

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2021

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 \$47,113,364,000 in discretionary and mandatory appropriations. Of the total, \$24,247,364,000 is provided in discretionary appropriations, including \$142,864,000 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 \$22,866,000,000.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 2021, for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), as amended, with respect to appropriations contained in the accompanying bill, the terms “program, project, and activity” [PPA] shall mean any item for which a dollar amount is contained in appropriations acts (including joint resolutions providing continuing appropriations) or accompanying reports of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, or accompanying conference reports and joint explanatory statements of the committee of conference.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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

RELATIONSHIP WITH BUDGET OFFICES

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

Budget justifications are prepared not for the use of the agency, but instead are the primary tool used by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to evaluate the resource requirements and fiscal needs of agencies. The Committee is aware that the format and presentation of budget materials is largely left to the agency within presentation objectives set forth by the Office of Management and Budget. However, the Committee expects agencies to consult with the Committees on Appropriations in advance regarding any plans to modify the format of agency budget documents to ensure that the data needed to make appropriate and meaningful funding decisions is provided.

The Committee directs that justifications submitted with the fiscal year 2022 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 2022 to the fiscal year 2021 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 2022 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).

OTHER MATTERS AND DIRECTIVES

The Committee is aware of the impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had on agency operations across the Federal government. To date, Congress has provided over \$2,900,000,000,000 in emergency supplemental relief in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19. The Committee continues to monitor agency needs directly related to COVID-19 and, to the extent necessary, will seek to address them in future supplemental appropriations vehicles. Accordingly, funding provided in the Committee's regular fiscal year 2021 appropriations bills is focused on annual funding needs unrelated to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Foreign adversaries are seeking to lay the groundwork for the cyber battles of the future by embedding their technologies in systems we depend on. The United States should take proactive steps to deny foreign government access to our networks, sensitive data, and the personal information of the American people. In particular, the Committee remains concerned about the growing national security threat posed by Chinese telecommunications components embedded in networks, systems, and devices that we rely on for critical infrastructure and our daily lives. Therefore, the Committee continues to support the ban included in section 889 of Public Law 115-232 that prohibits government agencies from buying certain telecommunications and video surveillance services or equipment.

On October 6, 2017, the Attorney General issued a memorandum to all executive departments and agencies titled, "Federal Law Protections for Religious Liberty." The guidance states, "to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, religious observance and practice should be reasonably accommodated in all government activity, including [but not limited to] employment, contracting, and programming. The following twenty principles should guide administrative agencies and executive departments in carrying out this

task. These principles should be understood and interpreted in light of the legal analysis set forth in the appendix to this memorandum.” Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, each agency and executive department funded by this act is directed to report to the Committees on how this guidance has been implemented. This report should include any guidance, rulemaking and policy updates issued by the agency or department. The report should also include details on how this has influenced their employment, contracts, grants, and programs.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$228,373,000
Budget estimate, 2021	241,473,000
Committee recommendation	235,613,000

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 \$235,613,000 for the DO account of the Department of the Treasury for fiscal year 2021.

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 2021 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.

Ivory Poaching.—Militias, armed groups, insurgents, and even terrorist groups are using profits from illegal ivory poaching and trafficking to further violence in Africa and elsewhere. Often the sales are to China and involve organized crime, shell companies, and arms traffickers. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to use available resources to pursue and enforce money laundering and other related laws as related to the illegal ivory trade, particularly in Africa. The Department shall report to the Committee every 6 months during the fiscal year on such enforcement actions taken during the fiscal year.

Puerto Rico.—The Committee encourages the Department to provide technical assistance to Puerto Rico on stabilizing and strengthening public financial management and financial management systems. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate 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 documentation that the activities have occurred.

Savings Bonds.—The Committee remains deeply concerned that tens of billions of dollars in matured U.S. savings bonds are presently left unclaimed in the U.S. Treasury. Further, the Treasury Department has not taken sufficient action to reunite bondholders or to provide the appropriate State agencies with the necessary information for owners to redeem their unclaimed bonds. Treasury must take all possible action and facilitate collaboration with relevant State agencies to address this issue. It is the Committee's understanding that claims filed after 6 years of maturity of a savings bond are entertained only if the claimant supplies the serial number of a bond. However, in many cases the Treasury is the sole holder of that information. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Secretary is directed to provide all necessary information (including but not limited to the name, last known address, and bond serial number) to any State which has or will obtain title to bonds in order to facilitate bond owners' receipt of funds for unclaimed U.S. Savings Bonds. This information must be sufficient so that the owner may receive funds from their matured bond even if those bonds are lost, stolen, destroyed, or the physical bond is otherwise not available, without constraints on age of the matured bond.

The Committee is aware that many savings bonds registration records are currently stored on microfilm. The Department has averred that in 2014, the Bureau of the Fiscal Service worked with vendors to identify scanning techniques that would result in an "accurate, indexable, searchable electronic record," but that "[n]one of the vendors were able to provide a technological solution that would create an accurate searchable record." The Committee is incredulous of such an assertion, in light of extensive commentary by e-discovery experts on the relative simplicity of digitization techniques and the Committee's own experience with digitization efforts at the National Archives and Records Administration. Further, it is the Committee's understanding that claims filed after 6

years of maturity of a savings bond are entertained only if the claimant supplies the serial number of a bond. The Department is directed to complete, within 1 year of enactment of this act, the digitization of registration records—an activity for which the Committee has provided additional resources in an administrative provision. Further, the Committee directs the Department to ensure that the administrators of State unclaimed property funds are provided full access to the digitized records, in support of their mission to return any monies to Americans that are duly owed to those Americans. The Committee directs the Department to initiate any new rulemaking that may be necessary to implement these provisions and to fully accommodate State escheatment processes. Such rules shall be constructed by the Department such that the ownership of matured, unredeemed savings bonds may be transferred pursuant to a valid judgment of escheatment vesting a State with title to one or more such bonds, that no Federal law or regulation creates an impediment to state law providing for or governing the escheatment of matured, unredeemed savings bonds, and that the six-year limitation on claims may begin only after Treasury has provided the aforementioned digitized information.

Financial Stability Oversight Council Guidance.—The Committee supports the guidance by the Financial Stability Oversight Council [FSOC] finalized on December 4, 2019. There had previously been strong concern regarding FSOC’s arbitrary process for considering the designation of nonbank financial companies as systemically important financial institutions [SIFIs]. However, under the December 2019 guidance, FSOC has committed to addressing risks through an activities-based approach and will only consider designating nonbanks as SIFIs as a last resort. FSOC’s new process will be more transparent, accountable, and rigorous. The guidance seeks to facilitate more constructive and appropriate engagement between nonbank financial companies and the Council and elevates the crucial role of primary regulators who are best suited to work with the entity under review to mitigate risks. While FSOC’s guidance is an important step, the Committee recognizes the need for Congress to codify these changes to require FSOC to focus on activities-based risk assessments for nonbank financial companies, which would more accurately target areas of potential systemic risk, instead of on designations of individual companies, which can be imprecise and inefficient.

Treasury Forfeiture Fund.—The Committee directs the Department 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, 2020	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	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 increased responsibilities facing the Department and other CFIUS agencies pursuant to FIRRMA. This appropriation will be partially 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, 2020	\$169,712,000
Budget estimate, 2021	172,751,000
Committee recommendation	175,751,000

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 \$175,751,000. 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, and the Committee notes that this funding level would result in an increase to the TFI budget of more than 35 percent since fiscal year 2017. 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 Department is expected to continue to issue and enforce economic and financial sanctions consistent with national security and foreign policy goals. These sanctions are a key tool for asserting U.S. policy. The Committee directs the Department to fully implement all sanctions and other financial measures, particularly those applicable to Russia, North Korea, Iran, Syria, Venezuela, designated rebel groups operating in and around the Democratic Republic of Congo, and those designated for sanction under the Global Magnitsky Act. The Committee directs the Department to promptly notify the Committee of any resource constraints that adversely impact the enforcement of any sanctions programs.

Synthetic Opioids.—A major concession by China in U.S.-China trade negotiations was China's commitment to schedule all variants of the synthetic opioid fentanyl as controlled substances. On May 1, 2019, Chinese regulators scheduled all variants of the opioid fentanyl as controlled substances. Given China's track record of broken commitments to the U.S. and past failed efforts to control the flow of illicit synthetic opioids trafficked to the U.S., the Administration must remain vigilant in its efforts to monitor China's implementation and enforcement of this commitment. The Committee recommendation includes funds for TFI to continue to identify and investigate the illicit trade of synthetic opioids, particularly fentanyl, originating from China, in order to verify that China is upholding its commitments. Within 120 days of enactment of this act, the Department is directed to report to the Committee on its utilization of existing authorities to disrupt the illicit trade and financing of synthetic opioids originating from China, the use of online networks and Internet platforms on both the dark web and surface web to finance the movement of illegal narcotics, and any additional authorities that would assist the Department in further disrupting the supply chain of illicit narcotics originating in China, including online activity.

National Security and Higher Education.—National security officials are increasingly concerned that foreign adversaries are targeting perceived vulnerabilities in the U.S. higher education system. Recent testimony specifically warned of the development of "Confucius Institutes"—funded by the Chinese government—on U.S. campuses, and the current National Security Strategy notes the economic threats posed by "non-traditional intelligence collectors", including science, technology, engineering, and math students who work with the most sensitive and advanced technologies. The Department's Office of Intelligence and Analysis is responsible for producing all-source intelligence analysis that identifies threats to and vulnerabilities within the international financial system and plays a critical role to address these threats. The Department is directed to submit a report, in a classified or unclassified format, to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on its efforts to address these threats.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2020	\$18,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	18,000,000
Committee recommendation	18,000,000

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 \$18,000,000, which is equal to the budget request.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$6,118,000
Budget estimate, 2021	13,500,000
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. 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, 2020	\$41,044,000
Budget estimate, 2021	39,335,000
Committee recommendation	39,335,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$39,335,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General. This amount is equal to the budget request.

The Committee directs the Inspector General to utilize funds provided to meet mandated audit requirements such as information security in addition to other prioritized work including Treasury's responsibilities as they relate to combatting terrorist financing and money laundering.

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, 2020	\$170,250,000
Budget estimate, 2021	171,350,000
Committee recommendation	170,250,000

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 \$170,250,000 for TIGTA, which is equal to the enacted level. 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.

Improper Payments.—An improper payment is any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements. By virtue of its substantial procurement budget and the issuance of tax refunds and refundable credits, the IRS faces significant risks of improper payments. The Committee is pleased that TIGTA continues to investigate and issue reports relating to improper payments, particularly the report from May 4, 2020, entitled “Improper Payment Reporting Has Improved; However, There Have Been No Significant Reductions to the Billions of Dollars of Improper Payments,” which sheds critical light on this issue. The Committee encourages TIGTA to continue to investigate improper payments at the IRS and to identify possible solutions.

