Enterprise Award program; \$25,000,000 is for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative; \$8,500,000 is for the Small Dollar Loan Program; and \$35,617,000 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 fiscal year 2019 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 not less than \$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 counseling 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, 2022, 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.

Clean Technology.—With funding made available for training and outreach, up to \$1,000,000 is available to provide training and outreach to CDFIs on the provision of financial services or financial products that contribute to sustainable homeownership, energy efficiency, the development of renewable energy facilities, financing of clean technology and green technology businesses, and green infrastructure in distressed and underserved communities and populations.

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 2015-2019 five-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Census Bureau. The Committee directs the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund to place a priority on making additional funds available to CDFIs that have provided no less than 15 percent of their total lending to recipients in persistent poverty counties, as measured by a three-year average of their activity.

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 2020, the IRS processed 242 million tax forms and collected \$3,600,000,000,000 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 \$13,573,823,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for fiscal year 2022.

The recommendation includes the requested \$416,897,000 program integrity allocation adjustment to increase tax collections and

reduce the tax gap, including \$287,452,000 for Enforcement and \$129,444,000 for Operations Support. These new investments are projected to generate \$38,600,000,000 in new direct revenue over 10 years.

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 \$441,000,000,000 for tax years 2011–2013. However, many experts have opined that the actual annual tax gap could be closer to \$1 trillion.

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 \$549,930,000 in user fees in fiscal year 2022. 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.

Cybersecurity.—The IRS is responsible for safeguarding a vast amount of sensitive financial and personal data, processing returns that contain confidential information for more than 300 million taxpayers. Persistent information security weaknesses put the IRS at risk of disruption, fraud, or inappropriate disclosure of sensitive information. TIGTA stated that the security of taxpayer data and protection of the IRS resources was the top priority in its list of top ten management challenges for the IRS for fiscal year 2021. The Committee urges the IRS to continue to implement recommendations from GAO, the Taxpayer Advocate, and TIGTA that will address known security weaknesses.

Opportunity Zones.—The Committee encourages the IRS to continue to collect and make public data on the location, amount, and project purpose of any Qualified Opportunity Zone investments by a Qualified Opportunity Fund, as well as indicate those projects that are owned by or employ residents of an Opportunity Zone.

Modernizing Taxpayer Notices and Communications.—The Committee supports the Internal Revenue Service in its tax compliance mission. However, the Committee also understands that taxpayers in rural areas face significant challenges and are often in situations where broadband access may be poor or non-existent, and where access to the nearest IRS Service Centers may be hundreds of miles away. Recent IRS announcements to shift communications to the Internet would be a disservice to these taxpayers. The Committee encourages the Internal Revenue Service to examine options during their modernization efforts that ensure taxpayers in rural areas will not be faced with undue burdens following the conclusion of the modernization period.

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,555,606,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,940,876,000
Committee recommendation	2,940,876,000

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 \$2,940,876,000 for Taxpayer Services, which is an increase of 385,270,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as 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 \$13,000,000 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 not less than \$215,000,000 for the Taxpayer Advocate Service.

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 particularly concerned about the lack of taxpayer assistance centers (TACs) in remote states, such as Alaska and Hawaii. Due to Alaska’s 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 directs 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.

Identity Protection Personal Identification Number [IP PIN] Expansion.—In 2020, the IRS received 185,000 reports of identity theft. The benefits provided through pandemic relief legislation, including the increased unemployment benefits and the Economic Impact Payments, resulted in increased identity theft and fraud during the 2020 filing season. Approximately 30 percent of the identity theft reports received in 2020 listed identity theft issues associated with the pandemic relief legislation. Taxpayers who have their refunds hijacked by fraudsters may often have to wait a year to get the refunds to which they are legally entitled. In preparation for the 2021 Filing Season, the IRS generated issued 4.8 million IP PINs to taxpayers, up from 770,000 in 2013. According to the IRS, as of August 12, 2021, it had rejected approximately 65,554 fraudulent tax returns and prevented the issuance of \$427,200,000 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 to include all 50 states. As of August 17, 2021, roughly 221,000 taxpayers have opted-in to the IP PIN program through one of the three methods (online, correspondence or in-person) available to obtain an IP PIN.

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, 2021	\$5,212,622,000
Budget estimate, 2022	5,750,275,000
Committee recommendation	5,750,275,000

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 \$5,750,275,000 for enforcement activities for fiscal year 2022, which is \$537,653,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as 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 is critical to ensuring that workers are classified correctly, identifying leads for employment tax exams and criminal investigations, and combating the under-reporting of employment taxes that contributes significantly to the tax gap. The Committee believes it is crucial that the IRS maintain sufficient staffing at all SS–8 processing locations. The Committee directs the IRS to notify the House Appropriations Committee, the Senate Appropriations Committee, the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Senate Finance Committee prior to making any staffing reductions or reallocations 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, 2021	\$3,928,102,000
Budget estimate, 2022	4,577,640,000
Committee recommendation	4,577,640,000

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 \$4,577,640,000 for Operations Support for fiscal year 2022, which is \$649,538,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as 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 2022. 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.

Federal Contractor Tax Check System.—The Committee is concerned about Federal awards to tax-delinquent contractors, and the IRS is directed to provide the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a quarterly update on the status of the tax check application.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$222,724,000
Budget estimate, 2022	305,032,000
Committee recommendation	305,032,000

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 \$305,032,000 for Business Systems Modernization for fiscal year 2022. This amount is \$82,308,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 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 2022, 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)

The Committee includes 10 administrative provisions as follows:

Section 101 continues a provision allowing the IRS to transfer certain percentages of appropriations made available to the agency in fiscal year 2021 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 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee includes 16 administrative provisions, as follows:

Section 111 authorizes certain basic services within the Treasury Department in fiscal year 2022, 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 112 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 113 authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 114 prohibits the Department of the Treasury and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from redesigning the \$1 Federal Reserve Note.

Section 115 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 116 requires prior approval for the construction and operation of a museum by the United States Mint.

Section 117 prohibits the merger of the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without prior approval of the committees of jurisdiction.

Section 118 authorizes the Department's intelligence activities.

Section 119 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 120 requires the Secretary of the Treasury to develop an annual Capital Investment Plan.

Section 121 continues a provision that requires a report on the Department's Franchise Fund.

Section 122 continues a provision that requires quarterly reports of the Office of Financial Research and Office of Financial Stability.

Section 123 includes a new provision that provides funding for the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Relief.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$55,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	76,262,000
Committee recommendation	69,500,000

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 \$69,500,000 for The White House, Salaries and Expenses, which is \$14,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$6,762,000 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, 2021	\$13,641,000
Budget estimate, 2022	15,077,000
Committee recommendation	15,077,000

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 \$15,077,000 for the Executive Residence at the White House, which is \$1,436,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request. The bill also continues certain restrictions on reimbursable expenses for use of the Executive Residence.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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 2021 enacted level and the budget request.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	4,732,000
Committee recommendation	4,700,000

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 \$4,700,000 for salaries and expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers, which is \$700,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$32,000 less than the budget request.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$12,150,000
Budget estimate, 2022	12,894,000
Committee recommendation	12,500,000

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 \$12,500,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council, which is \$350,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$394,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$100,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	110,768,000
Committee recommendation	105,000,000

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 \$105,000,000 for the Office of Administration for fiscal year 2022, which is \$5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$5,768,000 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, 2021	\$106,600,000
Budget estimate, 2022	121,854,000
Committee recommendation	115,000,000

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 \$115,000,000 for OMB, which is \$8,400,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted

level and \$6,854,000 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, in particular to requests related to program funding and operations.

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. For purposes of oversight, it is imperative that the Congress be informed when apportionments are signed and, in particular, when apportionments are not signed in a timely manner or include restrictions on the obligation of funds. The Committee appreciates that the apportionment process is necessary to deter agencies from spending at a rate that would exhaust program resources before the end of the fiscal year; however, when Congress appropriates funds, it expects OMB to make those funds available for obligation subject to reasonable restrictions on timing. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes 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.—The Committee is concerned with 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. Many, if not all, of the agencies funded in this bill have raised concerns about the hiring process. Often, when agencies are finally able to offer employment to a qualified individual, it is too late, and the candidate has accepted other employment. Attracting the best talent to serve in the Federal Government is essential. OMB and OPM are directed to brief jointly the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on how they intend to address this issue.

Information Technology Strategic Plan.—The Committee understands the importance of investment in Federal information technology infrastructure to help agencies transform the way they use technology, including investments in cybersecurity and investments

which make it easier for the public to interact with the Federal Government. This year, Congress has made significant investments in the Technology Modernization Fund and the Federal Citizens Services Fund at the General Services Administration, in the Information Technology Oversight and Reform Fund at the Office of Management and Budget, and the U.S. Digital Service. The Committee believes that the Federal Government must maximize the impact of these funds by developing a strategic plan for use of the funds which will prevent duplication of efforts, direct the funds to their highest use, and guarantee coordination between agencies. OMB is directed to provide the Committee with a detailed strategic plan for use of the funds no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

New Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] Headquarters.—For more than a decade, the condition and security of the FBI's existing headquarters in the J. Edgar Hoover Building in Washington, D.C. have been serious concerns of Congress, which has provided authorizations and appropriations for a new headquarters. The current J. Edgar Hoover headquarters building has significantly deteriorated over the past 45 years, with crumbling facades, aging infrastructure, and security limitations that are severely impeding the FBI's ability to meet its critical law enforcement and national security missions. The Committee recognizes the extensive taxpayer investment and time spent resulting in the selection of three acceptable sites in the National Capital Region for the fully consolidated FBI Headquarters. The Committee has repeatedly expressed its strong desire and direction for a new, fully-consolidated headquarters building in the National Capital Region, including at one of the three-previously vetted sites in the National Capital Region. The Committee strongly urges OMB to work with the FBI and GSA to move forward on a new site for the FBI headquarters.

FBI Police.—The Committee encourages the FBI to coordinate with the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] and any other relevant agencies in order to assist with designating the members of the FBI Police as law enforcement officers in order to make the rates of basic pay, salary schedule, pay provisions, and benefits for its members equivalent to the rates of basic pay, salary schedule, pay provisions, and benefits applicable to other similar law enforcement divisions.

Service Contracts.—The Committee notes that many Federal agencies are failing to comply with the requirement enacted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2010 to report basic information on their use of service contracts, including how much they spend on service contracts and the number of contractors employed through those contracts. This data is vital to determining whether Federal agencies have the right balance of contractors and civil servants to best carry out their mission. The Committee directs OMB to ensure that agencies provide these annual reports as required by law. Any agency not able to provide all the required information should submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations in the House and Senate to explain the reasons they are unable to provide this information and the steps they are taking to bring themselves into compliance with the law.

Resiliency Standards.—The Committee recognizes that individuals, businesses, and communities across the country are impacted by catastrophes on an increasingly frequent basis and believes that a nationwide effort is necessary to ensure that federally-supported infrastructure projects are constructed to meet or exceed adequate resiliency and sustainability standards. The Committee encourages OMB, in consultation with stakeholders and international standards-setting bodies, to issue guidance to establish uniform minimum Federal resiliency and sustainability standards for federally-supported capital projects and to continue working with agencies across the Federal government to ensure processes are in place to guarantee strict compliance.

Office of Federal Procurement Policy.—The Committee encourages OMB to support expanded use of intergovernmental purchasing by non-Federal entities to capitalize on the cost and time savings associated with intergovernmental purchasing.

Future of Federal Office Space.—OMB, in coordination with GSA, shall 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 this 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.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,838,000
Committee recommendation	1,838,000

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 \$1,838,000, which is \$38,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 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, 2021	
Budget estimate, 2022	\$15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the ONCD, the same as the budget request. ONCD was not funded in fiscal year 2021.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$18,400,000
Budget estimate, 2022	21,300,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

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 \$20,000,000 for ONDCP’s salaries and expenses, which is \$1,600,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$1,300,000 less than the budget request.

National Drug Control Strategy and the SUPPORT Act.—The Committee notes that ONDCP did not submit a National Drug Control Strategy in 2017 or 2018, and was delayed in submitting one for 2021, and that some information therein was lacking. As a result, the Committee is concerned about ONDCP’s plans to meet new requirements under the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities [SUPPORT] Act (Public Law 115–271), enacted in

October 2018, and in particular, the requirements related to the drug control Data Dashboard. The Committee urges ONDCP to provide quarterly written updates to the Committee on the status of implementation of the Data Dashboard authorized by the SUPPORT Act.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$290,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	293,500,000
Committee recommendation	293,500,000

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 \$293,500,000 for the HIDTA program, which is \$3,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request. The Committee directs that funding shall be provided for the existing HDTAs at no less than the fiscal year 2021 level.

ONDCP is directed to consult with the HDTAs 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 a new grants management system.

Opioid Crisis.—The Committee is aware that many of the areas that are hit hardest by the opioid crisis also lack administrative resources to adequately compete for scarce Federal funds intended to assist these areas. To ensure communities are equipped with the necessary resources to adequately coordinate law enforcement strategies, the Committee directs ONDCP to prioritize states with illicit drug trafficking that directly contribute to communities with the highest overdose death rates per capita when deciding new designations, that otherwise satisfy the statutory requirements for designation. Further, the Committee directs the Office of National Drug Control Policy 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, 2021	\$128,182,000
Budget estimate, 2022	132,617,000
Committee recommendation	132,417,000

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 \$132,417,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs, which is \$4,235,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$200,000 less than the budget request. Within this amount, the Committee provides the following funding levels:

	Amount
Drug-Free Communities Support Program	\$106,000,000
National Community Anti-Drug Coalition training	2,500,000
Drug court training, including standards training, and technical assistance	3,000,000
Anti-doping activities	14,000,000
World Anti-Doping Agency [WADA]	3,167,000
Model Acts Program	1,250,000
Community-based Coalition Enhancement (CARA) grants	5,000,000

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 \$110,000,000 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.