Combating IRS Impersonation Scams.—According to TIGTA, as of March 2020, more than 2,500,000 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, 2020	\$22,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	17,500,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

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 \$15,000,000 for SIGTARP for fiscal year 2021.

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, 2020	\$126,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	126,963,000
Committee recommendation	126,963,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network [FinCEN], a bureau within the Treasury Department’s Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, is the largest overt collector of financial intelligence in the United States. FinCEN’s 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 \$126,963,000 for FinCEN. The amount is equal to the budget request.

Money Laundering of Cybercrime Proceeds.—The Committee recognizes that major data security breaches are becoming more common 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. In addition to analyzing financial flows for this important effort in the course of ongoing strategic operations, to the extent that FinCEN has vetted, releasable and relevant information, it should use this data to ensure reporting institutions remain vigilant in detecting the laundering of cybercriminal proceeds by considering issuing an advisory on filing suspicious activity reports regarding specific cybercriminal activities. The advisories assisted financial institutions in understanding how to identify and report suspicious cyber-related activity. The Committee encourages FinCEN to continue to issue cyber-related advisories or other publications, as appropriate, to keep financial institutions apprised of the trends, typologies, red flag indicators, and other information that may assist financial institutions in reporting cyber-related suspicious activities.

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 expects FinCEN to continue to keep the Committee apprised of the Department's efforts to identify money laundering schemes through GTOs.

E-mail Compromise Fraud.—The Committee is aware of 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. FinCEN is directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on its efforts to help financial institutions identify and prevent such e-mail fraud schemes.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$340,280,000
Budget estimate, 2021	360,200,000
Committee recommendation	350,200,000

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 \$350,200,000. The recommendation includes \$3,200,000 for the Bureau to complete implementation of the Treasury Internet Connection 3.0 standard and secure connectivity for the Bureau's data center, provide enhanced data encryption, and support other critical cyber remediation efforts within the Bureau.

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

Death Data.—In May 2020, the Social Security Advisory Board reiterated its recommendation for Congress to transfer responsibility for the collection of death data from the Social Security Administration [SSA] to the Department of the Treasury. Within 120 days of enactment of this act, the Bureau of Fiscal Service is directed to report to the Committee on the feasibility of shifting responsibility for the collection and dissemination of death data from SSA to Treasury's Do Not Pay portal. The report should include projected implementation costs and recurring annual costs, including which costs would need to be funded by direct appropriations.

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, 2020	\$119,600,000
Budget estimate, 2021	125,837,000
Committee recommendation	124,337,000

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 \$124,337,000 for TTB. 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.

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.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2020	\$262,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	14,000,000
Committee recommendation	262,000,000

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 \$262,000,000 for the CDFI Fund. Of the amounts provided, \$165,500,000 is for financial and technical assistance grants, of which up to \$4,000,000 may be used to provide technical and financial assistance to CDFIs that fund projects to help individuals with disabilities; \$16,000,000 is for Native American initiatives; \$25,000,000 is for the Bank Enterprise Award program; \$22,000,000 is for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative; and \$28,500,000 is for the administrative expenses for all programs.

The Committee notes the CDFI Fund’s ability to leverage private sector investment in community development projects such as affordable housing, retail development, and community centers, as well as lending to small businesses. However, the Committee remains concerned about an overall lack of transparency into many of the CDFI Fund’s programs and nominal ability to verify investment impacts. The Committee strongly believes it is important to ensure that CDFIs are delivering investments to the borrowers and communities that need it most. The Committee urges the CDFI Fund to prioritize completion of such tools in fiscal year 2021. In addition, the Committee directs the Secretary to report to the Appropriations Committees within 90 days of enactment of this act on the impact fiscal year 2018 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.

The CDFI Fund is expected to ensure that funding is not allocated to entities that support activities in contradiction of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) and report to the Committee on any CDFI award recipient who uses Federal funds in contradiction of the Controlled Substances Act.

Economic Mobility Corps.—The Committee recommendation for the Core Program includes \$2,000,000 for the CDFI Fund to continue to fund an interagency agreement with the Corporation for National and Community Service to place national service members at certified CDFIs. The Committee directs the CDFI Fund to submit a report no later than December 31, 2021, to the Committee that describes activities outlined in the agreement, a description of the process utilized to place national service members into CDFIs, and a list of CDFIs receiving funding for the placement of national services members.

Bond Guarantee Program.—The Committee includes a provision enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to guarantee up to \$300,000,000 in bonds until December 31, 2021, 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.

Non-Metropolitan and Rural Areas.—The Committee directs Treasury to take into consideration the unique conditions, challenges, and scale of non-metropolitan and rural areas when designing and administering programs to address economic revitalization and community development and when making CDFI award decisions. The Committee notes that the CDFI Fund is required by 12 U.S.C. 4706(b) to seek to fund a geographically diverse group of award recipients, including those from non-metropolitan and rural areas. In addition, the Committee directs funding to be used in each program for projects that serve populations living in persistent poverty counties in accordance with this act. The Committee directs the Secretary to report to the Appropriations Committees within 90 days of enactment of this act detailing how the CDFI Fund will ensure fiscal year 2021 CDFI Program recipients will serve non-metropolitan and rural areas and populations living in persistent poverty counties.

CDFI Investments in Severely Distressed Areas.—The Committee requests the Comptroller General conduct a study and report within 12 months regarding the impact of CDFI Fund award and tax credit allocation in severely distressed areas. The report should evaluate (1) how the CDFI Fund awards funds and allocates tax credits to recipients and how program policies affect the amount of funding and tax credits to severely distressed areas, and (2) the extent to which CDFIs are investing in severely distressed areas. If appropriate, the Comptroller General should provide recommendations for how to improve distribution channels to these communities.

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 2019, the IRS processed 255 million tax forms and collected \$3,600,000,000 in taxes (gross receipts before tax refunds), totaling 95 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 \$11,510,054,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for fiscal year 2021.

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, IRS estimates that through late payments and enforcement actions, it eventually will collect an additional \$60,000,000,000 on average for those years, leaving the average net tax gap at \$381,000,000,000 for tax years 2011–2013. The Committee expects the IRS to continue to assess and implement all outstanding recommendations from the

Government Accountability Office [GAO] and TIGTA concerning efforts to reduce the tax gap.

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 2021. 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 2020. GAO has reported that numerous deficiencies in the IRS's controls increase the risk that the IRS's network devices and systems could be compromised and used by unauthorized individuals to access sensitive taxpayer data (GAO-18-165). Given the recent breaches to individuals' data, it is clear the IRS cannot afford to have taxpayer information misused, improperly disclosed, or destroyed. Securing the IRS's systems and protecting taxpayers' information should be a top priority for the IRS. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report required by Public Law 116-93 regarding the recommendations of TIGTA, GAO, and the National Taxpayer Advocate and describing the IRS's disposition of recommendations from audits completed prior to enactment of this law, as well as related plans and the status for work that will contribute to addressing known security weaknesses and deficiencies. The IRS should also consider any recommendations from the National Taxpayer Advocate.

Taxpayer Protections.—The Committee is very concerned about the rising threats to citizens as they engage with the government online and encourages the IRS to leverage commercially available, affordable, proven, automated technology to protect taxpayers from criminals who would impersonate legitimate IRS resources or take other measures to defraud US citizens of their personal information and funds.

Opportunity Zones.—The Committee encourages the IRS 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.

Reconciling Income Guidelines for Disabled Veterans.—There are 4,700,000 veterans with disabilities and 1,500,000 veterans living in poverty in the United States. However, connecting veterans to affordable housing opportunities based on their disability and/or income status can be difficult. Many multifamily affordable housing

developments are financed with a combination of the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s [HUD] HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds and the Low Income Housing Tax Credits [LIHTC]. However, the income guidelines for HUD’s HOME program and the LIHTC vary, and reconciling the two program’s requirements can be challenging. As such, the Committee urges the IRS to work with HUD to examine ways to better align HUD and LIHTC guidelines.

Private Debt Collection Agencies.—The Committee continues to monitor closely the activities and performance of the IRS private debt collection program and its vendors. The Committee encourages the IRS to review the performance of private collection agencies working with the program to determine if additional competition by eligible vendors would be beneficial to both taxpayers and the IRS.

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.

Improper Payments.—An improper payment is any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements. By virtue of its substantial procurement budget and the issuance of tax refunds and refundable credits, the IRS faces significant risks of improper payments. The Committee directs the IRS to make the elimination of improper payments an utmost priority. The IRS is further directed to implement, within 270 days of enactment of this act, all open and unimplemented recommendations from TIGTA and GAO that address improper payments, or report to the Committee on impediments to implementation of each open recommendation. This report shall include the dollar value of improper payments, as estimated by TIGTA or GAO, that would be avoided through implementation of each recommendation.

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2020	\$2,511,554,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,562,554,000
Committee recommendation	2,511,554,000

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 \$2,511,554,000 for Taxpayer Services. Bill language is included providing not less than \$11,000,000 for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, not less than \$12,000,000 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 \$210,000,000 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.—Given the remote distance of Alaska and Hawaii from the U.S. mainland and the difficulty experienced by Alaska and Hawaii taxpayers in receiving needed tax assistance by the national toll-free line, it is imperative that Taxpayer Assistance Centers [TACs] and offices of the Taxpayer Advocate Service [TAS] in these States are appropriately staffed and capable of resolving taxpayer problems of the most complex nature. The Committee directs the IRS to continue to staff each TAS office in each of these States with a Collection Technical Advisor and an Examination Technical Advisor in addition to the current complement of office staff. The Committee further directs the IRS to report, within 180 days of enactment of this act, on the current face-to-face taxpayer services offered in Alaska and Hawaii, and the feasibility and cost of various options to improve service availability, including an evaluation of opening at least one additional TAC in both Alaska and Hawaii. The Committee agrees with the National Taxpayer Advocate that the elimination of a regular walk-in option for taxpayers raises significant concerns about access to IRS services, and the report should also consider the delivery service benefits of appointment versus walk-in service, including an evaluation of the costs and benefits of reinstating walk-in services at least 2 days a week at existing TACs nationwide.

Identity Protection Personal Identification Number [IP PIN] Expansion.—In 2018, the IRS received 199,000 reports of identity theft. Taxpayers who have their refunds hijacked by fraudsters often have to wait years to get the refunds to which they are le-

gally entitled. In preparation for the 2019 Filing Season, the IRS issued 3,600,000 IP PINs to taxpayers, up from 759,000 in 2013. According to the IRS, as of February 28, 2019, it had rejected approximately 3,741 fraudulent tax returns and prevented the issuance of \$16,700,000 in fraudulent tax refunds related to identity theft. The Committee recognizes that the IP PIN pilot program is an important tool for saving taxpayer money and commends the IRS for continuing to expand the pilot program to additional states, and encourages further expansion as soon as possible.