The Committee provides the requested increase to accommodate ONDCP’s new grant administrator partner.

ONDCP should clarify how the Drug-Free Communities Program supports the National Drug Control Strategy, as recently recommended by the U.S. Government Accountability Office. Specifically, ONDCP should report performance measures in the Strategy and document how its Drug-Free Communities Support program contributes to achieving specific goals in the Strategy.

World Anti-Doping Agency [WADA] Governance.—The Committee supports ONDCP’s ongoing efforts to improve WADA’s effectiveness and urges ONDCP to continue working with domestic and international partners to protect athletic competition that is free from doping. 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 of the enactment of this Act on the status of implementation of WADA gov-

ernance reforms necessary to enhance the role of athletes in WADA decision-making, increase the independence and transparency of its operations, and restore confidence in clean competition. 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, 2021	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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 2021 enacted level and the budget request.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$12,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	10,442,000
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 \$2,500,000 less than the enacted level and \$442,000 less than budget request.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$4,698,000
Budget estimate, 2022	5,726,000
Committee recommendation	5,726,000

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 \$5,726,000 for special assistance to the President, which is \$1,028,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$302,000
Budget estimate, 2022	313,000
Committee recommendation	313,000

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 \$313,000 for the official residence of the Vice President, which is \$11,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 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 2022.

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 is a new provision that requires OMB to implement 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 that authorizes stipends and other payments to individuals providing voluntary services in the Executive Office of the President.

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, 2021	\$94,690,000
Budget estimate, 2022	97,501,000
Committee recommendation	98,338,000

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 \$98,338,000 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 \$3,648,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$837,000 more than the budget request.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 2021	\$10,618,000
Budget estimate, 2022	10,309,000
Committee recommendation	10,309,000

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 \$10,309,000 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 \$309,000 less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$33,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	34,280,000
Committee recommendation	34,506,000

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 \$34,506,000, which is \$1,006,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$226,000 more than the budget request.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	20,675,000
Committee recommendation	20,766,000

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 \$20,766,000, which is \$766,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$91,000 more than the budget request.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$5,393,701,000
Budget estimate, 2022	5,651,379,000
Committee recommendation	5,651,379,000

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 \$5,651,379,000 for salaries and expenses, which is \$257,678,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—The Committee recognizes the unanticipated resource requirements that follow from the Supreme Court’s decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma* (July 9, 2020). The Committee supports the Judiciary’s fiscal year 2022 budget request to provide for additional resources to address implications of *McGirt*. The Committee urges the Judiciary to utilize temporary resources, where practicable, to address these emergency needs.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the need to improve cybersecurity and encourages the Judiciary to prioritize this funding.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$9,900,000
Budget estimate, 2022	10,165,000
Committee recommendation	9,850,000

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 \$9,850,000, which is \$50,000 less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, \$315,000 less than the budget request, and the same as the Judiciary’s re-estimated level.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,316,240,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,409,591,000
Committee recommendation	1,368,175,000

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 \$1,368,175,000, which is \$51,935,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, \$41,416,000 less than the budget request, and the same as the Judiciary's re-estimated level.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriations, 2021	\$32,517,000
Budget estimate, 2022	53,690,000
Committee recommendation	46,957,000

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 \$46,957,000, which is \$14,440,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, \$6,733,000 less than the budget request, and the same as the Judiciary's re-estimated level.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$664,011,000
Budget estimate, 2022	682,140,000
Committee recommendation	682,265,000

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 \$682,265,000, which is \$18,254,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$125,000 more than the budget request.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$95,675,000
Budget estimate, 2022	100,342,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

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 \$100,000,000, which is \$4,325,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$342,000 less than the budget request.

Workplace Misconduct.—The Committee directs the Administrative Office of the Courts to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and on the Judiciary no later than April 1, 2022 on: (1) actions taken by the Judicial Conference of the United States to address reports of workplace misconduct in the Judiciary; and (2) the total number of workplace misconduct complaints received, investigations conducted, and types of misconduct alleged or found across all appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts and Federal public defender offices, separately reporting those complaints relating to claims of sexual harassment and other sexual misconduct. The report shall also provide comparable total statistics across national judicial branch agencies, including the Administrative Office, the Federal Judicial Center, and the Sentencing Commission.

Law Clerk Demographics.—The Committee directs the Administrative Office of the Courts, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and on the Judiciary on the gender, race, and ethnicity of law clerks in the Federal courts covering the most recent 10-year period in which data is available.

Courthouse Design Guide.—The Committee understands that the Judiciary has updated its courthouse design guide. The Committee is concerned that Congress and the Executive Branch are not adequately informed and in agreement with the updated design guide. The Committee reminds the Judiciary that Section 522 of the enacted appropriations bill requires that requested construction projects meet design guide standards that are established and approved by the General Services Administration, the Judicial Conference, and the Office of Management and Budget. The Committee

is concerned that the publicly-shared design guide changes will result in courthouse construction projects that may be substantially larger and more expensive due to size increases from multi-purpose rooms, SCIFs, duplicative fitness facilities, additional private restrooms, and other identified design requirements. The Committee directs the Judiciary to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the changes from 2007 and 2016 design guides and the expected cost increases, as well as when courthouse projects would be constructed according to the new design guide no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$29,015,000
Budget estimate, 2022	31,864,000
Committee recommendation	30,400,000

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 \$30,400,000, which is \$1,385,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$1,464,000 less than the budget request.

Civil Jury Trials.—No later than 1 year after enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Federal Judicial Center to prepare a report identifying jurisdictions that have a high number of civil jury trials and analyze whether the litigation practices, local court rules, or other factors in those jurisdictions may contribute to a higher incidence of civil jury trials. Among other things, the Federal Judicial Center should focus on docket management techniques these jurisdictions use, discovery practices, and other factors that may make litigants pursue civil jury trials. The Federal Judicial Center should report on whether there are best practices that make, or can make, jury trials a cost-efficient and effective option in civil litigation.

Bankruptcy, Investment, and National Security.—The Committee recognizes the importance of national security considerations in reviewing bankruptcy and investment transactions, and therefore encourages the Federal Judicial Center, through Education and Training program, to support the education of bankruptcy judges on how bankruptcy court decisions may impact national security. To that end, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Center is directed to report to the Committee its plans for

incorporating national security considerations into bankruptcy judge educational activities.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$19,965,000
Budget estimate, 2022	20,626,000
Committee recommendation	20,829,000

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 \$20,829,000, which is \$864,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$203,000 more 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 re-programming 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.

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, 2021	\$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	40,000,000
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 of up to \$10,000 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 of up to \$2,500 are 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 2021 enacted level and the budget request.

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

Appropriations, 2021	\$38,400,000
Budget estimate, 2022	25,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

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 \$25,000,000 for emergency planning and security costs, which is \$13,400,000 less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriations, 2021	\$250,088,000
Budget estimate, 2022	237,574,000
Committee recommendation	238,000,000

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 \$238,000,000. This amount includes \$14,366,000 for the Court of Appeals, \$133,829,000 for the Superior Court, \$83,443,000 for the Court System, and \$6,372,000 for capital improvements to courthouse facilities.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriations, 2021	\$46,005,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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 2021 enacted level and the budget request.

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

Appropriations, 2021	\$245,923,000
Budget estimate, 2022	283,425,000
Committee recommendation	286,425,000

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 \$286,425,000 for CSOSA, which is \$40,502,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$3,000,000 more than the budget request. Of the amounts provided, \$206,006,000 is for Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration and \$81,419,000 is for pretrial services. The recommendation includes \$14,747,000 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 \$7,304,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, 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, 2021	\$46,212,000
Budget estimate, 2022	57,676,000
Committee recommendation	57,676,000

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 \$57,676,000 for the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia, which is \$11,464,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,150,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,150,000
Committee recommendation	2,150,000

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 \$2,150,000 to CJCC, which is the same as the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and 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 enforcement, judicial, correctional, and supervising agencies and therefore supports increased funding for JUSTIS.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 2021	\$600,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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 \$288,000 is designated for the Judicial Nomination Commission and \$274,000 is designated for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure. This amount is \$30,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request. Funds shall remain available until September 30, 2023.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Appropriations, 2021	\$52,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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 2021 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 Opportunity Scholarships. The Committee notes the importance of a rigorous evaluation of the SOAR program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE D.C. NATIONAL GUARD

Appropriations, 2021	\$600,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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 2021 enacted level and the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR HIV/AIDS PREVENTION

Appropriations, 2021	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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 2021 enacted level and \$1,000,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

Appropriations, 2021	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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. Under a judicial consent decree entered on March 23, 2005, the Water and Sewer Authority is undertaking a 20-year, \$2,600,000,000 sewer construction program to reduce combined sewer overflows [CSO]. 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 2021 enacted level and the budget request to be matched by at least \$8,000,000 provided by the Water and Sewer Authority, to continue implementation of the Long-Term Combined Sewer Overflow Control Plan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

The Committee recommends, for the operating expenses of the District of Columbia, the amount as set forth in the Fiscal Year 2022 Local Budget Act of 2021, as may be amended.

Budget Autonomy.—The Founding Fathers recognized the importance of establishing a seat for the Federal Government. Accordingly, article I, section 8 of the Constitution provides that Congress exercises “exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever” in the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court has held in the case of *Palmore v. United States* that this clause vests Congress with “plenary” authority to exercise powers to legislate for all matters in the District. Pursuant to this Constitutional power, Congress enacted the District of Columbia Home Rule Act in 1973. The District government holds only the powers that Congress granted it through the Home Rule Act. Though that act granted the District substantial powers of local self-government, it expressly preserved Congressional authority to review and affirmatively approve all District obligations and expenditures. The Home Rule Act did not grant the Government of the District of Columbia authority to change the longstanding process through which the District Government transmits its budget request to the President for submission to Congress; all amounts-local or otherwise-becoming available for obligation or expenditure only in accordance with an act of Congress. Indeed, section 603 of the Home Rule Act explicitly provided that the act made “no change in existing law, regulation, or basic procedure and practice relating to the respective roles of the Congress, the President, the Federal Office of Management and Budget, and the Comptroller General of the United States in the preparation, review, submission, examination, authorization, and appropriation of the total budget of the District of Columbia Government.” Because section 603 is not part of the District Charter, it cannot be amended by the District Council or voters. Only an act of Congress may change the District's budget process. Furthermore, the Budget Autonomy Act had no effect on the applicability of the Antideficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1341), which bars “an officer or employee of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia government” from incurring obligations or making expenditures that exceed the amount appropriated by law.

TITLE V
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$3,400,000
Budget estimate, 2022	3,400,000
Committee recommendation	3,400,000

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 \$3,400,000 for ACUS for fiscal year 2022, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the budget request.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$304,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	394,000,000
Committee recommendation	384,000,000

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 \$384,000,000 for operating expenses of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which is \$80,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$10,000,000 less than the budget request for these activi-

ties. The Committee recommendation includes \$4,017,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. The recommendation also includes \$62,000,000 to support the relocation of CFTC’s headquarters office.

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 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, 2021	\$135,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	170,000,000
Committee recommendation	148,000,000

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 \$148,000,000 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission [CPSC], which is \$13,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$22,000,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recognizes that CPSC has been chronically underfunded while the agency’s workload has increased

massively in recent years. The CPSC has jurisdiction over roughly 15,000 product types, but its current budget of \$135,000,000 is the smallest of the Federal health and safety regulatory agencies. The recommendation includes a significant increase to address unfunded priorities identified by CPSC in prior years, including increased import surveillance, expanded hazard identification capability, and increased Internet surveillance for dangerous products. In addition, the Committee supports the Commission's efforts to develop an agency-wide data management and analytics strategy and hiring or designating a Chief Data Officer or Chief Technologist within the enacted full-time equivalent level.

American consumers deserve to know that the products they buy—whether domestic or imported goods—are safe. Over the years, the Committee has noted the hazards to consumers associated with various products including unstable furniture, residential elevators, button cell batteries, rare earth magnets, window coverings, and off-highway vehicles. In particular, the Committee recognizes the priority for CPSC to protect consumers who are most vulnerable, including young children, seniors, and minorities. Specifically for children, the Committee urges the agency to continue its important work on safety standards for infant products, including crib bumpers, window coverings, and furniture tip-overs. For vulnerable seniors and at-risk minorities, the Committee urges the completion of work on rules to improve the safety of hazardous products including table saws and portable gas generators. In addition, the Committee supports CPSC's efforts to improve the safety of products sold online, the transparency of incident data, the use of robust enforcement, such as civil penalties, and the effectiveness of recalls and other corrective actions.

Furniture Tip-Overs.—Furniture tip-overs, particularly televisions and dressers, remain a serious risk to children and consumers. According to a 2018 CPSC study, between 2015 and 2017, an estimated annual average of 28,300 injuries were treated in U.S. hospital emergency departments related to televisions, furniture, and appliances tip-overs. The furniture category had the largest number of instability or tip-over-related injuries among the three product categories, followed by the televisions. There were 542 reported fatalities between 2000 and 2017 associated with tip-over incidents, including 63 percent of fatalities involving televisions falling. The same study reported that between 2000 and 2017 there were 450 tip-over fatalities, 83 percent of which were suffered by children, age 14 and younger. The Committee encourages the Commission to revise the safety standards for storage units such as a dressers, bureaus, or chests of drawers, and to ensure that these standards include testing for tip overs, including increasing weight testing, and warning requirements for products sold within the U.S. market.

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, 2021	\$17,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	22,834,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

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 equipment, 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 \$20,000,000 for EAC’s salaries and expenses, which is \$3,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$2,834,000 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 Administration.—Sustained public confidence in the policies, practices, and integrity of election systems is important to building trust in democratic government. Competitive grant programs could use research, reporting, and projects to improve election administration. Using data analysis to evaluate the integrity of state systems and identifying recommendations relating to voter registration rolls and voting system safeguards would further facilitate public trust. Pursuit of these goals could simultaneously improve the objective performance of election systems and work toward rebuilding public confidence in them.

ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS

Appropriations, 2021 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2022	\$100,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for Election Security Grants, which is \$100,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request. The bill requires States to submit semi-annual financial reports and annual progress reports to the EAC.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$374,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	387,950,000
Committee recommendation	387,950,000

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 \$387,950,000 for the salaries and expenses of the FCC for fiscal year 2022, which is \$13,950,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request, and which will be derived from offsetting collections. The Committee also recommends that up to \$128,621,000 be retained from spectrum auction activities to fund the administrative expenses of conducting such auctions. The Committee recognizes the need to make available more high-, mid-, and low-band spectrum for the expansion of broadband and 5G technology and encourages the Commission to continue their work to hold auctions of licensed spectrum and make available unlicensed spectrum that allows small and large providers the ability to expand broadband and 5G technology throughout the United States.

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 pro-

vided, the FCC should prioritize radio enforcement and keep the Committee apprised of its enforcement actions.

Contraband Cell Phones.—The Committee remains concerned regarding the exploitation of contraband cell phones in prisons and jails nationwide. The Committee understands the FCC is reviewing comments to assess the appropriate next steps to facilitate cost effective solutions. The Committee urges the FCC to continue to explore all available options including the use of geofencing, quiet zones, network-based solutions, and beacon technology. The FCC has previously sought open comment on these technology in prior notices and is again seeking comment in a second further notice of proposed rulemaking in FCC 21–82. Additionally, the Committee supports the continued examination of how prisons could safely use jammers and micro-jammers. The Committee recognizes the expansion of micro-jammers and managed access systems at six Federal correctional sites funded in Fiscal-Year 2021 and requests the FCC to brief the Committee on its findings and timeline for acting on the Second Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in FCC 21–82.

Rural Wireless Support.—In 2011, the Commission adopted rules to transition support provided to rural wireless broadband carriers under the Universal Service Fund. Under those new rules, support under the legacy universal service mechanism would be reduced by 20 percent per year, and eventually be replaced by a new support mechanism. To ensure a smooth transition for rural citizens, the Commission’s rules paused the reduction in support at the 60 percent level until a new support mechanism was implemented.

In 2015, Congress included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113) a provision, “that would provide certainty to rural wireless broadband users and carriers across the nation as the Federal Communications Commission continues to develop a new framework for parts of the Universal Service Fund.” See, S. Rep. No. 114–97, at 80. This provision prohibited the Commission from using appropriated funds in any way inconsistent with its then-existing rules providing that reductions in legacy support would not recommence until a replacement support mechanism “is implemented.” Congress has included identical language in each subsequent appropriations bill. The Commission adopted rules confirming this Congressional mandate. Additionally, in a 2017 universal service rulemaking order, the Commission affirmed that any new support mechanism would be considered to be “implemented” and the phase down of legacy support would recommence after completion of an auction for support under the new mechanism.

However, the Committee is gravely that concerned that the Commission changed course in 2020 and decided that the new 5G Fund support mechanism would be considered to be implemented before the 5G Fund auction was conducted, accelerating the phase down of legacy support in rural areas. This bill continues provisions that reasserts the Committee’s prior position that the phase down of support shall not resume until the replacement mechanism is implemented, which will be when the FCC commences providing support under the 5G Fund Auction. This will ensure a proper transition for affected carriers, and the rural citizens they serve, so that

services or service quality are not reduced until a new support mechanism is fully implemented.

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

Fifth Generation (5G) Wireless Infrastructure Workforce.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the 5G wireless infrastructure and encourages the FCC, in conjunction with the Department of Labor, to continue to encourage investments in the development of the 5G workforce, including apprenticeships in the wireless sector.

Implementation of Broadband DATA Act.—The Committee remains concerned about the systemic flaws in the Commission’s broadband coverage maps and encourages the Commission to prioritize the establishment of a user-friendly challenge process to allow consumers, State, local, Tribal, and other entities and individuals to challenge the accuracy of the coverage maps and any other information submitted by broadband service providers regarding the availability of service.

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 Redlining.—The Committee is concerned about the fact that many lower income areas and communities of color lack access to high-speed, affordable Internet service and urges the Commission to act on the March 2021 letter from 98 local leaders in 28 states that asked the Commission to take decisive action to end this discriminatory and unfair practice. As the letter noted, in Baltimore, 40 percent of families lacked access to home wireline Internet and a disproportionate amount of these residents live in majority Black neighborhoods that were “redlined” in the early twentieth century. This pattern is evident in cities nationwide and existed well before the pandemic. 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 investigate this problem and report back to the Committee within 180 days on a plan of action to address this aspect of the digital divide.

Robocalls.—The Committee remains concerned about the rapidly growing problem of robocalls, The Committee commends the Commission for mandating that the telecommunications industry adopt and implement the Secure Telephony Identity Revisited/Signature-based Handling of Asserted information using tokens, or “STIR/

SHAKEN,” caller ID authentication system to combat illegal robocalling and caller ID spoofing by June 30, 2022, consistent with Congress’ direction in the TRACED Act. 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, (Public Law 116–105) and other FTC efforts to combat robocalls and illegal spoofing.

National Verifier.—The Committee urges the FCC to continue its ongoing partnership with all stakeholders, including participating carriers, to conduct outreach to eligible subscribers to the Emergency Broadband Benefit [EBB] Program. The Committee seeks regular updates from the USAC and the FCC on efforts to address additional technical and resource challenges that have contributed to many potentially eligible applicants initiating, but not concluding, the application process hours-long wait time for EBB applicants to receive an eligibility determination by the National Verifier or to receive customer support by phone.

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 encourages the agency to prioritize projects in underserved rural areas, where the infrastructure to be installed provides access at download and upload speeds comparable to those available to Americans in urban areas. The Committee encourages the FCC to avoid efforts that could duplicate existing networks and to support deployment of last-mile broadband infrastructure to underserved areas. Further, the Committee encourages the agency to prioritize projects financed through public-private partnerships and projects where Federal funding will not exceed 50 percent of the project’s total cost. 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 eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse in Universal Service Fund [USF] programs so that funds can instead support worthy USF initiatives.

Wireless Resiliency During Disasters.—The Committee remains concerned about the resiliency of wireless phone service during natural disasters, including wildfires. State public utility commissions have increasingly been concerned that people are unable to receive notifications, such as evacuation orders, in a timely manner.

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.

Broadband Connectivity on Tribal Lands.—The Committee remains concerned about the lack of access to broadband services on Tribal lands given the FCC has recently reported additional work remains to increase deployment to certain Tribal areas to reach the Commission’s goal of closing the digital divide. The Committee urges the FCC to responsibly and efficiently take action to increase access to broadband on Tribal lands and supports consultation with federally recognized Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and entities related to Hawaiian home lands. The FCC is encouraged to use all available resources with the goal of spend-

ing \$300,000 to support consultation with federally recognized Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages, and entities related to Hawaiian home lands. Any action by the FCC to address broadband services on Tribal lands should be done in a manner that takes into account duplication of Federal programs, grants, funding streams, and overbuilding of networks. The FCC should consult with Federal stakeholders and agencies who have a role in deploying broadband when assessing duplication.

Postal Service.—The Committee notes that the FCC released a report in May 2021 on the feasibility of partnering with the United States Postal Service to facilitate the collection of mobile wireless broadband data, as required by the Broadband DATA Act. The report outlines several challenges but says that “the Commission is continuing to explore possible solutions to the issues.” The Committee encourages the FCC to continue its work to address these obstacles and create a feasible partnership that will help improve wireless mapping in rural and underserved communities across the country.

Continued Cloud Modernization.—The Committee recognizes the importance of cloud migration for continued FCC operations and cybersecurity. Throughout much of the last decade, the FCC has released plans for IT modernization and cloud migration with the intention of decreasing their data center footprint in accordance with the Data Center Optimization Initiative [DCOI] mandated by Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act [FITARA] (Public Law 113–291). Accordingly, the Committee directs FCC to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on their plans for re-architecting legacy systems, moving to commercial cloud solutions, and complying with DCOI.

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, 2021	\$42,982,000
Budget estimate, 2022	46,500,000
Committee recommendation	46,500,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$46,500,000 for the FDIC OIG, the same as the budget request and \$3,518,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 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, 2021	\$71,497,000
Budget estimate, 2022	76,500,000
Committee recommendation	76,500,000

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 \$76,500,000 for the Federal Election Commission, which is \$5,003,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$26,600,000
Budget estimate, 2022	29,247,000
Committee recommendation	27,900,000

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, appointed 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 \$27,900,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority, which is \$1,300,000 more than that fiscal year 2021 enacted level, and \$1,347,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT STEERING COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	10,650,000
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 2021 enacted level and \$650,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$351,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	389,800,000
Committee recommendation	384,000,000

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 \$384,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the FTC for fiscal year 2022, which is

\$33,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$5,800,000 less than the budget request.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates \$138,000,000 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 \$226,000,000.

Section 13(b).—The Supreme Court recently ruled that Section 13(b) of the FTC Act permits the FTC to obtain only injunctions and not monetary redress for victims of violations of laws enforced by the FTC. Therefore, victimized consumers will have less of an opportunity to get their money back. The Committee encourages the FTC to work with Congress to address this issue.

Contact Lenses.—The Committee supports maintaining long-standing regulation and oversight of the contact lens marketplace but remains concerned about patient safety gaps not addressed in the recently finalized Contact Lens Rule. The Committee encourages the Commission to enforce the Rule's verification requirements, particularly related to new online market entrants.

"Made in USA" Standard.—The Committee is concerned 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 Committee recommends that the FTC seek aggressive remedies with "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 U.S.A. Labeling Rule.

Imported Shrimp.—The Committee strongly encourages the FTC 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 U.S, yet there is widespread use of illegal veterinary drugs and overuse of antibiotics by foreign bad actors. The Committee strongly urges the FTC to coordinate its enforcement and proper origin requirements for the benefit of U.S. consumers with the Customs and Border Patrol, Department of Agriculture, and the Food and Drug Administration to close any country of origin labeling gaps and prevent deceptive practices for imported shrimp.

Subscription Services.—The Committee understands that subscription services are a \$650,000,000,000 dollar industry that is rapidly growing. While automatic renewal contracts can be beneficial for consumers under certain circumstances, too often consumers unwittingly enter long-term contracts that they have difficulty cancelling. Additionally, companies sometimes use software and interfaces that make it harder for consumers to end these subscriptions and stop unwanted charges. Converting free trials into paid subscriptions should only be done with informed consent from consumers. The FTC is directed to provide a briefing to the Committees no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on its authority and plans to address these issues.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The General Services Administration [GSA] was established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public 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 notes that during the COVID-19 pandemic, some office space under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of GSA has not been put to optimum use. As a result of the pandemic, many agencies expanded their use of telework beginning in March 2020 and are continuing to telework. This expanded use of telework presents an opportunity for the Executive and Judicial Branches to reconsider their office space requirements. Therefore, GSA, in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget, shall encourage agencies to provide updated real property program of requirements after consulting with employees and unions and report to the Committee no later than 1 year after enactment of this 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 report shall include estimated savings in rent for leased space, building operations, and utilities within the Federal Buildings Fund each year over the next 5 years because of the expanded use of telework and a declining need for office space. GSA is expected to update the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on efforts to date. The Committee wants to ensure that the limited amount of construction and renovation funding available is used to provide office space that will be put to optimum use. The Committee recommends that GSA include an analysis of an occupying agency's office requirements in light of the telework lessons learned during the pandemic in any prospectus submitted pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307 in fiscal year 2023.

Public Buildings Services Improvements.—The Committee encourages the Public Buildings Services to continue to explore new tools and facility enhancements that achieve the dual purposes of ensuring security and combatting communicable diseases. In particular, the use of commercially available technology and products that allow individuals to move through facilities while touching as few surfaces as possible, such as touchless, automatic doors. GSA is encouraged to evaluate the deployment of this technology across the leased and owned Federal real estate portfolio, and give preference to vendors that manufacture these products in the United States.

New FBI Headquarters.—For more than a decade, the condition and security of the FBI's existing headquarters in the J. Edgar Hoover Building in Washington, D.C. have been serious concerns of Congress, which has provided authorizations and appropriations for a new headquarters. The Committee recognizes the extensive

taxpayer investment and time spent resulting in the selection of three acceptable sites in the National Capital Region for the fully consolidated FBI Headquarters. The Committee has repeatedly expressed its strong desire and direction for GSA to work with the FBI to submit a prospectus for a new, fully-consolidated headquarters building in the National Capital Region, including at one of the three-previously vetted sites in the National Capital Region that complies with prior Congressional directives and conditions set forth under the December 8, 2011 Senate Environment & Public Works Committee GSA Resolution. Any fully consolidated headquarters building must meet Interagency Security Committee Level V security standards as further described in the General Services Administration's Fiscal Year 2017 prospectus PNCR-FBI-NCR 17 and should make use of the completed Draft Environmental Impact Statement to the fullest extent possible. The Committee urges GSA and FBI to finalize the plan for a new headquarters immediately. The report required by the fiscal year 2021 enacted Omnibus Appropriations bill on this matter is overdue and should be submitted without delay. The current J. Edgar Hoover headquarters building has significantly deteriorated over the past 45 years, with crumbling facades, aging infrastructure, and security limitations that are severely impeding the FBI's ability to meet its critical law enforcement and national security missions.