Low Income Tax Clinic.—The Committee is concerned that several states lack a Low Income Tax Clinic [LITC] grantee. Specifically, there are no grantees in Hawaii, Nevada, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, West Virginia, or Wyoming. Within 120 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the IRS to conduct outreach in those states to assess why there are no successful grantees, the IRS should report to the Committee with recommendations on how to enable new grant applicants in those states.

ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2020	\$5,010,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	5,071,260,000
Committee recommendation	5,010,000,000

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 \$5,010,000,000 for enforcement activities for fiscal year 2021.

Enforcement Efforts and Money Laundering Investigations.—The Committee recognizes that tax crimes and money laundering are closely related. As such, the Committee urges the IRS to increase the number of Special Agents in the Criminal Investigations unit responsible for investigating money laundering, violations of the Bank Secrecy Act and criminal violations of the tax code, in order to provide the necessary law enforcement personnel to solidify U.S. efforts to combat money laundering and ensure that offenders are prosecuted to the fullest extent, in conjunction with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and the Department of Justice.

Facilitating Small Appeals.—The Taxpayer First Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–25) introduced critical reforms to protect taxpayers and improve customer service, including codification of the IRS Independent Office of Appeals. The Committee encourages the IRS to further improve the taxpayer experience by allowing for appeals to be submitted and processed online through web-based dig-

ital interaction, rather than through “snail mail” or after extended holds on the phone.

Refund Fraud Involving Decedents.—The IRS relies on weekly receipt of the Social Security Administration’s Death Master File [DMF] to prevent identity theft tax return filings using the Taxpayer Identification Number of a deceased individual. Using this information, as of May 2017 IRS had “locked” approximately 33.9 million tax accounts of deceased individuals. However, in December 2018, TIGTA observed that the IRS’s efforts to detect and prevent tax-related identity theft using deceased individuals’ identities may be ineffective as a result of incomplete DMF data (TIGTA Report No. 2020–40–012). TIGTA’s analysis of tax returns filed in processing years 2015 through 2018 found millions of dollars in refunds paid to decedents. The Committee directs the IRS to consult with the Social Security Administration on all potential data limitations in the DMF.

Processing of Applications for Tax-Exempt Status.—The Committee strongly believes that meaningful, transparent, and sustained corrective action is warranted to restore any erosion of public trust in the IRS, strengthen the agency, and prevent any recurrence of the circumstances that led to the use of inappropriate case screening criteria in the handling of applications for certain tax-exempt groups based on their political beliefs. In March 2015, TIGTA assessed the IRS’s actions in response to its 2013 recommendations to improve the identification and processing of applications for tax-exempt status involving political campaign intervention. TIGTA’s report found that the IRS implemented significant changes to the process for reviewing applications for tax-exempt status. The Committee notes language was included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–6) restricting the use of Federal funds to develop new IRS regulations covering section 501(c)(4) and that the same language is continued in this act.

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.

Enforcement Efforts and Money Laundering Investigations.—While tax crimes are considered predicate offenses to money laundering in many countries, they are not specified unlawful activities under U.S. money laundering law. However, the Committee recognizes that tax crimes and money laundering are closely related. As such, the Committee urges the IRS to increase the number of special agents in the Criminal Investigations unit responsible for investigating money laundering, violations of the Bank Secrecy Act, and criminal violations of the tax code, to provide the necessary

law enforcement personnel to solidify U.S. efforts to combat money laundering.

Criminal Investigation Division.—IRS Criminal Investigation [IRS–CI] is the criminal law enforcement arm of the IRS, and is charged with investigating potential criminal violations of the Internal Revenue Code and related financial crimes in a manner that fosters confidence in the tax system and compliance with the law. According to its Annual Report 2018, IRS–CI employs 2,019 special agents—a decline of almost 40 percent from the historical high. The Committee continues to strongly support the mission of IRS–CI, and recognizes the significant “return on investment” of every dollar dedicated to the division.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020	\$3,808,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	4,104,689,000
Committee recommendation	3,808,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,808,500,000 for Operations Support for fiscal year 2021.

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 2021. 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 Com-

mittee 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.

Taxpayer Correspondence.—The Committee is pleased that the IRS has taken the initial steps to implement a taxpayer correspondence delivery tracking system, and encourages the IRS to continue its efforts to fully implement such a system.

Federal Contractor Tax Check System.—Since fiscal year 2015, the Financial Services and General Government appropriations acts have included a government-wide provision prohibiting Federal agencies from using appropriated funds to enter into contracts with entities that have qualifying Federal tax debts unless certain circumstances are met. This provision effectuates the straightforward proposition that contractors that ignore their Federal tax liabilities should not be allowed to enrich themselves with taxpayer dollars. Unfortunately, the Committee has serious concerns about agencies’ compliance with this provision. In an April 2020 study, GAO reported widespread noncompliance, and potential violations of the Antideficiency Act, at some of the largest Federal agencies (GAO–19–243).

In order to better effectuate the government-wide provision, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–93) provided the IRS \$10,000,000 for the development of a vendor tax check application capable of producing an authenticated electronic certification stating that the entity does or does not have a tax debt (1) which has been assessed; (2) which is greater than \$52,000 and (3) with respect to which a notice of lien has been filed pursuant to section 6323 and the administrative rights under section 6320 with respect to such filing have been exhausted or have lapsed, or a levy is made pursuant to section 6331. However, the Committee remains gravely concerned that the IRS has not taken meaningful steps to implement this initiative. The IRS is directed to provide the Committee a quarterly update on the status of the tax check application. In addition, the Committee recommendation again includes \$10,000,000 dedicated to this initiative to ensure that the IRS does not face any resource constraints.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2020	\$180,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	300,000,000
Committee recommendation	180,000,000

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 \$180,000,000 for Business Systems Modernization for fiscal year 2021. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The Committee expects the IRS to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committees and GAO during fiscal year 2021, 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 2020 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 2021, 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 which prohibits the Department from finalizing any regulation related to the standards used to determine the tax-exempt status of a 501(c)(4) organization.

Section 123 continues a provision that requires quarterly reports of the Office of Financial Research and Office of Financial Stability.

Section 124 continues a provision that provides funding for the digitization of unclaimed U.S. savings bonds.

Section 125 is a new provision to increase information sharing between the Treasury Department and States relating to unclaimed U.S. savings bonds.

Section 126 is a new provision that allows the Treasury Department to access the Death Master File for improper payment purposes.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$55,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	57,000,000
Committee recommendation	57,000,000

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 \$57,000,000 for The White House, Salaries and Expenses. The recommendation is equal to 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, 2020	\$13,081,000
Budget estimate, 2021	13,641,000
Committee recommendation	13,641,000

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 \$13,641,000 for the Executive Residence at the White House. The Committee recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2021 request. The bill also

continues certain restrictions on reimbursable expenses for use of the Executive Residence.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2020	\$750,000
Budget estimate, 2021	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 budget request.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

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 \$4,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers. This amount is equal to the budget request.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$11,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	13,200,000
Committee recommendation	12,150,000

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 \$12,150,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$94,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	100,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

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 \$100,000,000 for the Office of Administration for fiscal year 2021. This amount is equal to 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, 2020	\$101,600,000
Budget estimate, 2021	115,740,000
Committee recommendation	106,600,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$106,600,000 for OMB. The Committee expects OMB to utilize its resources to respond in a timely and complete manner to requests from Congress, in particular to requests related to program funding and operations.

Apportionment.—The Committee supports an apportionment process that deters agencies from spending at a rate that would exhaust program resources before the end of the fiscal year. In addition, the Committee recognizes that, on occasion, there may be valid programmatic reasons for delays in apportionment. However, in an increasing number of situations, the Committee has observed OMB imposing apportionment restrictions that exceed such reason-

able circumstances and needlessly delay or obstruct agency obligation of appropriated funds. Therefore, the Committee expects OMB to promptly apportion appropriated funds or to make the Committee aware of any situation that warrants a delay in apportionment.

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.

Congressional Budget Justifications.—The Committee encourages OMB to utilize a central online repository that makes the congressional budget justifications for all departments and agencies publicly available and published in machine-readable formats.

Conferences.—The Committee continues a provision in title VII of the bill requiring agencies to report annually to their inspector general or senior ethics officer on conferences costing more than \$100,000 and to notify the same official of conferences costing more than \$20,000 within 15 days of a conference. The provision also prohibits funding for any travel and conference activities that are not in compliance with OMB Memorandum M-12-12 or any subsequent revisions to that memorandum. This memorandum requires agencies to report conference expenditures in excess of \$100,000 on agency websites.

Regulatory Management Modernization.—As the scope of Federal regulations continues to increase, regulators need modern technology to analyze and manage processes. As OMB undertakes efforts to modernize its internal regulatory management, the Committee encourages OMB to increase technological utilization to improve its efficiency in regulatory review, management of rules and guidance, and meeting other mandated administrative process requirements.

Federal Technology Workforce.—The Committee is concerned that the Federal information technology workforce does not adequately reflect the skills, disciplines, experience, and diversity required to enable the Federal Government to modernize and better utilize digital services to more effectively carry out its missions. The Information Technology occupational series describes roles and functions that, in many cases, are out of date with the modern technology workforce needs, contributing to an already flawed Federal hiring process. The Committee encourages the Director of OMB, in coordination with the Administrator of General Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, to identify the most critical roles and disciplines utilized in the private sector to assist depart-

ments and agencies in buying and building modern technology and digital services; modernize role descriptions for the Federal Government either within or in addition to the existing Information Technology occupational series; and make recommendations to Federal departments and agencies on actions they can take to hire and retain employees with the necessary skills to meet today’s challenges.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$18,400,000
Budget estimate, 2021	16,400,000
Committee recommendation	18,400,000

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 \$18,400,000 for ONDCP’s salaries and expenses. The Committee rejects proposals to transfer the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas [HIDTA] and Drug-Free Communities programs to the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, respectively.

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 2020, 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, 2020	\$285,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	285,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$285,000,000 for the HIDTA program. The Committee directs that funding shall be provided for the existing HIDTAs at no less than the fiscal year 2020 level.

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

The Committee recommendation specifies that up to \$2,700,000 may be used for auditing services and associated activities.

Opioid Addiction.—As prescription drug monitoring programs reduce illicit access to prescription drugs, those struggling with substance abuse disorders who are no longer able to obtain or afford prescription opioids often turn to heroin and other opioids. The Committee recognizes the prevalence of opioid addiction and the resultant increase in trafficking of and addiction to heroin and other emergent threats such as fentanyl. The Committee encourages ONDCP, in consultation with the HIDTA Directors, to prioritize discretionary funds to aid States that have identified heroin and opioid addiction as an emergent threat, and have developed and implemented community responses to combat addiction to heroin and other opioids. ONDCP and HIDTAs enable necessary coordination of law enforcement efforts and support for State and local law enforcement, and must continue to play a significant role in the eradication of heroin and prescription drug diversion.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$121,715,000
Budget estimate, 2021	12,432,000
Committee recommendation	125,932,000

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 \$125,932,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs. Within this amount, the Committee provides the following funding levels:

	Amount
Drug-Free Communities Support Program	\$101,250,000
National Community Anti-Drug Coalition training	2,500,000
Drug court training, including standards training, and technical assistance	2,500,000
Anti-doping activities	14,000,000
World Anti-Doping Agency [WADA]	2,932,000
Model Acts Program	1,250,000
Activities authorized by Public Law 114–198, section 103	4,000,000

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 \$101,250,000 for the continuation of the DFC Support Program.

The Committee is aware that ONDCP has considered new Federal partners in co-administration of the DFC Support Program. Such relationships are not immutable, and new participants may promote innovation. However, any changes should be planned well in advance, with early notice to all stakeholders, to mitigate any negative impacts to DFC coalitions. The Committee is concerned that the maximum number of grants based on funding provided may not be awarded. The Committee expects ONDCP to work with the administering agency that can award the most grants in fiscal year 2021.

The Committee includes a provision in the bill directing ONDCP to provide \$2,500,000 of DFC Support Program funds 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.

World Anti-Doping Agency Governance.—Actions by the World Anti-Doping Agency [WADA] continue to raise serious questions about its credibility, independence, and accountability to athletes. The Committee supports ONDCP’s efforts to improve WADA’s effectiveness and urges it to continue working with domestic and international partners to protect clean athletes. However, the Committee questions the utility of providing further increases to U.S. membership fees unless WADA adopts governance reforms necessary to enhance the role of athletes in WADA decision-making, increases the independence and transparency of its operations, and restores confidence in clean competition. The Committee directs ONDCP to closely monitor WADA’s reform efforts to determine whether WADA is making sufficient progress in addressing these

concerns. The amount of the United States' membership dues payment, or lack thereof, should be linked to WADA's progress in reducing undue influence by sports organizations with a direct financial interest in WADA decisions, increasing the number of independent athlete and independent anti-doping stakeholder representatives on WADA's committees and decision-making bodies, and increasing American representation on WADA decision-making bodies. The Committee includes language allowing ONDCP to provide up to the level requested for WADA dues.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	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 request.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,300,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,800,000

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 \$1,800,000, which is \$500,000 more than the enacted level. The Committee continues to strongly support the IPEC, including its important work promoting private sector efforts to reduce online copyright infringement.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	11,491,000
Committee recommendation	12,500,000

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, duplica-

tion, 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 \$12,500,000 for the ITOR program.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$4,288,000
Budget estimate, 2021	4,698,000
Committee recommendation	4,698,000

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 \$4,698,000 for special assistance to the President. This amount is equal to the budget request.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$302,000
Budget estimate, 2021	302,000
Committee recommendation	302,000

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 \$302,000 for the official residence of the Vice President. This amount is equal to the budget request and the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

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 requires the Director of the OMB to include a statement of budgetary impact with any Executive order issued during fiscal year 2021.

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

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, 2020	\$87,699,000
Budget estimate, 2021	93,630,000
Committee recommendation	94,690,000

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 \$94,690,000 for the salaries and expenses of personnel, and the costs of operating the Supreme Court, excluding the care of the building and grounds.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 2020	\$15,590,000
Budget estimate, 2021	11,678,000
Committee recommendation	10,618,000

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 \$10,618,000 for personnel and other services related to the Supreme Court building and grounds, which is supervised by the Architect of the Capitol.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$32,700,000
Budget estimate, 2021	34,023,000
Committee recommendation	33,191,000

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 \$33,191,000.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$19,564,000
Budget estimate, 2021	20,097,000
Committee recommendation	19,857,000

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 \$19,857,000.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$5,250,234,000
Budget estimate, 2021	5,459,475,000
Committee recommendation	5,340,232,000

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 \$5,340,232,000 for salaries and expenses.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2020	\$9,070,000
Budget estimate, 2021	9,700,000
Committee recommendation	9,700,000

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 \$9,700,000.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,234,574,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,316,240,000
Committee recommendation	1,316,240,000

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 \$1,316,240,000.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriations, 2020	\$53,545,000
Budget estimate, 2021	55,478,000
Committee recommendation	36,478 000

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 \$36,478,000, which will be combined with unobligated balances carried forward into fiscal year 2021 to fully meet anticipated expenditures.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$639,165,000
Budget estimate, 2021	664,011,000
Committee recommendation	664,011,000

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 \$664,011,000. The recommendation is equal to the budget request.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$94,261,000
Budget estimate, 2021	99,812,000
Committee recommendation	95,675,000

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 \$95,675,000.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$30,436,000
Budget estimate, 2021	31,344,000
Committee recommendation	30,893,000

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, effi-

cient 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 \$30,893,000.

Judicial Continuing Education.—The Committee directs the Federal Judicial Center to review how judges currently obtain information in medical and scientific areas and whether additional training or other resources for judges in this area may be beneficial to the functioning of the courts, and provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$19,670,000
Budget estimate, 2021	20,256,000
Committee recommendation	19,965,000

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 \$19,965,000. The recommendation is consistent with the Judiciary’s reestimate of its request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following administrative provisions for the judiciary:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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). The Committee remains concerned that the Death with Dignity Act of 2016 (D.C. Law 21–182) puts our Nation’s most vulnerable-people who are elderly, disabled, or fighting mental illness-at risk. As such, the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia shall submit a 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. The District shall also report to the Committees on Appropriations on the number of lethal prescriptions prescribed during the fiscal year, the number of patients that actually consumed the medication and the cause of death that was listed on the death certificate.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020	\$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

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 \$10,000,000 for the resident tuition support program. In addition to accessing significant unobligated balances from prior years that remain available to the program, the District of Columbia can contribute local funds to this program for District residents.

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

Appropriations, 2020	\$18,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	51,400,000
Committee recommendation	38,400,000

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 \$38,400,000, for emergency planning and security costs, of which \$21,872,372 is for expenses associated with the 2021 Presidential Inauguration. These amounts are in addition to the \$13,000,000 provided by the Continuing Appropriations Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–159). The total amount of these appropriations is equal to the fiscal year 2021 budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriations, 2020	\$250,088,000
Budget estimate, 2021	267,838,000
Committee recommendation	242,508,000

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 \$242,508,000. This amount includes \$14,682,000 for the Court of Appeals, \$125,638,000 for the Superior Court, \$77,188,000 for the Court System, and \$25,000,000 for capital improvements to courthouse facilities.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriations, 2020	\$46,005,000
Budget estimate, 2021	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, the same as the budget request.

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

Appropriations, 2020	\$248,524,000
Budget estimate, 2021	248,175,000
Committee recommendation	243,708,000

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 \$243,708,000. Of this amount, \$66,461,000 is designated for the Pretrial Services Agency and \$177,247,000 is designated for the Community Supervision Program. These amounts reflect the enacted levels for fiscal year 2020 after accounting for relocation expenses.

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

Appropriations, 2020	\$44,011,000
Budget estimate, 2021	44,194,000
Committee recommendation	46,212,000

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 \$46,212,000 for the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia. This amount is \$2,018,000 more than the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2020	\$2,150,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,805,000
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.

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, 2020	\$600,000
Budget estimate, 2021	532,000
Committee recommendation	532,000

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 \$532,000 as a Federal payment for the judicial commissions, of which \$278,000 is designated for the Judicial Nomination Commission and \$254,000 is designated for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure. This amount is the same as the budget request. Funds shall remain available until September 30, 2022.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Appropriations, 2020	\$52,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	90,000,000
Committee recommendation	60,000,000

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 \$60,000,000 for school improvement. These funds are allocated as follows: \$20,000,000 for District of Columbia Public Schools, \$20,000,000 for Public Charter Schools, and \$20,000,000 for Opportunity Scholarships.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE D.C. NATIONAL GUARD

Appropriations, 2020	\$413,000
Budget estimate, 2021	413,000
Committee recommendation	413,000

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 \$413,000 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 budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR HIV/AIDS PREVENTION

Appropriations, 2020	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	3,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

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 \$3,000,000 to support testing and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

Appropriations, 2020	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	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 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 2021 Local Budget Act of 2020, 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, 2020	\$3,250,000
Budget estimate, 2021	3,500,000
Committee recommendation	3,250,000

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 \$3,250,000 for ACUS for fiscal year 2021. The recommendation is equal to the enacted level.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$315,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	226,500,000
Committee recommendation	304,000,000

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 \$304,000,000 for operating expenses of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which is \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for these activities. The Committee recommendation includes \$3,568,000 for the Office of the Inspector General.

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

European Market Infrastructure Regulation 2.2.—The Committee remains concerned about the European Market Infrastructure Regulation [EMIR] 2.2 regulations and the ability of those regulations to supersede the understanding reached between the EU and U.S. in 2016 by allowing foreign regulators to directly supervise U.S. clearinghouses. The Committee sees no reason for U.S. clearinghouses to be classified as Tier 2 or systemically important under EMIR 2.2. The Committee notes that engagement between the European Commission and CFTC has proceeded positively. The Committee remains watchful of initiatives by the European Commission to classify U.S. clearinghouses as Tier 2 or systemically important, or to otherwise seek to assert direct supervisory authority over a derivatives clearing organization that is domiciled in the United States. In such a case, the Committee directs the CFTC to review the appropriateness of the exemptions granted to foreign entities, including clearinghouses, under the jurisdiction of the foreign authority.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$132,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	135,000,000
Committee recommendation	131,200,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Consumer Product Safety Commission [CPSC] is an independent regulatory agency that was established on May 14, 1973, 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 \$131,200,000 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, which is equal to the amount provided for operating expenses at the agency in fiscal year 2020.

Furniture Flammability Standards.—As the Commission considers upholstered furniture flammability standards, the Committee encourages the Commission to take steps to adopt as a national mandatory flammability standard for residential upholstered furniture the performance standards and test methods prescribed in California Technical Bulletin 117–2013, a standard that does not lead to the use of flame retardant chemicals. In 2012, the Commission released a study that indicates that flame retardant chemicals, as currently used in upholstered furniture foam, have no practical impact on flammability.

Organohalogen Flame Retardants.—The Commission should consider the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine’s report regarding a scoping plan for addressing organohalogen flame retardants in response to the granted petition to adopt mandatory standards under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to protect consumers from health hazards caused by the use of non-polymeric, additive form, organohalogen flame retardants in children’s products, furniture, mattresses, and the casings surrounding electronics, including proposals to consider certain subcategories when determining any safe, allowable uses.

Furniture Tip-Overs.—Furniture tip-overs, particularly those involving 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 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 continue to engage with industry, consumer groups, and the public to increase efforts to limit or mitigate the risk associated with furniture tip-overs.

Data Analytics.—The Commission collects and analyzes a wide range of data from a variety of sources for factual basis to identify hazards to consumers. 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.