Lake Charles Federal Courthouse.—The Edwin F. Hunter, Jr. U.S. Courthouse in Lake Charles, Louisiana suffered extensive damage throughout the facility resulting from Hurricane Laura. Concerns have been raised about the suitability of the existing facility for the courts and other Federal agencies in the courthouse. The Committee encourages GSA to continue to engage with Federal stakeholders to reach an agreeable solution that meets the operational needs of the Federal courts.

Dirksen Courthouse.—The Dirksen Courthouse in Chicago is adjacent to vacant federally-owned buildings that are in critical disrepair. Any potential disposal, demolition, or development of these properties should not result in increased security risks for the Court and other Federal agencies in the courthouse. The Committee commends GSA for efforts to involve stakeholders in discussion to address the State Street properties in Chicago and encourages GSA to further engage relevant Federal stakeholders and the City of Chicago to determine appropriate solutions for the State Street properties. GSA is expected to provide advance notice to and consult with the Committee before taking any actions with respect to the potential disposal or development of these properties.

Hartford Courthouse.—The Committee continues to support the ongoing siting, planning, and design work for the Hartford Courthouse Construction project, which was partially funded through Public Law 116–260.

The National Archives at Seattle.—The building housing the Federal Archives and Records Center at NARA's Sand Point facility houses invaluable and significant Territorial, Native American, and Federal records for Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and the outlying areas. The facility, which was constructed in 1943, is dilapidated and deteriorating. The records contained at Sand Point are invaluable to Indian Tribes, Alaska Native organizations,

state and local governments, as well as researchers, scientists, students, and individual citizens. Maintaining physical access in the region to the facility's records is critically important to these stakeholders and to the Committee. Subsequently, the Committee directs GSA, in consultation with NARA, to provide a report to the Committee no later than 210 days of enactment of this Act detailing the costs associated with implementing each of the alternatives identified in the report NARA provided to the Committee pursuant to the report required by the Joint Explanatory Statement that accompanied the fiscal year 2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 116–260). Additionally, in developing a long-term housing plan for the storage of records currently at NARA's Sand Point facility, the Committee expects GSA to comply with any program of requirements submission from NARA relating to stakeholders' desire to maintain local access to these records.

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. The Committee expects GSA 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. The Committee further encourages GSA 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 Federal Risk Management, Reduction, and Resiliency Standards.—The Committee is aware 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. The Committee directs GSA to establish uniform Federal risk management, reduction, and resiliency standards for Federal buildings and to promulgate rules or issue guidance to require that every public building constructed, acquired, or altered by GSA conform to such standards.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND—LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF
REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Limitation on availability of revenue:	
Limitation on availability, 2021	\$9,065,489,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2022	11,000,509,000
Committee recommendation	11,049,095,000

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, 2021	\$230,000,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2022	417,202,000
Committee recommendation	1,298,066,000

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 \$1,298,066,000 for construction and acquisition projects.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

State	Description	Amount
AK	Alcan U.S. Land Port of Entry	\$187,509,000
AZ	Dennis DeConcini U.S. Land Port of Entry	500,000
AZ	San Luis I U.S. Land Port of Entry, Phase II	115,875,000
CA	Calexico West U.S. Land Port of Entry, Phase IIB	103,376,000
DC	DHS Consolidation at St. Elizabeths	253,797,000
DC	Southeast Federal Center Remediation	9,000,000
GA	Chamblee Campus	500,000
IL	South State Street properties (202, 208–212, 214 and 220)	52,000,000
ME	Coburn Gore U.S. Land Port of Entry	93,840,000
MN	International Falls U.S. Land Port of Entry	249,629,000
MO	Hardesty Federal Complex Remediation	28,553,000
NM	Santa Teresa U.S. Land Port of Entry	500,000
PR	San Juan U.S. Courthouse	22,476,000
TN	Chattanooga U.S. Courthouse	94,611,000
VT	Highgate Springs U.S. Land Port of Entry	85,000,000

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2021	\$576,581,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2022	1,656,093,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000,000

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 \$1,000,000,000 for repairs and alterations.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

State	Description	Amount
AL	Selma U.S. Federal Building and Courthouse	\$4,200,000
DC	Regional Office Building Phase 2	89,172,000
DC	Ronald Reagan Building Complex	64,800,000
HI	Prince J. Kuhio Kalaniana'ole Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	44,364,000
IN	Major General Emmett J. Bean Federal Center	44,239,000
IN	Minton-Capehart Federal Building	19,373,000
MD	Suitland Federal Campus	20,000,000
MA	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Federal Building	15,107,000
MI	Patrick V. McNamara Federal Building Garage	20,734,000
MS	William M. Colmer Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	27,000,000
MS	Mississippi River Commission Building	23,749,000
WA	Tacoma Union Station	48,615,000
WV	Clarksburg Post Office and U.S. Courthouse	55,400,000

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitation on availability, 2021	\$5,725,464,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2022	5,913,185,000
Committee recommendation	5,906,024,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The rental of space program funds lease payments made to privately owned buildings, temporary space for Federal employees during major repair and alteration projects, and relocations from Federal buildings due to forced moves and relocations as a result of health and safety conditions. GSA is responsible for leasing general purpose space and land incident thereto for Federal agencies, except in cases where GSA has delegated its leasing authority.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$5,906,024,000 for rental of space, which is \$180,560,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$7,161,000 less than the budget request.

White Oak Expansion.—The Committee is aware that the Food and Drug Administration's [FDA's] growing staff will require leasing additional office locations until the 2018 Federal Research Center Master Plan for the White Oak Campus expansion can be fully implemented. When determining the delineated area, GSA should consider the effect of local travel on FDA staff productivity and the adjacency to existing FDA leases.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2021	\$2,533,444,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2022	2,945,005,000
Committee recommendation	2,845,005,000

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 \$2,845,005,000 for building operations, which is \$311,561,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$100,000 less than the budget request.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

Appropriations, 2021	\$64,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	67,820,000
Committee recommendation	67,000,000

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 \$67,000,000 for the Office of Government-wide Policy, which is \$3,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$820,000 less than the budget request.

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

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$49,440,000
Budget estimate, 2022	52,440,000
Committee recommendation	52,000,000

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 \$52,000,000 for Operating Expenses, which is \$2,560,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$440,000 less than the budget request.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Appropriations, 2021	\$9,301,000
Budget estimate, 2022	10,080,000
Committee recommendation	9,800,000

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 \$9,800,000 for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals, which is \$499,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$280,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2021	\$67,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	69,000,000
Committee recommendation	69,000,000

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 \$69,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is \$2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriations, 2021	\$4,400,000
Budget estimate, 2022	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents, which is \$600,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$55,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	59,200,000
Committee recommendation	59,200,000

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 \$59,200,000 for the Federal Citizen Services Fund, which is \$4,200,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act and OPEN Government Data Act.—The Committee expects GSA 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). The Committee further urges GSA to develop guidance to ensure all relevant external stakeholders are provided the opportunity to comment on their respective Department-wide processes of prioritizing evidence needs. In addition, the Committee encourages GSA to work towards consolidating existing and leveraging new commercial technologies to implement Federal data initiatives and carry out pilot projects related to the implementation of the OPEN Government Data Act. The Committee encourages further expansion of the data.gov platform to implement these initiatives.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

Appropriation, 2021	\$25,000,000
Budget estimates, 2022	500,000,000
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 is \$25,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$500,000,000 less than the budget request. The Committee notes that the TMF received \$1,000,000,000 in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117–2).

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriation, 2021	\$16,000,000
Budget estimates, 2022	16,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

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 \$4,000,000 for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund, which is \$12,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the budget request.

Sales Proceeds.—The Committee notes that the fiscal year 2022 GSA budget request for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund includes a provision that would make sales proceeds deposited in the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund in fiscal year 2022 available without appropriation by Congress. The Committee does not adopt the proposed language but supports the mission of the Public Buildings Reform Board [PBRB]. Therefore, the Committee directs GSA, in consultation with the PBRB, to include in the fiscal year 2023 budget request a spending plan for proceeds received in fiscal year 2022.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2021	
Budget estimate, 2022	\$28,500,000
Committee recommendation	14,250,000

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 \$14,250,000 for the Working Capital Fund, which is \$14,250,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$14,250,000 less than the budget request.

Shared Services.—The Committee appreciates the Administration recognizing the complexities associated with developing and implementing a single payroll solution for the Federal government and pausing technical development activities for the NewPay product. The Committee directs GSA and OPM to work more closely together to complete the development of the human capital data standards. This will allow for agencies and human resources [HR] shared services providers to modernize their current systems in a way that allows for seamless transfer of HR data between agencies, providers, and OPM. In addition, the Committee directs the HR Quality Services Management Office and the current payroll shared services providers to work collaboratively to fully define their current technical and business operations and produce modernization roadmaps for each provider. GSA and OPM should work together to define a common Federal systems architecture which agency and shared services providers' modernizations should adapt.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	
Budget estimate, 2022	\$300,000,000
Committee recommendation	200,000,000

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

The Committee recommends \$200,000,000 for the procurement of zero emission and electric passenger motor vehicles and the associated charging infrastructure. The recommendation is \$200,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$100,000,000 less than the budget request.

Federal Fleet Electrification.—The Committee is aware of benefits associated with the use of electric vehicles [EVs] and the potential advantages of integrating EVs into the Federal fleet. The Committee encourages GSA to work with the Department of Energy to develop and/or adopt a Total Cost of Ownership [TCO] model that accounts for vehicle full lifecycle costs including acquisition, use, disposal and sale proceeds to estimate the cost for fleet conversion to electric vehicles. The Committee encourages executive agencies to use this TCO model when leasing or purchasing vehicles from GSA or from a commercial entity.

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 2023 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 allowing the Federal Citizen Services Fund to enter into interagency agreements to provide services on a reimbursable basis.

Section 528 is a new provision expanding the definition of items that can be acquired to implement the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990.

Section 529 is a new provision authorizing GSA to accept advance payments into the Working Capital Fund.

Section 530 is a new provision requiring a report on the construction of a new FBI headquarters under certain requirements.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	
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 \$1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$3,000,000 more than the budget request.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$46,835,000
Budget estimate, 2022	48,372,000
Committee recommendation	48,372,000

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 \$48,372,000 for the MSPB, which is \$1,537,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as 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, 2021	\$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,800,000
Committee recommendation	1,800,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The General Fund payment to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund is invested in Treasury securities with maturities suitable to the needs of the Fund. Interest earnings from the investments are used to carry out the activities of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation. The Foundation awards scholarships, fellowships, and grants, and funds activities of the Udall Center.

The 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 2021 enacted level and the budget request.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$3,200,000
Budget estimate, 2022	3,586,000
Committee recommendation	3,586,000

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 \$3,586,000 for the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund, which is \$386,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as 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 responsibilities including mediating Freedom of Information Act disputes and coordinating controlled unclassified information.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$377,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	403,667,000
Committee recommendation	403,667,000

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 \$403,667,000 for operating expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration for fiscal year 2022, which is \$26,677,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as 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 a 10x exposure to NARA’s digital records versus their physical, on-site records. By fiscal year 2024, NARA plans to have digitized and made available online over 500 million pages of records. By 2023 NARA will no longer accept transfers of Federal records in analog formats and will accept records only in digital format with the appropriate metadata. These two strategic goals 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 has previously expressed its profound disappointment that NARA has failed to keep its commitment to digitize and post online (using an easy-to-find, navigable, and searchable platform) the Territorial and Federal records generated in Alaska since they were moved from Anchorage to Seattle in 2014. These failures seriously jeopardized the Committee's faith in other commitments that NARA has made. Last year, the Committee directed NARA to continue to consult with Alaska Native Tribes and Tribal organizations, Alaska historical societies, the State of Alaska, university libraries and archives, and other stakeholders to update its understanding of which records have been identified as priorities for access and the most effective methods of maintaining meaning access to those records. While the public health emergency interfered with NARA's ability to complete these consultations, the Committee expects NARA to complete these consultations via in-person or virtual communications and to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment detailing with whom consultations have occurred and the result of those consultations.

Sand Point.—The Committee is pleased that NARA's budget request includes \$20,000,000 and 144 FTE in Operating Expenses for the electronic records initiative. The Committee expects NARA to begin this initiative by completing the digitization and posting online in an easy-to-find, navigable, and searchable platform the Alaska records currently stored at the Sand Point facility in Washington, beginning with the records identified as priorities in earlier consultations with Alaska Native Tribes and Tribal Organizations. The Committee further expects NARA to keep its commitment to complete this work within 2 years of the enactment of this Act. In issuing this directive, the Committee takes note that NARA has stated in its fiscal year 2022 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. NARA must develop next-generation finding aids that help researchers quickly identify records that contain relevant information." The Committee agrees, and expects that all Sand Point records are not only digitized, but that the digitized records are fully described, and absent a privacy or similar concern, posted online 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.

WWI Medals Reviews.—The Committee recognizes the efforts by the WWI Valor Medals Review Task Force to research those service members not receiving the Medal of Honor—but downgraded due to racial and religious bias to the Distinguished Service Cross and/or the Navy Cross—and strongly encourages the National Archives

to support the efforts to submit Medal of Honor nominations to the appropriate Secretary for review.