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

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$15,171,000
Budget estimate, 2021	13,063,000
Committee recommendation	12,771,000

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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$12,771,000 for EAC's salaries and expenses, which is equal to the amount provided for operating expenses in fiscal year 2020. The Committee bill requires that \$1,500,000 of these funds be transferred to the National Institute for Standards and Technology [NIST] for technical assistance related to the development of voluntary State voting systems guidelines.

Within 30 days of the transfer, 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.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$339,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	343,070,000
Committee recommendation	354,000,000

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 \$339,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the FCC for fiscal year 2021, which will be derived from offsetting collections. The Committee recognizes the importance of combating the increase of illegal pirate radio operators. Illegal pirate stations can interfere with the broadcast of Emergency Alert Services, legitimate broadcast license holders, and air to ground communications systems at airports. Within the funds provided, the FCC should prioritize radio enforcement and keep the Committee apprised of its enforcement actions. In addition, the Committee remains concerned about systemic flaws in the Commission's broadband coverage maps. The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for the implementation of the Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability Act.

The Committee also recommends that up to \$132,539,000 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.

Low Power FM.—Low Power FM represents an important medium for members of local communities to access relevant, locally-produced information. In particular, Low Power FM could be a powerful educational tool for sharing information on public health with communities at-risk who lack access to other media, on issues such as addiction treatment and prevention, infectious disease, or other emerging health threats. The Committee understands some entities with Low Power FM licenses are silent or not operating, but it is not clear how many licensed LPFM stations are not currently broadcasting an over-the-air signal. The Committee directs the FCC to report to the Committee on how it tracks silent LPFM stations or unused spectrum in the FM band and the steps it is taking to re-allocate such spectrum to interested entities, including plans for upcoming filing windows for construction permits for new Low Power FM stations.

Secure Networks.—The Committee remains concerned with use of telecommunications equipment from Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation, any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities, or any entity controlled by the government of the People's Republic of China, within existing broadband and wireless networks. The Committee recognizes the Commission has taken action to prohibit the use of such technology in new network projects that receive Universal Service Funds but remains concerned with the use in existing networks. The Committee will continue to engage with Federal and industry stakeholders on feasible solutions to this national security problem.

Next-Generation Broadband Networks for Rural America.—The Committee continues to support FCC's efforts to close the digital divide. The Committee believes the deployment of broadband and telecommunications services in rural areas is imperative to support economic growth and public safety. However, the Committee recognizes that due to vast geographical challenges facing mobile connectivity and fiber providers, connectivity in certain areas remains challenging. The Committee understands that next generation satellite-based technology is being developed to deliver direct satellite to cellular capability. This technology is designed to provide citizens with space-based broadband communications to their existing mobile devices, without the need for traditional ground infrastructure to help expand connectivity to hard-to-serve areas, rural areas, and Tribal lands. Therefore, the Committee encourages FCC to address potential regulatory hurdles, to promote private sector development and implementation of innovative, next generation networks such as this, and to ensure that appropriate universal service funding is available to accelerate broadband and telecommunications access to all Americans.

Robocalls.—The Committee is concerned that Americans received an estimated 4 billion robocalls per month in 2019. Scammers are increasingly using robocalls to target Americans, especially older Americans, seeking to swindle them out of their hard-earned life savings. The Committee encourages the FCC and the Federal Trade Commission [FTC] to continue to engage with industry, consumer groups, and the public to reduce the number of robocalls nationwide and help protect consumers from fraudulent calls and scammers. 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, 2021, consistent with Congress' direction in the TRACED Act. The Committee urges the FCC to prioritize resources at the Commission to combat illegal robocalling and caller ID spoofing. The Committee directs the FCC to provide to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act a report outlining a timeline for implementing all TRACED Act requirements. In addition, the Committee urges the FCC to prioritize resources to combat illegal robocalling and caller ID spoofing within the Enforcement Bureau's Telecommunications Consumers Division and to continue to coordinate with the FTC on enforcement matters.

Broadband in Remote and Insular Communities.—The Committee is concerned that many Americans live in remote and insular communities such as those in Alaska that have only high-cost or no "middle-mile" access to the broadband services. The result is that these Americans, their schools, their libraries, and their healthcare providers have either no broadband access or access only at rates substantially higher than available to most Americans. Universal Service Fund programs could address the "middle-mile" shortfall for these Americans. The FCC should consider establishing a universal service high-cost program to directly support the deployment of middle-mile facilities by reserving 1 percent of the disbursements from existing USF programs. Within 120 days

of enactment of this act, the FCC shall report to this Committee its plans to consider support for middle-mile broadband access.

Small Cell Construction.—The Committee directs the FCC to report to the Committee on the Commission’s rules concerning the construction and deployment of small cells and the Commission’s application of relevant environmental and historic preservation statutes.

Rural Digital Opportunity Fund.—The Committee urges the Federal Communications Commission to ensure that its Rural Digital Opportunity Fund does not exclude areas just because they have previously received funding from a State-run broadband deployment or subsidy programs. The Committee encourages the Federal Communications Commission to work together with States to close the digital divide by coordinating investment and establishing State-Federal partnerships to expand broadband access in the many underserved areas throughout the country.

5G Fund and Rural America.—The Committee remains concerned about the feasible deployment of 5G in rural America amid the gaps of 4G capabilities. The FCC’s proposed 5G Fund fails to provide adequate details or a targeted spend plan on creating seamless coverage in the most rural parts of the Nation. 5G deployment in rural locations will likely run into geographic barriers and infrastructure issues preventing the close linking of technology. Given these concerns, the Committee directs the FCC to report in writing on (1) its plan for 5G deployment in rural areas and mapping development for the long-term tracking of coverage, and (2) how it is prioritizing deployment of 4G coverage in rural areas.

Enforcement of Overstated Coverage.—The Committee remains concerned about the ongoing issues of overstated coverage maps that suspended the Mobility Fund Phase II. Specifically, the Committee is concerned about the lack of enforcement action that came from the investigation into potential violations of the Mobility Fund Phase II mapping rules by carriers. Given these concerns, the FCC is directed to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on (1) the criteria used to determine if a carrier was found in violation of mapping rules and overstating coverage, and (2) the criteria used to determine enforcement action or fines.

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 is also concerned about fraud, waste, and abuse within the Universal Service Fund [USF] programs that would otherwise be able to support USF programs. The Committee supports

the Lifeline program's mission of making basic communications services affordable to low-income Americans, and shares the Commission's objective of minimizing waste, fraud, and abuse in the program. The Committee urges the Commission to ensure that the measures already adopted to combat waste, fraud, and abuse, such as the National Verifier, are implemented. However, the Committee is aware of concerns that the National Verifier sometimes does not have full access to State databases for the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program or Medicaid. The Committee requests a briefing from the FCC on progress made to connect the National Verifier to State databases.

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. To assist Congress in better understanding what resiliency and safety measures may be available, not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, the Commission shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the type of safety measures that wireless carriers have for their customers, including length of backup generation to ensure service to their customers, and pre-planned coordination agreements, such as roaming and peering agreements and mutual aid agreements.

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 Mapping Responsibilities.—The Committee continues to encourage the FCC and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA] to coordinate to help improve our Nation's broadband coverage data through the maintenance and distribution of the National Broadband Map and the underlying data. The Committee recognizes that the Broadband DATA Act lays out specific mapping responsibilities for the FCC and urges the FCC to prioritize funding to implement the Broadband DATA Act (Public Law 116–130). The Committee directs the FCC, in coordination with the NTIA, to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this act that outlines the specific roles and responsibilities of each agency as it relates to the National Broadband Map and implementation of the Broadband DATA Act.

Contraband Cell Phones.—The Committee continues to remain concerned regarding the exploitation of contraband cell phones in prisons and jails nationwide. Contraband cell phones enable the continuation and facilitation of criminal activity, threatening the safety of correctional officers and staff, other inmates, and public safety generally. The Committee recognizes that the Bureau of Prisons and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration in conjunction with the wireless industry have worked over the past decade to find solutions to combat criminal activity and enhance public safety, but there is still work that must be done. Given the growing threats from these activities, including the financial scams and sextortion of innocent citizens by inmates from

within these facilities, additional solutions are required sooner rather than later.

Given the FCC's commitment for action in its strategic goals for Fiscal Year 2021, the Committee urges the FCC to act on the March 24, 2017 Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking regarding combating contraband wireless devices. The FCC should consider all legally permissible options, including the creation, or use, of "quiet or no service zones," geolocation based denial, and beacon technologies to geographically appropriate correctional facilities. In addition, the Committee encourages the FCC to adopt a rules-based approach to cellphone disabling that would require immediate disabling by a wireless carrier upon proper identification of a contraband device. The Committee recommends that the FCC move forward with its suggestion in the Fiscal Year 2019 report to this committee, noting that "additional field testing of jamming technology will provide a better understanding of the challenges and costs associated with the proper deployment of jamming system." The committee urges the FCC to use available funds to coordinate rigorous Federal testing of jamming technology and coordinate with all relevant stakeholders to effectively address this urgent problem.

911 Fees.—The New and Emerging Technologies 911 Improvement Act of 2008 [NET 911 Act] requires the Commission to submit an annual report to Congress on the collection and distribution of 911 and Enhanced 911 [E911] fees and charges by States. As part of the annual review, the NET 911 Act requires the Commission to report whether 911 fees and charges collected by States are being used for any purpose other than to support 911 and E911 services. The Committee encourages the FCC to work with State partners to better clarify the definition of fee diversion.

6 Gigahertz.—As the FCC has authorized unlicensed use of the 6 Gigahertz band, the Committee expects the Commission to ensure its plan does not result in harmful interference to incumbent users or impact critical infrastructure communications systems. The Committee is particularly concerned about the potential effects on the reliability of the electric transmission and distribution system. The Committee expects the FCC to ensure any mitigation technologies are rigorously tested in coordination with relevant sector specific agencies, and found to be effective in order to protect the electric transmission system. The Committee directs the Commission to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its progress in ensuring rigorous testing related to unlicensed use of the 6 Gigahertz band.

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 spending \$300,000 to support consultation with federally recognized Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages, and entities related to Hawai-

ian 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION

Section 510 continues a provision relating to the Anti-deficiency Act.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2020	\$42,982,000
Budget estimate, 2021	42,982,000
Committee recommendation	42,982,000

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 \$42,982,000 for the FDIC OIG, the same as the budget request and the 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, 2020	\$71,497,000
Budget estimate, 2021	73,329,000
Committee recommendation	71,497,000

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 \$71,497,000 for the Federal Election Commission.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$24,890,000
Budget estimate, 2021	28,395,000
Committee recommendation	25,040,000

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 \$25,040,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority, an increase of \$150,000.

FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT STEERING COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	10,000,000
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 equal to the budget request.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$331,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	330,199,000
Committee recommendation	331,000,000

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 \$331,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the FTC for fiscal year 2021.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates \$150,000,000 of collections from Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger filing fees and \$19,000,000 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 \$162,000,000.

Contact Lenses.—The Committee is deeply disappointed that the FTC’s final amendments to the Contact Lens Rule do not sufficiently address the patient safety concerns the Committee has repeatedly outlined in report language for the past 4 years. The rule fails to sufficiently modernize the prescription verification process by eliminating the use of robocalls and imposes new burdensome paperwork requirements on providers and patients. To allow providers sufficient time to implement the necessary changes and to prevent additional interruptions in service due to the coronavirus, the Committee urges the FTC to delay the effective date for the amendments, and to suspend any implementation or enforcement of those amendments, until March 31, 2021.

Consolidation and Competition in Health Care.—The Committee is concerned that consolidation among providers and insurers in the healthcare sector is leading to higher prices for American families and taxpayers. Peer reviewed analysis has shown that hospital prices in monopoly markets are 15.3 percent higher than those in markets with four or more hospitals. The Government Accountability Office has reported that the three largest issuers held 80 percent of the market or more in at least 37 of 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The Committee encourages the Commission to review, investigate and challenge, where appropriate, mergers in the healthcare sector. The Committee encourages the Commission to conduct retrospective reviews of past mergers to determine the impacts those mergers have had on prices paid by American families and American taxpayers through the Federal Government’s subsidization of healthcare. The Committee also encourages the

Commission to study barriers to entry for new providers and insurers.

“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 USA,” the FTC often settles charges without requiring the company to disgorge its ill-gotten gains or admit liability. The Committee recommends that the FTC seek more aggressive remedies with “Made in USA” violators, including through tougher settlements, use of its power under section 5(m) of the FTC Act, and rulemaking in this area.

Fuel Pump Labeling.—The Committee is aware that renewable diesel and renewable diesel blends meeting ASTM D975 diesel fuel specifications may be safely provided to the consumer without the need for new or modified fuel delivery infrastructure or engine components. The Committee notes that under the Commission’s Fuel Rating Rule petroleum based diesel does not require specific labeling. For labeling purposes only, the Committee urges the Commission to recognize that renewable diesel and renewable diesel blends meeting ASTM D975 fuel standards and specifications are indistinguishable from petroleum based diesel and urges the Commission to not require any additional labeling for renewable diesel and renewable diesel blends consistent with its treatment of petroleum diesel under the Fuel Rating Rule.

Resources for Data Privacy and Security.—The Committee urges the FTC to conduct a comprehensive internal assessment measuring the agency’s current efforts related to data privacy and security while separately identifying all resource-based needs of the FTC to improve in these areas. The Committee also urges the FTC to provide a report describing the assessment’s findings to the Committee within 180 days of enactment.

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 Governmentwide Policy, and the Office of Citizen Services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Federal Contractor Tax Check System.—Since fiscal year 2015, the Financial Services and General Government appropriations acts have included a governmentwide provision prohibiting Federal agencies from using appropriated funds to enter into contracts with entities that have qualifying Federal tax debts unless certain circumstances are met. This provision effectuates the straightforward proposition that contractors that ignore their Federal tax liabilities should not be allowed to enrich themselves with taxpayer dollars. Unfortunately, the Committee has serious concerns about agencies’ compliance with this provision. In an April 2020 study, the Govern-

ment Accountability Office [GAO] reported widespread noncompliance, and potential violations of the Antideficiency Act, at some of the largest Federal agencies (GAO-19-243).

In order to better effectuate the governmentwide provision, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-93) provided resources to the Administrator of General Services to require entities registering in the System for Award Management to submit an authenticated certification from the Internal Revenue Service. The Committee expects GSA to move forward with this initiative as the Internal Revenue Service builds the necessary certification systems.

FBI Headquarters.—Due to concerns about the FBI Headquarters Revised Nationally-Focused Consolidation Plan, which was submitted to Congress by GSA on February 12, 2018, the Consolidated Appropriations Acts of 2018, 2019, 2020 (Public Law 115-141, Public Law 116-6, and Public Law 116-93) included no funding for this project. No funds were requested for the project for fiscal year 2021 and no funds are provided in this bill.

The Committee continues to be reluctant to appropriate any additional funds for this project due to the unanswered questions regarding the new plan, including the revision of longstanding mission and security requirements. The Committee encourages GSA to work with the FBI to submit a prospectus for a new, fully-consolidated headquarters building, including at one of the three previously vetted sites, that complies with prior Congressional directives and actions and meets Interagency Security Committee Level V security standards.

Lake Charles Federal Courthouse.—Hurricane Laura made landfall in Louisiana on August 27, 2020, unleashing catastrophic damage. With maximum wind speeds of 170 miles per hour, Hurricane Laura was the strongest storm to hit Louisiana in 160 years. The Edwin F. Hunter, Jr. U.S. Courthouse in Lake Charles, Louisiana, suffered extensive damage throughout the facility. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 98, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Louisiana is required to hold court in Lake Charles. However, as a result of the damages caused by Hurricane Laura, numerous Federal tenants, including court operations, are without suitable courtroom and office space for the foreseeable future. GSA, in consultation with the Federal Judiciary, is directed to submit to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act an updated housing plan and cost estimate for court operations in Lake Charles courthouse that fully meets the operational needs of the Federal courts and is approved by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Louisiana.

Dirksen Courthouse.—The Dirksen Courthouse in Chicago is adjacent to vacant federally-owned buildings that are in critical disrepair. Any potential disposal 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 recent 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 con-

sult with the Committee before taking any actions with respect to the potential disposal or development of these properties.

Building Occupancy and Data Technology.—The Committee applauds the Public Buildings Service’s efforts to develop new tools, reports, and system enhancements to identify assets that can be more effectively utilized. In particular, the use of commercially available technology that provides accurate, building occupancy data in real time analytics while not violating security and privacy could deliver insights into the agency’s work on footprint optimization and space utilization while identifying significant cost savings. The Committee encourages the agency to evaluate the deployment of this technology across the leased and owned Federal real estate portfolio.

Farm Service Agency State Office Relocation.—The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Farm Service Agency [FSA] provides services and delivers results to America’s farmers and ranchers. There are FSA headquarters offices located in each State as well as in counties across the U.S. However, the Committee is concerned with recent actions taken by FSA and GSA to potentially move State offices from current locations, which provide convenient access for employees and customers, to facilities miles away with parking limitations and significant higher rent. The Committee is particularly concerned given the impact to farmers, ranchers, and FSA outreach. The Committee encourages GSA to reach an agreement with all parties so FSA can remain in existing locations when local farm communities are strongly opposed to such a move.

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. To determine the lowest cost technically acceptable for a prospectus lease, GSA should consider the effect of local travel on FDA staff productivity, adjacency to existing FDA leases, and the cost of lost productivity when evaluating the costs of lease proposals.

Energy Efficiency.—The Committee encourages greater use of Energy Savings Performance Contracts [ESPCs] in GSA’s portfolio to help reduce the building repair backlog, including upgrades that can help improve resiliency and cybersecurity. The use of ESPCs, which retrofit buildings at no net cost to the taxpayer, will allow scarce, appropriated dollars to be extended. GSA should consider the use of ESPCs when formulating future budget requests for repair projects. The Committee encourages GSA project managers to share project information with each other which can help identify opportunities to promote the use of ESPCs through collaboration.

Department of Veterans Affairs Leases.—The Committee urges GSA to expedite lease procurement projects authorized by the VA Choice and Quality Employment Act of 2017. The Committee directs GSA to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days on the status of its work.

Premium Class Travel.—The Committee remains concerned by excessive spending on premium-class airline tickets for government employees. Independent watchdogs, including the Government Accountability Office and inspectors general, have long warned of se-

rious breakdowns in internal controls and the potential for hundreds of millions of dollars in improper purchases. The Federal Travel Regulation generally prohibits Federal employees from using first-class and business-class airline travel, with certain limited exceptions, to promote the economy and efficiency of our government and to protect taxpayer dollars. GSA is directed to provide to the Committee the department and agency travel data compiled pursuant to 41 C.F.R. Part 300-70, Subpart B.

The National Archives at Seattle.—The Committee is aware of significant concerns surrounding potential closure of the National Archives and Records Administration's Sand Point facility. The archival records and Federal records stored at the facility hold significant value to individuals and organizations, including State agencies, higher education institutions, researchers, scientists, Tribal members, and students. The Committee includes language directed to the National Archives and Records Administration addressing this issue. In addition, GSA is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its leaseback authority in relation to Public Building Reform Board recommendations and the agency requirements at the Sand Point facility.

Shared Services.—The Committee is aware of the Administration's and GSA's Unified Shared Services Management and Strategy Initiatives and GSA's initial proposals for its Payroll Shared Services Initiative-NewPay. The Committee understands that one of the key goals of NewPay is to help bring commercial technology solutions to Federal agencies and have industry teams work with existing Federal shared services providers to improve and modernize payroll human resources management solutions for Federal agencies. While GSA has been pre-designated by the Office of Management and Budget to serve as the quality service management office for civilian human resource management services, the Committee understands that current GSA capacity is totally inadequate to help Federal agencies move to more modern and cost efficient technologies for common mission support services such as payroll and other human resources services. As currently structured, the Committee is also concerned that NewPay only addresses a very small percentage of the actual Federal payroll services currently provided to Federal employees by shared services providers. In addition, the Committee is concerned about the lack of transparency and details thus far on any return on investment analysis regarding NewPay's implementation cost impacts to current agency customers as well as the migration costs that Federal agencies and departments might incur to transition current payroll and related systems to NewPay or other more modern systems. To address these concerns, to avoid establishing duplicative agency offices and expertise, and to ensure that millions of Federal employees pay and human resources services are not interrupted or adversely impacted during transition to NewPay or other shared services modernization efforts envisioned under GSA's Unified Shared Services Management Initiative, the Committee directs the GSA to immediately team with the largest Federal civilian payroll and human resource management shared services provider for program management and implementation efforts associated with NewPay and related shared services initiatives. Given the lengthy process and

timelines of GSA's NewPay and Unified Shared Services Management initiatives, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of current common mission shared services, and to avoid duplication of these efforts across other Federal agencies and departments, the Committee directs GSA to allow its shared services providers to actively market their current payroll, financial or other human resource management services to other Federal agencies and departments.

The Committee recommendation does not include funding for GSA's Working Capital Fund for migration and other costs associated with NewPay due to continued concerns regarding implementation costs and potential impact to current Federal agency personnel and customers.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND—LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Limitation on availability of revenue:	
Limitation on availability, 2020	\$8,856,530,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2021	10,388,375,000
Committee recommendation	9,269,559,000

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, 2020	\$152,400,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2021	762,377,000
Committee recommendation	189,110,000

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 \$189,110,000 for construction and acquisition of the United States Courthouse in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2020	\$833,752,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2021	1,363,223,000
Committee recommendation	824,368,000

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 \$824,368,000 for repairs and alterations in fiscal year 2021, including \$451,695,000 for major repairs and alterations projects and \$372,673,000 for Basic Repairs and Alterations.