National Personnel Records Center.—The Committee remains concerned regarding the backlog of records requests pending at the National Personnel Records Center [NPRC] in St. Louis, Missouri. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) provided NARA with \$50,000,000 in emergency funding to reduce the records backlog and expedite agency digitization of records. The Committee expects NARA to continue to prioritize critical veterans’ records and to restore the NPRC to full operational capacity as quickly as feasible. The Committee directs NARA to provide quarterly reports detailing obligations and planned spending for this funding, the current status of the backlog, and an estimate for when it will be fully cleared.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2021	\$4,823,000
Budget estimate, 2022	5,323,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

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 \$5,000,000 for the OIG, which is \$177,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$323,000 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, 2021	\$9,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	7,500,000
Committee recommendation	71,000,000

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 \$71,000,000 for the repairs and restoration account which is \$61,500,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$63,500,000 more than the budget request.

Funds are included for the Harry S. Truman Library Institute for National and International Affairs in Kansas City, Missouri, the Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library in Starkville, Mississippi and increased funding for repairs and restoration at Presidential Libraries.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION
GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2021	\$6,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	9,500,000
Committee recommendation	7,500,000

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 \$7,500,000 for NHPRC grants in fiscal year 2022, which is \$1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$2,000,000 less than the budget request. The Committee supports the use of \$3,000,000 to implement a new grants program to preserve and digitize the records of the creation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS
ADMINISTRATION

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

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Account	Project Name	Recommended	Requestor(s)
WI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Wisconsin Historical Society	500	Baldwin
CT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Planning to Preserve Connecticut's Digital Government History.	948	Blumenthal, Murphy
MO	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	The State Historical Society of Missouri's Processing Congressional Papers Project.	350	Blunt
NJ	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Telling New Jersey's Untold Stories	206	Booker
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Digitization of Historic Michigan Newspapers for Historical and Educational Use.	135	Peters, Stabenow
RI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Rhode Island Black Heritage Society	500	Reed

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Account	Project Name	Recommended	Requestor(s)
VT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Documenting Nulhegan Abenaki Nation Culture.	350	Sanders
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Village of Old Brookville Village Hall—Records Digitization.	60	Schumer
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Permanent Exhibition and Memorial on the History of Lynching in Maryland.	650	Van Hollen
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	University of Maryland Eastern Shore Historical Digitalization Project.	500	Van Hollen
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Historical Archival Indexing of Land Records.	1,066	Warnock

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

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 \$2,000,000 for the CDRLF in fiscal year 2022, which is \$500,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

OGE in fiscal year 2022, which is \$1,771,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$18,600,000
Budget estimate, 2022	20,371,000
Committee recommendation	19,500,000

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; over-

seeing 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 \$20,371,000 for salaries and expenses of the OGE in fiscal year 2022, which is \$900,000 more than fiscal year 2021, and \$871,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$160,130,000
Budget estimate, 2022	197,000,000
Committee recommendation	186,500,000

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 \$186,500,000 for the salaries and expenses of OPM. The recommendation is \$26,370,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$10,500,000 less than the budget request. The bill includes requested language creating an Information Technology Working Capital Fund utilizing the authority provided to Federal agencies by the Modernizing Government Technology Act (40 U.S.C. 11301 note) to provide sustained funding to improve and replace OPM’s legacy systems and enhance cybersecurity. The Com-

mittee strongly encourages OPM to address key recommendations in the congressionally-mandated report by a panel of the National Academy of Public Administration issued in March 2021.

IT Modernization.—The Committee is concerned that no funds were requested in the budget for 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. The Committee expects OPM to implement the recommendations of Government Accountability Office [GAO] reports and IG reports to improve information security.

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

Constituent Service Cases.—Last year, the Committee provided additional resources for OPM to address the backlog and timeliness of addressing constituent service cases. The Committee notes that in January 2018, open constituent cases were at a level of 1,350 and that in July 2021, open cases were at a level of 377. The Committee is appreciative of receiving quarterly statistics on open cases and of efforts to reduce the backlog.

Official Time.—The Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute provides that labor organizations and collective bargaining in the civil service are in the public interest. With over 1.2 million non-postal Executive Branch employees represented by labor unions, at least 57 percent of the Federal civilian workforce have a voice on workplace matters through their union representatives. However, voluntary membership in labor unions in the Federal sector highlights the critical role of paid union official time for Federal employees to serve as union representatives and provide a voice for bargaining unit employees on workplace matters. The Committee strongly encourages agencies to work with unions in a good faith manner in negotiating and granting official time that is reasonable, necessary and in the public interest.

Collective bargaining.—Federal law enshrines the Congressional finding that, “labor organizations and collective bargaining in the civil service are in the public interest.” The Committee supports President Biden’s Executive Order 14003, “Protecting the Federal Workforce”, and expects agencies to fully implement the Order’s directives to restore good faith bargaining and negotiate contracts that have the support of both agency management and workforce. The Committee directs OPM to submit a report no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act that identifies any agencies at which OPM is aware of ongoing allegations from labor organizations that the agency is not fully implementing Executive Order 14003, including a summary of the allegation from the labor organization and the agency response.

Federal Telework Programs.—The Telework Enhancement Act mandated that OPM provide an annual report to Congress addressing the telework programs of each Executive Branch agency (5 U.S.C. 6506). The Committee directs OPM to include a section in their annual report focusing on telework successes, best practices, and lessons learned during the COVID–19 pandemic. The Com-

mittee supports cost savings and productivity improvements from well-managed telework programs in the Federal workplace.

Human Capital Strategy.—The Committee directs OPM to develop a government-wide human capital strategy in consultation with other agencies on current and future STEM talent needs and produce a publicly-available report to the Committee no later than 1 year after the enactment of this Act. The strategy should include existing hiring authorities, recruitment and hiring practices, internships and fellowships, and the feasibility of streamlining or restructuring those authorities and pathways to improve recruitment and hiring of STEM talent.

Scaling Hiring Improvements Across Government.—The Committee is aware that responding to the pandemic caused Federal agencies to re-engineer their hiring processes. The Veterans Health Administration, for example, hired additional medical professionals to combat the challenges of the coronavirus pandemic and shortened the length of time it takes to bring new staff onboard from 94 days to just 10 to 12 days. The agency was able to on-board more than 55,000 new employees between March and October 2020. No later than 120 days of the enactment of this Act, OPM is directed to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on process reforms used by Veterans Administration and other agencies during the pandemic to reduce barriers to Federal employment, reduce delays in the hiring process, improve the overall Federal recruitment and hiring process, and recommend process reforms that could be adopted and scaled government-wide.

Interns.—There is a critical shortage of young people working in the Federal government today. Just 6.8 percent of full-time Federal workers are under the age of 30. In the Federal IT workforce, more than 19 times more employees are over 50 than under 30. To help bridge this gap and begin to renew the Federal government and increase diversity, the Committee directs OPM to develop a strategy to increase the number of interns in the Federal government over a three-year period. In developing the strategy, OPM is directed to work in consultation with Federal agencies, and nonprofit organizations experienced at internship recruitment and professional development for the executive branch. The strategy will include recruitment practices, onboarding, professional development, and offboarding. In addition, OPM will include information on how the existing hiring authorities and programs for interns may be modified or improved to ensure agencies have the necessary tools to increase the employment of interns. Agencies will utilize existing hiring authorities for interns, including authorities that would allow for conversion to the permanent Federal workforce upon completion of program requirements.

State ABLÉ Act Savings Plans.—The Achieving a Better Life Experience Act of 2014 or ABLÉ Act (Public Law 113–295) allows certain individuals with disabilities to save up to \$15,000 a year in a state-established 529A savings account for the purpose of supporting and maintaining their health, independence, and quality of life, and those funds generally are excluded from the asset limitations of Federal benefit programs. The ABLÉ Act, as amended by the ABLÉ to Work Act of 2017, also allows an employed ABLÉ beneficiary who does not have contributions made to an employer-pro-

vided defined contribution plan to contribute an additional amount above the current limit, up to the Federal poverty line for a one-person household. According to a 2016 OPM “Report on the Employment of Individuals with Disabilities in the Federal Executive Branch,” about 265,000 employees with disabilities are in the Federal workforce, representing nearly 14.5 percent of overall Executive Branch employees. Many more Federal employees have disabled dependents. This provides an opportunity to get information about state ABLE programs to many potentially-eligible individuals and their families. The Committee strongly encourages OPM to notify all Federal agencies to make their employees aware of these accounts and that they or their dependents may be eligible for them. The Committee requests an update on this effort no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

Wildland Firefighter Classification and Pay.—The Office of Personnel Management Director, in consultation with the Chief Human Capital Officers of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, Chief of the Forest Service, the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and the Director of the National Park Service, shall—

(1) not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress the results of an assessment regarding 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

(2) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress an analysis of how pay for wildland and other firefighters employed by the Federal Government might be modified or reformed to address concerns about classification, work hours, basic pay levels, and other pay-related matters;

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress a cost accounting and method of direct conversion of transitioning temporary, seasonal wildland firefighters to permanent, full-year employees.

Federal Employment Guidelines.—The Committee supports the updated guidance on agencies’ consideration of how an individual’s marijuana use may or may not adversely affect the integrity or efficiency of the government and impact an individual’s suitability or fitness for a position. The Committee encourages OPM and the Suitability Executive Agent to continue to review these policies and guidelines regarding hiring and firing of individuals who use marijuana in states where that individual’s private use of marijuana is not prohibited under the law of the State. These policies should reflect updated changes to the law on marijuana usage and clearly state the impact of marijuana usage on Federal employment.

LIMITATION

(TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2021	\$169,625,000
Budget estimate, 2022	175,000,000
Committee recommendation	175,000,000

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 \$175,000,000 for administrative expenses, which is \$5,375,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	5,345,000
Committee recommendation	5,345,000

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 \$5,345,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General. The recommendation is \$345,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

(LIMITATION ON TRANSFER FROM TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2021	\$27,265,000
Budget estimate, 2022	29,565,000
Committee recommendation	28,700,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation on transfers from the trust funds in support of the OIG activities totaling \$28,700,000. The recommendation is \$1,435,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$865,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$29,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	30,440,000
Committee recommendation	30,440,000

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 \$30,440,000 for OSC, which is \$940,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$17,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	19,585,000
Committee recommendation	19,585,000

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 pro-

posed 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 Accountability and Enhancement Act (Public Law 109–435) assigned significant responsibilities to the PRC. These enhanced authorities include providing regulatory oversight of the pricing of Postal Service products and services, ensuring Postal Service transparency and accountability, consulting on delivery service standards and performance measures, consulting on international postal policies, preventing cross-subsidization or other anticompetitive postal practices, and serving as a forum to act on complaints with postal products and services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation, out of the Postal Fund, of \$19,585,000 for the PRC, which is \$2,585,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$8,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	9,600,000
Committee recommendation	9,400,000

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 \$9,400,000 for the PCLOB, which is \$900,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$200,000 less than the budget request.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$3,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	4,500,000
Committee recommendation	4,500,000

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 \$4,500,000 for the Public Buildings Reform Board, which is \$1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

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 the National Archives and Records Administration’s Sand Point facility near Seattle. The Committee further takes note that the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] withdrew its approval for the planned sale, but left open the possibility that PRBR may re-submit a request to move forward with the sale if the agency engaged in “meaningful and robust tribal consultation” and submitted a new factual record supporting a proposed sale that complies with the FASTA’s procedural requirements. The Sand Point facility houses invaluable and significant Territorial, Native American, and federal records for Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and the outlying areas that the respective state agencies, Indian Tribes and Alaska Native organizations, higher education institutions, researchers, scientists, students, and individuals must be able to access. The Committee further notes that while National Archives and Records Administration [NARA] has committed to digitizing, describing, and posting these records online within two years, many records held at the facility cannot be digitized. As a result, the Committee is working with the General Services Administration [GSA] and NARA to develop a plan for relocating the records within the Seattle area in the future. Therefore, the Committee directs the PBRB to refrain from recommending to the OMB a sale or disposition of the Sand Point facility until GSA and the NARA have completed their planning and obtained complete stakeholder concurrence, including tribal consultations as directed, on their proposed course of action relative to the above-referenced records.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,926,162,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,999,663,000
Committee recommendation	1,999,663,000

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 \$1,999,663,000 for the salaries and expenses of the SEC, to be fully derived from fee collections. This recommendation is \$73,501,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request. Of this amount, the Committee allocates \$1,992,917,000 to operating expenses and \$6,746,000 to potential move, replication, and related costs for the Commission's Fort Worth 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.

Disclosure of Plans or Proposals.—The Committee is concerned by the lack of detail in some disclosures by reporting persons with respect to plans or proposals for which disclosure is required by section 13(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act and Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter II Part 240.13d-101 Schedule 13D. The Committee encourages the Commission to continue to review and comment on companies disclosures in compliance with Federal regulation in order to make disclosures more useful to investors.

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.

Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.—Municipal securities, as instruments of public finance, are indelibly linked to the core principles of fiscal responsibility and economy. In this context, the Committee remains deeply concerned by apparent profligacy at the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board [MSRB]-a “self-regulatory organization” established by Congress and overseen by the SEC. Salaries for senior MSRB executives average almost half a million dollars, and board members, including those who concurrently serve in State and local public office, receive almost \$50,000 in compensation. The Committee expects the SEC to exercise rigorous oversight of the MSRB to curtail its penchant for prodigal behavior.

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. It is critically important to both investors and the U.S. capital markets that the SEC succeeds in its work to fortify its cybersecurity threat detection, response, and mitigation process. The SEC continues to collect an increasing amount of market-sensitive data and customer information-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.

Proxy Advisory Rules.—The Committee is concerned that recent changes in SEC rules relating to proxy voting advice businesses would interfere with the provision of independent advice to investors. The Committee is encouraged by the SEC's decision to consider further regulatory action regarding proxy voting advice in order to ensure investors have access to necessary information.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$26,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	27,600,000
Committee recommendation	27,600,000

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 \$27,600,000 for the Selective Service System, which is \$1,600,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$270,157,000
Budget estimate, 2022	293,625,000
Committee recommendation	283,430,000

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 \$283,430,000 for salaries and expenses of the SBA, which is \$13,273,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$10,195,000 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.