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitation on availability, 2020	\$5,497,561,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2021	5,725,464,000
Committee recommendation	5,725,464,000

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 \$5,725,464,000 for rental of space.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2020	\$2,372,817,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2021	2,537,311,000
Committee recommendation	2,530,617,000

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 \$2,530,617,000 for building operations.

GOVERNMENTWIDE POLICY

Appropriations, 2020	\$64,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	65,843,000
Committee recommendation	64,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Governmentwide 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 \$64,000,000 for Governmentwide Policy.

DotGov Program.—The “.gov” domain, managed by GSA, was established to make it easy to identify U.S. Government websites on the Internet. Use of this domain signifies trust and credibility, and there are security benefits associated with a “.gov” domain, such as two-factor authentication. The Committee is supportive of GSA’s efforts to help ensure that citizens are interacting with official government websites. GSA is directed to report to the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on additional steps that could be taken to increase adoption of “.gov” domains for State and local governments.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$49,440,000
Budget estimate, 2021	49,440,000
Committee recommendation	49,440,000

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 Governmentwide emergency response and recovery activities, and top-level agency-wide management, administration, and communications activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$49,449,000 for Operating Expenses.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Appropriations, 2020	\$9,301,000
Budget estimate, 2021	9,625,000
Committee recommendation	9,301,000

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 \$9,301,000 for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2020	\$67,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	69,000,000
Committee recommendation	67,000,000

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 \$67,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriations, 2020	\$3,851,000
Budget estimate, 2021	3,915,000
Committee recommendation	3,915,000

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 \$3,915,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$55,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	58,400,000
Committee recommendation	55,000,000

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 \$55,000,000 for the Federal Citizen Services Fund.

Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–93) included \$5,000,000 for GSA to make progress on the government-wide implementation of title II (the OPEN Government Data Act) of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Public Law 115–435) to improve the public’s information about the data the government holds. The Committee continues to monitor GSA’s progress and expenditures to ensure sufficient resources are available to continue implementation of this act. In addition, the Committee expects GSA to immediately notify the Committee of any resource constraints that adversely impact the implementation of Public Law 116–93.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

Appropriation, 2020	\$25,000,000
Budget estimates, 2021	150,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

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 recommends \$25,000,000 for the TMF, which is equal to the enacted level.

ELECTION, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	
Budget estimate, 2021	\$9,900,000
Committee recommendation	9,900,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides for an orderly transfer of Executive leadership in accordance with the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$9,900,000, which is equal to the budget request.

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriation, 2020	
Budget estimates, 2021	\$31,000,000
Committee recommendation	31,000,000

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 \$31,000,000 for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2020	
Budget estimate, 2021	\$90,000,000
Committee recommendation	

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 no direct appropriation for the Working Capital Fund.

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 2022 budget request 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 continues the provision that 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 Major Repairs and Alterations project.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,670,000
Budget estimate, 2021	
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

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 \$2,000,000 for the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$46,835,000
Budget estimate, 2021	44,499,000
Committee recommendation	44,499,000

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 \$42,154,000 for the MSPB. 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, 2020	\$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 2021	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. Udall Trust Fund.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

Appropriations, 2020	\$3,200,000
Budget estimate, 2021	3,227,000
Committee recommendation	3,200,000

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 \$3,200,000 for the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.

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, 2020	\$359,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	356,954,000
Committee recommendation	359,000,000

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 \$359,000,000 for operating expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration for fiscal year

2021. The recommendation includes \$9,230,000 for the agency's electronic records initiative. 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.

Digitization of Records.—The Committee is profoundly disappointed 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 more than 5 years ago. As a result, NARA's failures have seriously jeopardized the Committee's faith in other commitments that NARA has made. The Committee directs NARA to continue consulting with Alaska Native Tribes and Tribal organizations, Alaskan 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 meaningful access to those records. Further, the Committee directs NARA to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, within 120 days of enactment of this act, detailing its full and robust consultations and its plan to digitize, index, and post online the records identified as priorities by Alaskans. Further, the Committee directs NARA to report to the committee any challenges that inhibit NARA's ability to digitize and post online those records that have been identified as priorities by Alaskan stakeholders that have personally identifiable information such as Social Security numbers and require redaction. Lastly, the Committee directs NARA to promptly notify the Committee of unforeseen obstacles or resource constraints that adversely impacts this initiative.

Sand Point.—The Committee is aware of significant concerns surrounding the potential closure of NARA's Sand Point facility. The archival records and Federal records stored at the facility hold significant value to individuals and organizations, including State agencies, higher education institutions, researchers, scientists, Tribal members, and students. The Committee directs NARA, to consult with the General Services Administration [GSA], the Public Buildings Reform Board [PBRB], and the State of Washington in

the ongoing discussions regarding the digitization of archival and Federal records currently stored at NARA’s facility in Sand Point, Washington or their relocation to an existing or planned facility owned by the State of Washington. NARA, in consultation with GSA and PBRB, shall submit to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act a report on the feasibility of digitization and/or co-location of NARA materials in an existing or planned facility, the amount of funding that would be necessary, and any potential barriers to co-location. The report should also include a comparison of the digitization and co-location alternatives and identify a preferred alternative.

Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020, (Public Law 116–93) provided NARA \$2,000,000 to remain available until expended to implement the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–426). The Committee continues to support disclosure of civil rights cold case records for historical purposes as victims, their families, and private investigators that need access to the case files and records in order to solve these cases and seek justice. However, there have been delays in standing up the Civil Rights Cold Case Review Board, which has inhibited progress in establishing the collection and making these records available to the public. The Committee will continue to monitor the Board’s progress and expenditures, to ensure sufficient resources are available to meet ongoing needs. In addition, the Committee directs NARA to immediately notify the Committee of any resource constraints that adversely impact the implementation of Public Law 115–426.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2020	\$4,823,000
Budget estimate, 2021	5,300,000
Committee recommendation	4,823,000

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 \$4,823,000 for the OIG. 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

Appropriations, 2020	\$7,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,500,000

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 \$9,500,000 for the repairs and restoration account. This amount is \$2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$4,500,000 more than the budget request.

Harry S Truman Presidential Library.—The Committee is pleased with the Truman Library Institute's plans for expanding community and educational outreach at the Harry S Truman Presidential Library that will significantly benefit the local community, residents of the State of Missouri, and visitors from all over the country. The construction project at the Harry S Truman Library is well underway and is making great progress despite the ongoing negative impact of the coronavirus. The Committee will continue to monitor project developments to ensure infrastructure repairs needs identified throughout the course of the project are addressed.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$17,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	18,576,000
Committee recommendation	18,576,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

State, local, and foreign governments, and international organizations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,576,000 for salaries and expenses of the OGE in fiscal year 2021.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$145,130,000
Budget estimate, 2021	
Committee recommendation	155,130,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Personnel Management [OPM] was established by Public Law 95–454, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, enacted on October 13, 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 Governmentwide 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 \$155,130,000 for the salaries and expenses of OPM. Of this amount, the bill requires that \$350,000 be used to hire additional congressional liaisons providing casework services to respond to inquiries in a timelier manner.

The fiscal year 2021 budget request proposes to consolidate and fund OPM functions within GSA. Should authorizing legislation be enacted that transfers these functions to GSA, the Committee stands ready to provide sufficient resources to GSA to facilitate an orderly transition.

IT Modernization.—The Committee remains concerned about OPM’s overall IT posture and expects OPM to implement the recommendations of Government Accountability Office [GAO] reports and IG reports to improve information security. The Committee continues a prior directive for OPM to provide quarterly briefings to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate outlining progress on its IT Transformation and Cybersecurity Strategy.

Retirement Processing.—The Committee is aware that financial hardships can occur when retirement processing does not occur in a timely way. In some cases, employees who have recently retired can wait months for their pensions and as a result, may be at risk of losing a home, vehicle, or other essential assets. The Committee supports modernization efforts to reduce the backlog including implementation of an electronic retirement record to replace the current paper-based individual retirement record and construction of an online retirement application so that Federal employees can apply for retirement benefits online; however, progress has been slow. OPM should examine ways to reduce the complexity of calculating the FERS annuity supplement, including software improvements. Funding should be prioritized, and should be requested in future years, to continue and expand these efforts.

Treatment of Multi-County Micropolitan Statistical Areas.—In recent years, the Federal Salary Council has recommended to the President’s Pay Agent that multi-county micropolitan statistical areas be treated the same as multi-county metropolitan statistical areas, but those recommendations have not been approved. OPM is directed to provide a detailed report within 60 days of enactment of this act on why multi-county micropolitan statistical areas aren’t treated as multi-county metropolitan statistical areas for the purpose of calculating eligibility for locality pay, including the criteria OPM would view as necessary for such equal treatment to occur. In addition to the reporting requirement, OPM shall brief the Committee on this matter within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Responsiveness to Congress.—The Office of Personnel Management is responsible for providing support and employee management expertise to Federal agencies. Information and reporting provided by OPM is crucial to the oversight functions of Congress. The Committee expects OPM to fully comply with information requests from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. In instances when information or reports are deemed agency-sensitive, OPM is expected to be transparent and work collectively with the Committee to ensure that Congress has access to information critical to its functions.

LIMITATION

(TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2020	\$154,625,000
Budget estimate, 2021	
Committee recommendation	169,625,000

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 \$169,625,000 for administrative expenses.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

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 \$5,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in fiscal year 2021.

(LIMITATION ON TRANSFER FROM TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2020	\$25,265,000
Budget estimate, 2021	
Committee recommendation	25,265,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation on transfers from the trust funds in support of the OIG activities totaling \$25,265,000 for fiscal year 2021.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$27,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	27,435,000
Committee recommendation	27,435,000

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 \$27,435,000 for OSC, which is equal to the budget request.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$16,615,000
Budget estimate, 2021	19,200,000
Committee recommendation	16,615,000

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 proposed rates, mail classification, and major service changes, and recommended decisions for action to the Postal Service Board of Governors. The mission of the PRC is to ensure transparency and accountability of the United States Postal Service and foster a vital and efficient universal mail system.

The Postal 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 \$16,615,000 for the PRC.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$8,200,000
Budget estimate, 2021	8,500,000
Committee recommendation	8,500,000

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 \$8,500,000 for the PCLOB.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	
Budget estimate, 2021	\$3,500,000
Committee recommendation	3,500,000

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 \$3,500,000 for the Public Buildings Reform Board.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$1,825,525,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,926,162,000
Committee recommendation	1,926,162,000

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 \$1,926,162,000 for the salaries and expenses of the SEC, to be fully derived from fee collections. Of this amount, the Committee allocates \$1,894,835,000 to operating expenses and \$31,327,000 to potential move, replication, and related costs for the Commission's Washington, D.C. headquarters and the San Francisco Regional Office facility. The Committee expects the Commission to work closely with GSA to keep the Committee informed of progress on the replacement lease.