Size Standards.—The Committee is concerned about restrictive size standards for wildland firefighting and fuels management contracts. As the SBA conducts its review of size standards, the Committee encourages the SBA to work with the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to address size standards for North American Industry Classification System Code 115310 to ensure that the standard reflects the increase in costs associated with forest fighting.

Fiscal Year 2023 Budget.—The Committee directs SBA to provide to Congress no later than 30 days after the release of the President's budget a summary of the model subsidy assumptions or inputs that most significantly impact the model outputs.

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.

Outreach to Native Americans.—The Committee is concerned that SBA is not developing and using training modules that are accessible to Native American owned entities. It is the Committee's understanding that much of the technical assistance and guidance provided by SBA to Native American owned entities is provided at large non-SBA conferences. However, many Alaska Native Village Corporations and small businesses cannot afford to attend these conferences. Therefore, SBA should consider providing guidance, assistance, and electronic or remote access to these services. In addition, the Committee encourages the SBA to conduct Tribal consultations on all issues that affect Native American owned entities, not issues that solely affect Native American owned entities. The Committee also encourages the SBA to provide training to its staff

on conducting Tribal consultation, delivered by the Office of the National Ombudsman with the Office of Native American Affairs and the Associate General Counsel for Procurement Law.

2017 Hurricane Recommendations.—In March 2021, 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.

Rural Small Business Access to Broadband.—The Committee directs the GAO in consultation with the SBA to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act, on digital and broadband challenges facing small businesses in rural communities. The Committee recommends that GAO consult with technology stakeholders, trade associations, and small businesses throughout their analysis.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2021	\$272,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	318,000,000
Committee recommendation	323,800,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The SBA’s Entrepreneurial Development Programs support non-credit business assistance to entrepreneurs. The appropriation in-

cludes 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 \$323,800,000 for the SBA Entrepreneurial Development Programs, which is \$51,800,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$5,800,000 more than the budget request. This amount is in addition to other funding provided in coronavirus relief packages in 2021. The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
7(j) Technical Assistance	9,200
Cybersecurity for Small Businesses	3,000
Entrepreneurship Education	4,500
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	12,500
Regional Innovation Clusters	10,000
SCORE	12,200
Small Business Development Centers [SBDCs]	140,000
State Trade Expansion Promotion [STEP]	19,500
Veterans Outreach	18,400
Women’s Business Centers [WBCs]	26,000
Total, Entrepreneurial Development Programs	323,800

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 \$140,000,000 for the Small Business Development Center

[SBDC] Program for fiscal year 2022. 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 \$12,200,000 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 \$18,400,000 for veterans outreach, which includes funding for Veterans Business Outreach Centers, Boots to Business, Veteran-Women Igniting the Spirit of En-

trepreneurship, 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—which provide awards in the amount of \$50,000. 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 notes 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 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 2021 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 2022. 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 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, 2021.

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 2021 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. 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. The SBA Administrator should consult with the

Assistant Administrator for ONAA regarding grant-making decisions under the Community Navigator Pilot Program to ensure the appropriate resources are made available to support Native businesses.

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, 2021	\$22,011,000
Budget estimate, 2022	24,905,000
Committee recommendation	23,112,000

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 \$23,112,000 for the OIG, which is \$1,101,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$1,793,000 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, 2021	\$9,190,000
Budget estimate, 2022	9,620,000
Committee recommendation	9,620,000

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 \$9,620,000 for the Office of Advocacy, which is \$430,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$180,300,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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. The maximum microloan is \$50,000 and the average loan made under the program is approximately \$13,000.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$171,300,000 for the Business Loans Program Account for fiscal year 2022, which is \$9,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2021 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, 2021	\$168,075,000
Budget estimate, 2022	178,000,000
Committee recommendation	169,472,000

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 \$169,472,000 for the administrative costs of the Disaster Loans program, which is \$1,397,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$8,528,000 less than the budget request. Of the total recommendation, \$143,000,000 is designated by Congress as disaster relief pursuant to sections 4004(b)(6) and 4005(f) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

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. The SBA is directed to submit a report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act on the feasibility of additional co-location so that SBA and FEMA are not searching for, opening and operating separate facilities in the aftermath of disasters.

Disaster Loan Collateral Requirements.—The Committee recognizes that the increased threshold for the minimum major-disaster loan amount for which the Small Business Administration may require collateral will revert to \$14,000 from \$25,000 on November 22, 2022. The committee notes the finding by GAO [GAO–21–581r] in response to Public Law 116–70 that loans with collateral did not

necessarily perform better than loans without collateral. The Committee encourages SBA to continue to monitor the performance of physical disaster loans issued under SBA disaster declarations.

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:

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Account	Project Name	Recommended	Requestor(s)
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Wisconsin SBDC at UW-Madison	174	Baldwin
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Wisconsin SBDC at UW-Milwaukee	95	Baldwin
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Black Business Alliance	100	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Quinnipiac University Community Entrepreneurship Academy and Clinic.	406	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Small business Resource Center in Thompson.	240	Blumenthal, Murphy
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Cape May County Business Development Network.	212	Booker, Menendez
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA).	City of Lorain—Small Business Community Navigator.	250	Brown
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Columbus College of Arts and Design Center for Creative Career Development.	1,275	Brown
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA).	United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland, Inc..	500	Brown
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Outdoor Industry Softlines Prototyping Textiles Lab at the New River Gorge Regional Development Authority.	1,500	Capito
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA).	FASTER WV	300	Capito, Manchin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Marshall University Aerospace Manufacturing Training.	1,000	Capito, Manchin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA).	West Virginia University's Agribusiness Development Accelerator.	570	Capito, Manchin
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Bowie Business Innovation Center's Center of Excellence for 8(a) Government Contracting.	3,000	Cardin
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	University of Maryland, College Park—Maryland Economic Opportunity Center.	2,250	Cardin, Van Hollen
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Building Better Business Districts	1,050	Carper, Coons
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Manufacturing and Training Facility for Furniture Making.	500	Carper, Coons
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	100 Seneca at Cornplanter Square	400	Casey
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Hazleton LaunchBox Incubator	200	Casey
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Incubator at Cheyney University	400	Casey

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Account	Project Name	Recommended	Requestor(s)
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Russell House Business & Education Center Project.	250	Casey
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Shenandoah Innovation Center	350	Casey
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	The Enterprise Center CDC	400	Casey
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA).	United Way of Greater Portland Childcare Workforce & Entrepreneurship Initiative.	95	Collins
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Business, Agriculture and Rural Development (BARD) Technical Assistance Pipeline.	292	Collins, King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA).	FocusMaine Catalyzing Business Growth in Maine's Marine and Agricultural Economy.	919	Collins, King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Maine's Entrepreneur Ecosystem Development.	747	Collins, King
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Henderson Workforce Training Center	2,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Promoting Small Business Startups, Sustainability, and Transition.	400	Duckworth
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Behavioral Workforce Initiative	300	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Small Business Development Initiative ...	200	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Workforce Development Initiative	500	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Workforce Training Initiative	600	Durbin
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Burbank Enhanced Workforce Training for Economic Recovery.	250	Feinstein
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	East Palo Alto Small Business Incubator	555	Feinstein
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Brooklyn Business Center	250	Gillibrand, Schumer
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA).	GMDC Brownsville Industrial Center	2,500	Gillibrand, Schumer
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA).	The Urban League of Rochester Entrepreneurial Assistance Center Community Business Academy.	200	Gillibrand, Schumer
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Arrowhead Community Entrepreneurship Program.	200	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Arrowhead Sprint Accelerator	200	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Native Economic Advancement and Development (NEAD) Initiative.	242	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA).	NM SBDC—Program to Support Micro-businesses with E-commerce.	123	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA).	NM SBDC—Spanish Speaking Business Advisor.	77	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA).	NM SBDC—Technology Commercialization Accelerator (TCA).	107	Heinrich, Luján
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Downtown Starkville Innovation and Entrepreneurship Hub.	1,500	Hyde-Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Jackson State Small Business Center	2,000	Hyde-Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Vicksburg Downtown Entrepreneurship Hub.	650	Hyde-Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Mississippi Small Business Tech Commercialization Center.	743	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	COVID-19 Displaced Worker Initiative	800	Kaine, Warner

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Account	Project Name	Recommended	Requestor(s)
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Gulf of Maine Blue Economy	632	King
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Afro-Latinx Immigrant COVID-19 Workforce Re-Engagement.	1,000	Klobuchar
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Chicago-Lake Business Development	1,000	Klobuchar, Smith
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Church Street Marketplace Development	1,000	Leahy
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Energy and Climate Business Accelerator Program.	260	Leahy
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Food Enterprise Center	3,000	Leahy
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Hardwick Yellow Barn	925	Leahy
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Production Technical Assistance and Certification Program.	637	Leahy
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Program for Innovation and Technology Commercialization.	372	Leahy
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	BHCC Enterprise Center for Entrepreneurship and Training (ECET).	377	Markey, Warren
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Office of Small Business Advocacy	450	Menendez
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA).	BIPOC—Community Chamber Coalition of Oregon Campus.	400	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Blue Economy Incubator	1,000	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Native American Owned Small Business Assistance.	104	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Small Business Support for Black and Disadvantaged Business Owners.	750	Merkley, Wyden
KS	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Laboratory Space and Equipment at Kansas University's Innovation Park.	958	Moran
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Hope & Main Providence Culinary Incubator.	275	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Multicultural Innovation Center	1,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Social Enterprise Greenhouse	475	Reed
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Assisting Military Retirees and Veterans with Farm Business Support.	100	Sanders
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Dairy Farm Business Technical Assistance.	250	Sanders
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Technical Assistance for Women and Minority-owned Businesses.	200	Sanders
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Vermont Employee Ownership Center	158	Sanders
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Baltimore Small Business Technical Assistance Network Infrastructure Support.	1,700	Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Loyola University Maryland: York Road Initiative.	675	Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Mary Harvin Center Southern Bridge Workforce Center.	1,000	Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Small Business Development—Increasing Access to Government Contracts.	350	Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Supporting Growth of Maryland's Technology and Life Sciences Businesses.	2,450	Van Hollen
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	William & Mary Entrepreneurship Regional Engagement.	450	Warner
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Hispanic/Latinx Small Business Revitalization Program.	293	Warnock

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
 PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$55,333,000
Budget estimate, 2022	52,570,000
Committee recommendation	52,570,000

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 \$52,570,000 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 \$2,763,000 less than the fiscal year 2021 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 2022.

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, 2021	\$250,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	263,000,000
Committee recommendation	266,000,000

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 \$266,000,000, which is \$16,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$3,000,000 more than the budget request.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$56,100,000
Budget estimate, 2022	58,200,000
Committee recommendation	58,200,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Tax Court is an independent judicial body in the legislative branch established 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 resolve cases expeditiously while giving careful consideration to the merits of each matter, and to ensure the uniform interpretation of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Tax Court is one of three courts in which taxpayers can bring suit to contest IRS liability determinations, and the only one 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 in 74 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 \$58,200,000 for the U.S. Tax Court, which is \$2,100,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 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 pro-

visions 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 provision prohibiting obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits 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 prohibiting funds for the Federal Trade Commission to complete the draft report on food marketed to children unless certain requirements are met.

Section 618 continues the provision providing authority for Chief Information Officers over information technology spending.

Section 619 continues the provision prohibiting funds from being used in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 620 continues the provision related to electronic communications.

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

Section 622 continues the provision relating to inspectors general.

Section 623 continues the provision relating to pornography and computer networks.

Section 624 continues the provision to prohibit funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.

Section 625 continues the provision relating to conference expenditures.

Section 626 continues the provision relating to Federal travel.

Section 627 provides \$850,000 for www.oversight.gov.

Section 628 continues the provision relating to contracts for public relations services.

Section 629 continue a provision relating to advertising and educational programming.

Section 630 continues a provision relating to statements regarding projects or programs funded by this act.

Section 631 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 continues 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 continues 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 continues 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 is a provision that maintains existing 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.

Section 747 is a new provision related to the impoundment of resources.

Section 748 is a new provision that requires Federal agencies to respond to GAO written requests for information in a timely manner.

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

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

Section 751 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 allows the use of local funds for refunding overpayments of taxes collected and for paying settlements and judgments against the District of Columbia government.

Section 802 continues the provision that prohibits the use of Federal funds for publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation before Congress or any State legislature.

Section 803 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 804 continues the provision that prohibits the use of Federal funds for salaries, expenses, or other costs associated with the offices of U.S. Senator or Representative under section 4(d) of the D.C. Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiatives of 1979.

Section 805 continues, with a modification, the provision that restricts the use of official District of Columbia government vehicles to official duties and not between a residence and workplace, except under certain circumstances.

Section 806 continues the provision that prohibits the use of Federal funds by the District of Columbia Attorney General or any other officer or entity of the District government to provide assistance for any petition drive or civil action which seeks to require Congress to provide for voting representation in Congress for the District of Columbia.

Section 807 continues the provision that prohibits the use of Federal funds in this act to distribute, for the purpose of preventing the spread of blood borne pathogens, sterile needles or syringes in any location that has been determined by local public health officials or local law enforcement authorities to be inappropriate for such distribution.

Section 808 continues the provision that includes a “conscience clause” on legislation that pertains to contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans.

Section 809 continues the provision requiring the CFO to submit a revised operating budget for agencies the CFO certifies as requiring a reallocation to address unanticipated program needs.

Section 810 continues the provision requiring the CFO to submit a revised appropriated funds budget for the District of Columbia Schools that aligns the schools’ budgets to actual enrollment.

Section 811 continues the provision authorizing the transfer of local funds between operating funds and capital and enterprise funds.

Section 812 continues the provision prohibiting obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits transfers of funds unless expressly provided.

Section 813 continues the provision that ensures that 50 percent of unobligated balances may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 814 continues a provision that appropriates local funds during fiscal year 2023 if there is an absence of a continuing resolution or regular appropriation for the District of Columbia. Funds are provided under the same authorities and conditions and in the same manner and extent as provided for fiscal year 2022.

Section 815 continues a provision providing the District of Columbia certain authorities to transfer, receive, and acquire property.

Section 816 continues a provision requiring periodic obligation reports.

Section 817 is a new provision increasing the maximum annual tuition assistance grant.

Section 818 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 2022 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 28—JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

PART I—ORGANIZATION OF COURTS

CHAPTER 5—DISTRICT COURTS

§ 133. Appointment and number of district judges

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STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES

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ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS

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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 district judge in the district of Kansas occurring ~~30 years and 6 months~~ *31 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 ~~27 years and 6 months~~ *28 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 **[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 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 **[19 years]***20 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 **[18 years and 6 months]***19 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 **[17 years]***18 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.

TITLE 40—PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY, AND WORKS

SUBTITLE I—FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

CHAPTER 3—ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SUBCHAPTER III—FUNDS

§ 323. Consumer Information Center Fund

* * * * *

(f) The Administrator may enter into agreements to provide services through the Fund on a fully reimbursable basis.

* * * * *

SUBTITLE II—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS

PART A—GENERAL

CHAPTER 31—GENERAL

SUBCHAPTER VI—MISCELLANEOUS

§ 3173. Working capital fund for General Services Administration

* * * * *

(b) COMPOSITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts received, *including advance payments*, shall be credited to and merged with the Fund, to remain available until expended, for operating costs and capital outlays of the Fund: Provided, That entities for which such services are performed shall be charged at rates which will return in full all costs of providing such services.

* * * * *

(d) TRANSFER AND USE OF AMOUNTS FOR MAJOR EQUIPMENT ACQUISITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (2), unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the General Services Administration for operating expenses and salaries and expenses may be transferred and merged into the “Major equipment acquisitions and development activity” of the working capital fund of the General Services Administration for agency-wide acquisition of capital equipment, automated data processing systems and financial management and management information systems: Provided, That acquisitions are limited to those needed to implement the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–576, 104 Stat. 2838) and related laws or regulations *or for agency-wide acquisition of equipment or systems or the acquisition of services in lieu thereof, as necessary to implement the Act.*

* * * * *

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 SMOUNTS.**—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

(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. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Universal Service Antideficiency Temporary Suspension Act”.

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, 2023*, 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, 2023*, 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

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Account	Project Name	Recommended	Requestor(s)
WI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Wisconsin Historical Society	500	Baldwin
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Wisconsin SBDC at UW-Madison	174	Baldwin
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Wisconsin SBDC at UW-Milwaukee	95	Baldwin
CT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Planning to Preserve Connecticut's Digital Government History.	948	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Black Business Alliance	100	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Quinnipiac University Community Entrepreneurship Academy and Clinic.	406	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Small business Resource Center in Thompson.	240	Blumenthal, Murphy
MO	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum.	11,500	Blunt
MO	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	The State Historical Society of Missouri's Processing Congressional Papers Project.	350	Blunt
NJ	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Telling New Jersey's Untold Stories	206	Booker
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Cape May County Business Development Network.	212	Booker, Menendez
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA).	City of Lorain- Small Business Community Navigator.	250	Brown

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Account	Project Name	Recommended	Requestor(s)
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Columbus College of Arts and Design Center for Creative Career Development.	1,275	Brown
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA).	United Black Fund of Greater Cleveland, Inc.	500	Brown
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Outdoor Industry Softlines Prototyping Textiles Lab at the New River Gorge Regional Development Authority.	1,500	Capito
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA).	FASTER WV	300	Capito, Manchin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Marshall University Aerospace Manufacturing Training.	1,000	Capito, Manchin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA).	West Virginia University's Agribusiness Development Accelerator.	570	Capito, Manchin
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Bowie Business Innovation Center's Center of Excellence for 8(a) Government Contracting.	3,000	Cardin
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	University of Maryland, College Park-Maryland Economic Opportunity Center.	2,250	Cardin, Van Hollen
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Building Better Business Districts	1,050	Carper, Coons
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Manufacturing and Training Facility for Furniture Making.	500	Carper, Coons
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	100 Seneca at Cornplanter Square	400	Casey
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Hazleton LaunchBox Incubator	200	Casey
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Incubator at Cheyney University	400	Casey
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Russell House Business & Education Center Project.	250	Casey
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Shenandoah Innovation Center	350	Casey
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	The Enterprise Center CDC	400	Casey
ME	General Services Administration (GSA).	Coburn Gore Land Port of Entry	93,840	Collins
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA).	United Way of Greater Portland Childcare Workforce & Entrepreneurship Initiative.	95	Collins
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Business, Agriculture and Rural Development (BARD) Technical Assistance Pipeline.	292	Collins, King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA).	FocusMaine Catalyzing Business Growth in Maine's Marine and Agricultural Economy.	919	Collins, King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Maine's Entrepreneur Ecosystem Development.	747	Collins, King
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Henderson Workforce Training Center	2,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Promoting Small Business Startups, Sustainability, and Transition.	400	Duckworth
IL	General Services Administration (GSA).	South State Street Properties	52,000	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Behavioral Workforce Initiative	300	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Small Business Development Initiative ...	200	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Workforce Development Initiative	500	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Workforce Training Initiative	600	Durbin

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Account	Project Name	Recommended	Requestor(s)
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Burbank Enhanced Workforce Training for Economic Recovery.	250	Feinstein
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	East Palo Alto Small Business Incubator	555	Feinstein
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Brooklyn Business Center	250	Gillibrand, Schumer
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA).	GMDC Brownsville Industrial Center	2,500	Gillibrand, Schumer
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA).	The Urban League of Rochester Entrepreneurial Assistance Center Community Business Academy.	200	Gillibrand, Schumer
NM	General Services Administration (GSA).	Santa Teresa Land Port of Entry Feasibility Study.	500	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Arrowhead Community Entrepreneurship Program.	200	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Arrowhead Sprint Accelerator	200	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Native Economic Advancement and Development (NEAD) Initiative.	242	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA).	NM SBDC—Program to Support Micro-businesses with E-commerce.	123	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA).	NM SBDC—Spanish Speaking Business Advisor.	77	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA).	NM SBDC—Technology Commercialization Accelerator (TCA).	107	Heinrich, Luján
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library	20,000	Hyde-Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Downtown Starkville Innovation and Entrepreneurship Hub.	1,500	Hyde-Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Jackson State Small Business Center	2,000	Hyde-Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Vicksburg Downtown Entrepreneurship Hub.	650	Hyde-Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Mississippi Small Business Tech Commercialization Center.	743	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	COVID-19 Displaced Worker Initiative	800	Kaine, Warner
AZ	General Services Administration (GSA).	Dennis DiConcini Land Port of Entry Feasibility Study.	500	Kelly, Sinema
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Gulf of Maine Blue Economy	632	King
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Afro-Latinx Immigrant COVID-19 Workforce Re-Engagement.	1,000	Klobuchar
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Chicago-Lake Business Development	1,000	Klobuchar, Smith
VT	General Services Administration (GSA).	Highgate Springs Land Port of Entry	85,000	Leahy
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Church Street Marketplace Development	1,000	Leahy
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Energy and Climate Business Accelerator Program.	260	Leahy
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Food Enterprise Center	3,000	Leahy
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Hardwick Yellow Barn	925	Leahy
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Production Technical Assistance and Certification Program.	637	Leahy
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Program for Innovation and Technology Commercialization.	372	Leahy
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	BHCC Enterprise Center for Entrepreneurship and Training (ECET).	377	Markey, Warren

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Account	Project Name	Recommended	Requestor(s)
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Office of Small Business Advocacy	450	Menendez
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA).	BIPOC—Community Chamber Coalition of Oregon Campus.	400	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Blue Economy Incubator	1,000	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Native American Owned Small Business Assistance.	104	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Small Business Support for Black and Disadvantaged Business Owners.	750	Merkley, Wyden
KS	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Laboratory Space and Equipment at Kansas University's Innovation Park.	958	Moran
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Digitization of Historic Michigan Newspapers for Historical and Educational Use.	135	Peters, Stabenow
RI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Rhode Island Black Heritage Society	500	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Hope & Main Providence Culinary Incubator.	275	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Multicultural Innovation Center	1,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Social Enterprise Greenhouse	475	Reed
VT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Documenting Nulhegan Abenaki Nation Culture.	350	Sanders
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Assisting Military Retirees and Veterans with Farm Business Support.	100	Sanders
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Dairy Farm Business Technical Assistance.	250	Sanders
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Technical Assistance for Women and Minority-owned Businesses.	200	Sanders
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Vermont Employee Ownership Center	158	Sanders
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Village of Old Brookville Village Hall—Records Digitization.	60	Schumer
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Permanent Exhibition and Memorial on the History of Lynching in Maryland.	650	Van Hollen
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	University of Maryland Eastern Shore Historical Digitalization Project.	500	Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Baltimore Small Business Technical Assistance Network Infrastructure Support.	1,700	Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Loyola University Maryland: York Road Initiative.	675	Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Mary Harvin Center Southern Bridge Workforce Center.	1,000	Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Small Business Development—Increasing Access to Government Contracts.	350	Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Supporting Growth of Maryland's Technology and Life Sciences Businesses.	2,450	Van Hollen
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	William & Mary Entrepreneurship Regional Engagement.	450	Warner
GA	General Services Administration (GSA).	Chamblee Campus Feasibility Study	500	Warnock
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).	Historical Archival Indexing of Land Records.	1,066	Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA).	Hispanic/Latinx Small Business Revitalization Program.	293	Warnock

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses	233,000	270,669	261,669	+ 28,669	- 9,000
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund	20,000	20,000	20,000		
CFIUS Offsetting user fees	- 5,000	- 20,000	- 20,000	- 15,000	
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	175,000	185,192	186,192	+ 11,192	+ 1,000
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account	18,000	132,027	100,000	+ 82,000	- 32,027
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs	6,118	6,118	6,118		
Office of Inspector General	41,044	42,362	42,362	+ 1,318	
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	170,250	175,762	174,250	+ 4,000	- 1,512
Special Inspector General for TARP	19,000	17,000	17,000	- 2,000	
Total, Departmental Offices	677,412	829,130	787,591	+ 110,179	- 41,539
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network					
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	126,963	190,539	176,652	+ 49,689	- 13,887
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	345,569	360,266	360,266	+ 14,697	
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	124,337	131,330	130,000	+ 5,663	- 1,330
	270,000	330,000	360,000	+ 90,000	+ 30,000
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS	1,544,281	1,841,265	1,814,509	+ 270,228	- 26,756
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services	2,555,606	2,940,876	2,940,876	+ 385,270	
Enforcement	5,212,622	5,462,823	5,462,823	+ 250,201	
Program integrity initiatives		287,452	287,452	+ 287,452	
Subtotal	5,212,622	5,750,275	5,750,275	+ 537,653	

Operations Support	3,928,102	4,448,195	4,448,195	4,448,195	+520,093	.....
Program integrity initiatives .....	.....	129,445	129,445	129,445	+129,445	.....
Subtotal	3,928,102	4,577,640	4,577,640	4,577,640	+649,538	.....
Business Systems Modernization	222,724	305,032	305,032	305,032	+82,308	.....
Total, Internal Revenue Service	11,919,054	13,573,823	13,573,823	13,573,823	+1,654,769	.....
Administrative Provision						
Savings Bond Digitization	25,000	.....	.....	.....	-25,000	.....
Economic Stabilization Fund (Sec. 124) (emergency) .....	.....	-25,000	.....	.....	.....	+25,000
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery (Sec. 124) .....	.....	25,000	10,000	10,000	+10,000	-15,000
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury	13,488,335	15,415,088	15,398,332	15,398,332	+1,909,997	-16,756
Appropriations	(13,493,335)	(15,043,191)	(15,001,435)	(15,001,435)	(+1,508,100)	(-41,756)
Offsetting collections	(-5,000)	(-20,000)	(-20,000)	(-20,000)	(-15,000)	.....
Program integrity initiatives .....	.....	(416,897)	(416,897)	(416,897)	(+416,897)	.....
Total (excluding program integrity initiatives)	13,488,335	15,023,191	14,981,435	14,981,435	+1,493,100	-41,756
TITLE II—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
The White House						
Salaries and Expenses	55,000	76,262	69,500	69,500	+14,500	-6,762
Executive Residence at the White House:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Operating Expenses	13,641	15,077	15,077	15,077	+1,436	.....
White House Repair and Restoration	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	.....
Subtotal	16,141	17,577	17,577	17,577	+1,436	.....
Council of Economic Advisers	4,000	4,732	4,700	4,700	+700	-32
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	12,150	12,894	12,500	12,500	+350	-394
Office of Administration	100,000	110,768	105,000	105,000	+5,000	-5,768
Presidential Transition Administrative Support	8,000	.....	.....	.....	-8,000	.....
Total, The White House	195,291	222,233	209,277	209,277	+13,986	-12,956
Office of Management and Budget	106,600	121,854	115,000	115,000	+8,400	-6,854

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	1,800	1,838	1,838	+ 38	.....
Office of the National Cyber Director .....	.....	15,000	15,000	+ 15,000	.....
Office of National Drug Control Policy					
Salaries and Expenses	18,400	21,300	20,000	+ 1,600	- 1,300
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	290,000	293,500	293,500	+ 3,500	.....
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	128,182	132,617	132,417	+ 4,235	- 200
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy	436,582	447,417	445,917	+ 9,335	- 1,500
Unanticipated Needs	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	12,500	10,442	10,000	- 2,500	- 442
Special Assistance to the President and Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses	4,698	5,726	5,726	+ 1,028	.....
Operating Expenses	302	313	313	+ 11	.....
Subtotal	5,000	6,039	6,039	+ 1,039	.....
Total, title II, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	758,773	825,823	804,071	+ 45,298	- 21,752
TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Justices	3,000	2,763	2,763	- 237	.....
Other salaries and expenses	94,690	97,501	98,338	+ 3,648	+ 837
Subtotal	97,690	100,264	101,101	+ 3,411	+ 837

Care of the Building and Grounds	10,618	10,309	10,309	- 309	.....
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	108,308	110,573	111,410	+ 3,102	+ 837
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges	3,000	3,216	3,216	+ 216	.....
Other salaries and expenses	33,500	34,280	34,506	+ 1,006	+ 226
Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	36,500	37,496	37,722	+ 1,222	+ 226
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges	2,000	2,172	2,172	+ 172	.....
Other salaries and expenses	20,000	20,675	20,766	+ 766	+ 91
Total, US Court of International Trade	22,000	22,847	22,938	+ 938	+ 91
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	469,000	450,000	450,000	- 19,000	.....
Other salaries and expenses	5,393,701	5,651,379	5,651,379	+ 257,678	.....
Subtotal	5,862,701	6,101,379	6,101,379	+ 238,678	.....
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	9,900	10,165	9,850	- 50	- 315
Defender Services	1,316,240	1,409,591	1,368,175	+ 51,935	- 41,416
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners	32,517	53,690	46,957	+ 14,440	- 6,733
Court Security	664,011	682,140	682,265	+ 18,254	+ 125
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	7,885,369	8,256,965	8,208,626	+ 323,257	- 48,339
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and Expenses	95,675	100,342	100,000	+ 4,325	- 342
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and Expenses	29,015	31,864	30,400	+ 1,385	- 1,464

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	19,965	20,626	20,829	+ 864	+ 203
Total, title III, the Judiciary	8,196,832	8,580,713	8,531,925	+ 335,093	- 48,788
(Mandatory)	(477,000)	(458,151)	(458,151)	(- 18,849)	.....
(Discretionary)	(7,719,832)	(8,122,562)	(8,073,774)	(+ 353,942)	(- 48,788)
TITLE IV—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support	40,000	40,000	40,000	.....	.....
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia	38,400	25,000	25,000	- 13,400	.....
Additional funding (PUBLIC LAW 116-159)	13,000	.....	.....	- 13,000	.....
Total	51,400	25,000	25,000	- 26,400	.....
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	250,088	273,508	238,000	- 12,088	- 35,508
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	46,005	46,005	46,005	.....	.....
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	245,923	283,425	286,425	+ 40,502	+ 3,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service	46,212	57,676	57,676	+ 11,464	.....
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	2,150	2,150	2,150	.....	.....
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions	600	630	630	+ 30	.....
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	747,478	794,494	760,986	+ 13,508	- 33,508

TITLE V—OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Administrative Conference of the United States	3,400	3,400	3,400	.....	.....
Commodity Futures Trading Commission 1/	304,000	.....	384,000	+80,000	+384,000
Consumer Product Safety Commission	135,000	170,000	148,000	+13,000	-22,000
Election Assistance Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	17,000	22,834	20,000	+3,000	-2,834
Election Security Grants .....	.....	100,000	100,000	+100,000	.....
Total, Election Assistance Commission	17,000	122,834	120,000	+103,000	-2,834
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	374,000	387,950	387,950	+13,950	.....
Offsetting fee collections	-374,000	-387,950	-387,950	-13,950	.....
Direct appropriation					
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	(42,982)	(46,500)	(46,500)	(+3,518)	.....
Office of Inspector General (by transfer)	(-42,982)	(-46,500)	(-46,500)	(-3,518)	.....
Deposit Insurance Fund (transfer) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Election Commission					
Federal Election Commission	71,497	76,500	76,500	+5,003	.....
Federal Labor Relations Authority	26,600	29,247	27,900	+1,300	-1,347
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council	10,000	10,650	10,000	.....	-650
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	351,000	389,800	384,000	+33,000	-5,800
Offsetting fee collections (mergers)	-150,000	-138,000	-138,000	+12,000	.....
Offsetting fee collections (telephone)	-19,000	-20,000	-20,000	-1,000	.....
Total, Federal Trade Commission	182,000	231,800	226,000	+44,000	-5,800
General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund	230,000	417,202	1,298,066	+1,068,066	+880,864
Limitations on Availability of Revenue: Construction and acquisition of facilities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Repairs and alterations:					
Major repairs and alterations	203,908	1,047,383	476,753	+272,845	-570,630
Basic repairs and alterations	372,673	388,710	388,710	+16,037	.....
Special emphasis programs .....	.....	220,000	134,537	+134,537	-85,463
Subtotal	576,581	1,656,093	1,000,000	+423,419	-656,093
Rental of space	5,725,464	5,913,185	5,906,024	+180,560	-7,161
Building operations	2,533,444	2,945,005	2,845,005	+311,561	-100,000
Subtotal, Limitations on Availability of Revenue	9,065,489	10,931,485	11,049,095	+1,983,606	+117,610
Rental income to fund	-10,388,375	-10,636,648	-10,636,648	-248,273	.....
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	-1,322,886	294,837	412,447	+1,735,333	+117,610
Government-wide Policy	64,000	67,820	67,000	+3,000	-820
Operating Expenses	49,440	52,440	52,000	+2,560	-440
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals	9,301	10,080	9,800	+499	-280
Office of Inspector General	67,000	69,000	69,000	+2,000	.....
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	4,400	5,000	5,000	+600	.....
Federal Citizen Services Fund	55,000	59,200	59,200	+4,200	.....
Expenses, Presidential Transition	9,900	.....	.....	-9,900	.....
Technology Modernization Fund	25,000	500,000	.....	-25,000	-500,000
Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund	16,000	16,000	4,000	-12,000	-12,000
Working Capital Fund .....	.....	28,500	14,250	+14,250	-14,250
Electric Vehicles Fund .....	.....	300,000	200,000	+200,000	-100,000
Total, General Services Administration	-1,022,845	1,402,877	892,697	+1,915,542	-510,180

Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	2,000	.....	3,000	+ 1,000	+ 3,000
Merit Systems Protection Board					
Salaries and Expenses	44,490	46,027	46,027	+ 1,537	.....
Limitation on administrative expenses	2,345	2,345	2,345	.....	.....
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board	46,835	48,372	48,372	+ 1,537	.....
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	3,200	3,586	3,586	+ 386	.....
Total, Morris K Udall and Stewart L Udall Foundation	5,000	5,386	5,386	+ 386	.....
National Archives and Records Administration					
Operating Expenses	377,000	403,677	403,677	+ 26,677	.....
Office of Inspector General	4,823	5,323	5,000	+ 177	- 323
Repairs and Restoration	9,500	7,500	71,000	+ 61,500	+ 63,500
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program	6,500	9,500	7,500	+ 1,000	- 2,000
Administrative Provisions					
Salaries and expenses .....	.....	.....	5,265	+ 5,265	+ 5,265
Total, National Archives and Records Administration	397,823	426,000	492,442	+ 94,619	+ 66,442
NCUA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund	1,500	2,000	2,000	+ 500	.....
Office of Government Ethics	18,600	20,371	19,500	+ 900	- 871
Office of Personnel Management					
Salaries and Expenses	160,130	197,000	186,500	+ 26,370	- 10,500
Limitation on administrative expenses	169,625	175,000	175,000	+ 5,375	.....
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	329,755	372,000	361,500	+ 31,745	- 10,500
Office of Inspector General	5,000	5,345	5,345	+ 345	.....
Limitation on administrative expenses	27,265	29,565	28,700	+ 1,435	- 865

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Office of Inspector General	32,265	34,910	34,045	+ 1,780	- 865
Total, Office of Personnel Management	362,020	406,910	395,545	+ 33,525	- 11,365
Office of Special Counsel	29,500	30,440	30,440	+ 940	.....
Postal Regulatory Commission	17,000	19,585	19,585	+ 2,585	.....
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	8,500	9,600	9,400	+ 900	- 200
Public Buildings Reform Board	3,500	4,500	4,500	+ 1,000	.....
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	1,894,835	1,992,917	1,992,917	+ 98,082	.....
SEC Fort Worth Regional Office .....	.....	6,746	6,746	+ 6,746	.....
SEC Headquarters	18,650	.....	.....	- 18,650	.....
SEC San Francisco Regional Office	12,677	.....	.....	- 12,677	.....
Subtotal, Securities and Exchange Commission	1,926,162	1,999,663	1,999,663	+ 73,501	.....
SEC fees	- 1,926,162	- 1,999,663	- 1,999,663	- 73,501	.....
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selective Service System	26,000	27,600	27,600	+ 1,600	.....
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses	270,157	293,625	283,430	+ 13,273	- 10,195
Entrepreneurial Development Programs	272,000	318,000	323,800	+ 51,800	+ 5,800
Office of Inspector General	22,011	24,905	23,112	+ 1,101	- 1,793
Office of Advocacy	9,190	9,620	9,620	+ 430	.....

Business Loans Program Account:								
Direct loans subsidy	5,000	6,000	6,000	+1,000				
Guaranteed loans subsidy	15,000			-15,000				
Administrative expenses	160,300	165,300	165,300	+5,000				
Total, Business loans program account	180,300	171,300	171,300	-9,000				
Disaster Loans Program Account:								
Administrative expenses	25,211	35,000	26,472	+1,261				-8,528
Disaster relief category	142,864	143,000	143,000	+136				
Total, Disaster loans program account	168,075	178,000	169,472	+1,397				-8,528
Subtotal, Small Business Administration	921,733	995,450	980,734	+59,001				-14,716
Administrative Provisions								
Salaries and expenses			54,113	+54,113				+54,113
Total, Small Business Administration	921,733	995,450	1,034,847	+113,114				+39,397
Total, excluding Disaster Relief Category	778,869	852,450	891,847	+112,978				+39,397
United States Postal Service								
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	55,333	52,570	52,570	-2,763				
Office of Inspector General	250,000	263,000	266,000	+16,000				+3,000
Total, United States Postal Service	305,333	315,570	318,570	+13,237				+3,000
United States Tax Court	56,100	58,200	58,200	+2,100				
Total, title V, Independent Agencies	1,928,096	4,417,292	4,357,884	+2,429,788				-59,408
Appropriations	(14,642,769)	(17,456,553)	(17,397,145)	(+2,754,376)				(-59,408)
Disaster relief category	(142,864)	(143,000)	(143,000)	(+136)				
Offsetting Collections	(-12,857,537)	(-13,182,261)	(-13,182,261)	(-324,724)				
(by transfer)	(42,982)	(46,500)	(46,500)	(+3,518)				
(transfer out)	(-42,982)	(-46,500)	(-46,500)	(-3,518)				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS THIS ACT					
Mandatory appropriations (Sec. 618)	22,389,000	21,997,000	21,997,000	-392,000	.....
PCA Oversight Board scholarships	1,000	2,000	2,000	+1,000	.....
Offsetting collections	-1,000	-2,000	-2,000	-1,000	.....
Economic Stabilization Administrative Expenses (Sec. 125) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oversight.gov Website Enhancements (Sec. 625)	850	850	850	.....	.....
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (rescission) (Sec. 634)	-75,000	.....	.....	+75,000	.....
Total, title VI, General Provisions	22,314,850	21,997,850	21,997,850	-317,000	.....
TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNMENT-WIDE					
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (Sec. 734)	-1,000	-2,000	-2,000	-1,000	.....
Commission on Federal Naming and Displays (Sec. 752) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, title VII, General Provisions	-1,000	-2,000	-2,000	-1,000	.....
TITLE IX—EMERGENCY FUNDING					
Records Center Revolving Fund (emergency)	50,000	.....	.....	-50,000	.....

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS							
EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND DELIVERING EMERGENCY ASSISTANT ACT, 2021 (PUBLIC LAW 117-43)							
DIVISION B—DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022							
TITLE V							
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES							
Small Business Administration							
Disaster Loans Program Account (emergency)	.....	1,189,100		1,189,100		+ 1,189,100	+ 1,189,100
Total, Other Appropriations	.....	1,189,100		1,189,100		+ 1,189,100	+ 1,189,100
Grand total	.....	47,483,364	52,029,260	53,038,148	+ 5,554,784	+ 1,008,888	
Appropriations	.....	(60,229,037)	(64,698,624)	(64,493,412)	(+ 4,264,375)	(- 205,212)	
Rescissions	.....	(- 75,000)			(+ 75,000)		
Emergency appropriations	.....	(50,000)	(- 25,000)	(1,189,100)	(+ 1,139,100)		
Offsetting collections	.....	(- 12,863,537)	(- 13,204,261)	(- 13,204,261)	(- 340,724)		
Disaster relief category	.....	(142,864)	(143,000)	(143,000)	(+ 136)		
Program Integrity Initiatives	.....		(416,897)	(416,897)	(+ 416,897)		
Other Appropriations	.....			(1,189,100)	(+ 1,189,100)		
(by transfer)	.....	(42,982)	(46,500)	(46,500)	(+ 3,518)		
(transfer out)	.....	(- 42,982)	(- 46,500)	(- 46,500)	(- 3,518)		