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

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

Spending Plan.—The Committee directs the SEC to submit, within 30 days of enactment, a detailed spending plan for the allocation of appropriated funds displayed by discrete program, project, and activity, including staffing projections, specifying both FTEs and contractors, and planned investments in information technology. The Committee also directs the SEC to submit, within 30 days of enactment, a detailed spending plan for the allocation of expenditures from the Reserve Fund.

Capital Markets and National Security.—The Committee remains gravely concerned that the Federal Government is not doing

enough to address the threat that China poses to our capital markets and national security. The Committee believes that if Chinese companies want to list in the United States, they must satisfy the same statutory and regulatory requirements as U.S. businesses. Therefore, the Committee expects the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board to fully exercise the authorities granted to them in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–204), notwithstanding any foreign jurisdiction’s refusal to comply. The Committee also encourages the Commission to use its authority to eliminate for Emerging Markets Foreign Private Issuers [FPIs] the exemptions that are available for foreign private issuers, and require Emerging Markets FPIs to have at least one audit committee financial expert who is subject to personal jurisdiction in the United States.

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.

Recoveries for Victims of Fraud.—2020 marks 10 years since the collapse of a massive Ponzi scheme perpetrated by R. Allen Stanford. Many of Stanford’s victims were Main Street investors, including teachers, nurses, and public servants. The Committee urges the Commission to exercise all authorities that may facilitate recovery for these investors, but recognizes that disgorgement remedies have been constrained by a recent Supreme Court decision. The Committee further encourages the SEC to consider all options—including the submission of petitions in Federal court—to ensure that the receiver returns as much as possible of any recoveries to the victims of fraud.

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 per-

spectives 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.

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.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$27,100,000
Budget estimate, 2021	26,000,000
Committee recommendation	26,000,000

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 \$26,000,000 for the Selective Service System, which is equal to the budget request.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$270,157,000
Budget estimate, 2021	287,947,000
Committee recommendation	270,157,000

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 \$270,157,000 for salaries and expenses of the SBA.

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.

504 Loan Program Data.—The Committee directs SBA to publish 504 program data at the end of fiscal year 2021 to include but not limited to loan default rates by sector, and number of jobs created or retained under the project.

Fiscal Year 2022 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 sin-

gle 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 Licensing.—The Committee is concerned regarding the low volume of SBIC license approvals and the duration of the review process by the SBA. The Committee would like to see an expedited and streamlined licensing process for known, repeat SBICs that have the same management teams and a proven track record in the SBIC Program. A fast-track process for repeat licensees should be completed no longer than 60–90 days after an application is submitted to the SBA, which will allow the SBA to properly redirect their licensing resources to more first-time funds. The SBA should improve their “green light letter,” so that it clearly outlines the needed benchmarks for license approval. In addition, the Committee encourages the SBA to approve or disapprove new SBIC applicants within 240 days and bank-owned applicants within 45 days. The Committee directs the Office of Investment and Innovation to provide quarterly updates to the House and Senate Appropriations Committee, the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, and the House Committee on Small Business on increases to SBIC approval rates.

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.

Poultry Farmers.—The Committee remains deeply concerned that the regulation entitled “Express Loan Programs; Affiliation Standards” will make it more difficult for poultry growers to access SBA

loans and will serve to further drive rural Americans out of SBA's loan programs. The Committee believes the SBA should avoid this one-size-fits-all approach to affiliation standards that does not take into consideration the intricate needs of small poultry farmers and other rural agriculture interests. Access to capital is one of the most significant barriers to entry for farmers, and the Committee remains concerned that this rule is not in the best interest of farmers, ranchers, or rural taxpayers. The Committee urges the SBA to reconsider this rule to ensure that the operations of family farms across the country are not adversely impacted.

Federal and State Technology Partnership Program.—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the Federal and State Technology [FAST] Partnership Program in fiscal year 2021. 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, 2020.

2017 Hurricane Recommendations.—In March 2020, 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 encourages the agency to take action to implement the five recommendations for Executive Action made by GAO in this report.

Disaster Loan Assistance Portal.—The Committee encourages the agency to prioritize funding to migrate the Disaster Loan Assistance Portal to the cloud to improve the user experience by making it more accessible, and intuitive. The Committee is aware of issues raised by SBA resource partners and disaster survivors related to difficulties navigating the current system. In updating the portal, the Committee recommends SBA enhance its systems to accommodate larger megapixel documents. In addition, the Committee also recommends the agency develop a Disaster Loan Mobile Application, in consultation with appropriate individuals and entities from the public and private sectors. This application would be available for use by applicants to discover what disaster loan assistance is available; enable the user to submit all information related to their loan application, including documentation and photos related to losses, check the status of their application and loan, provide information on disaster preparation, and other features as the agency determines appropriate.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2020	\$261,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	167,600,000
Committee recommendation	259,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$259,500,000 for the SBA Entrepreneurial Development Programs. This amount is in addition to other funding provided in coronavirus relief packages in 2020. The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
7(j) Technical Assistance	2,800
Entrepreneurship Education	2,500
Growth Accelerators	2,000
HUBZone Program	3,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	34,500
National Women's Business Council	1,500
Native American Outreach	2,000
Regional Innovation Clusters	5,000
SCORE	12,700
Small Business Development Centers [SBDCs]	135,000
State Trade Expansion Promotion [STEP]	19,000
Cybersecurity for Small Businesses	3,000
Veterans Outreach	14,000
Women's Business Centers [WBCs]	22,500
Total, Entrepreneurial Development Programs	259,500

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 compli-

ance 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 \$135,000,000 for the Small Business Development Center [SBDC] Program for fiscal year 2021. 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 recent years has not been reflected of the level ultimately enacted by Congress.

SCORE.—The Committee recommends \$12,700,000 for the SCORE Program (formerly known as the Service Corps of Retired Executives). However, the Committee remains concerned by the SBA Inspector General's findings that SCORE program officials need to make major improvements to ensure effective oversight of the SCORE program.

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 \$22,500,000 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 \$14,000,000 for veterans outreach, which includes funding for Veterans Business Outreach Cen-

ters, Boots to Business, Veteran-Women Igniting the Spirit of Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Bootcamp for Veterans with Disabilities, and Boots to Business Reboot.

Veterans Entrepreneur Pilot Program.—The Committee is concerned that the SBA has not provided a report on a Veterans Entrepreneur Pilot Program as required by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–93). SBA is again directed, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act to submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, a study on (1) the feasibility of implementing a 3-year pilot program to increase access to capital for veterans that utilizes the methodology equivalent to the GI Bill maximum amount of 36 months of educational assistance, and (2) recommendations on the feasibility of utilizing GI Bill benefits to support veteran entrepreneur business financing.

Growth Accelerators.—The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for growth accelerators-organizations that help entrepreneurs start and scale their business-which provide awards in the amount of \$50,000. Within amounts provided for growth accelerators, the SBA shall prioritize funding to applications from rural areas that have not previously received an award.

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 \$2,000,000 for SBA’s Native American Outreach program. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and above the budget request.

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, 2020	\$21,900,000
Budget estimate, 2021	22,011,000
Committee recommendation	22,011,000

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 \$22,011,000 for the OIG. 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, 2020	\$9,120,000
Budget estimate, 2021	9,190,000
Committee recommendation	9,120,000

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 \$9,120,000 for the Office of Advocacy.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$155,150,000
Budget estimate, 2021	164,300,000
Committee recommendation	180,300,000

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 \$180,300,000 for the Business Loans Program Account for fiscal year 2021.

The recommendation provides \$160,300,000 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 \$5,000,000 for the Microloan direct loan program to support lending volume estimated at \$55,000,000. An additional amount of \$34,500,000 is recommended under the heading “Entrepreneurial Development Programs” for technical assistance grants to Microlending intermediaries.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$177,136,000
Budget estimate, 2021	168,075,000
Committee recommendation	168,075,000

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 \$168,075,000 for the administrative costs of the Disaster Loans program. This amount is equal to the budget request. Of the total recommendation, \$142,864,000 is designated by Congress as disaster relief pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended.

Virtual Recovery Centers.—The Committee was concerned by the SBA’s decision to host virtual recovery centers in lieu of traditional boots-on-the-ground recovery centers in the aftermath of Hurricane Laura. In many parts of the country, broadband Internet access can be difficult to find following a disaster, and Americans cannot always afford to wait to begin the recovery process until power and Internet is restored. As a result, this decision could unnecessarily prolong the recovery process for many individuals and small businesses, and the Committee encourages the SBA to reconsider this decision.

SBA Disaster Loan Duplication of Assistance.—The Committee is concerned that some disaster victims are penalized with disaster relief 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 continue working with the Department of Housing and Urban Development on the consideration of whether an applicant for assistance from the grantee applied and was approved for, but declined, assistance related to the major disaster from the administration under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act.

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.

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.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriations, 2020	\$56,711,000
Budget estimate, 2021	55,333,000
Committee recommendation	27,008,000

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 \$27,008,000 for payment to the Postal Service Fund to compensate for revenue forgone on free mail for the blind and for overseas voters.

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 2021.

Negotiated Service Agreements.—The Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (Public Law 109–435) provided the USPS with the authority to negotiate agreements with market dominant postal users based on improving the net financial position of the USPS through cost reductions or increased revenues. The restrictive interpretation of this authority has limited applicability in the current era of declining mail volumes. The Committee finds it troubling that a domestic market dominant agreement has not been reached by the USPS since 2014.

The Committee believes that the USPS should use this authority as means to mitigate the assured continued volume decline for the USPS and postal users and encourages the USPS to use its authority under 39 U.S.C. § 3622(c)(10)(A)(i) to negotiate agreements that will reduce declines in postal volume for mail that has a positive contribution to the institutional costs of the USPS and can demonstrate that volume would otherwise decline further absent such an agreement.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020	\$250,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	261,000,000
Committee recommendation	250,000,000

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 \$250,000,000, which is equal to the enacted level.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020	\$53,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	59,250,000
Committee recommendation	56,100,000

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 \$56,100,000 for the U.S. Tax Court.

STATEMENT CONCERNING GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

General provisions that address activities or directives affecting agencies covered in this bill are contained in title VI. General provisions that are Governmentwide 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 prohibiting the expenditure of funds for abortions under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Section 614 continues the provision providing an exemption from section 613 if the life of the mother is in danger or the pregnancy is a result of an act of rape or incest.

Section 615 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 616 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 617 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 618 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 619 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 620 continues the provision providing authority for Chief Information Officers over information technology spending.

Section 621 continues the provision prohibiting funds from being used in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 622 continues the provision related to electronic communications.

Section 623 continues a provision relating to Universal Service Fund payments for wireless providers.

Section 624 continues the provision relating to inspectors general.

Section 625 continues the provision relating to pornography and computer networks.

Section 626 continues the provision to prohibit funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.

Section 627 continues the provision relating to conference expenditures.

Section 628 continues the provision relating to Federal travel.

Section 629 provides \$850,000 for www.oversight.gov.

Section 630 continues the provision relating to contracts for public relations services.

Section 631 continues the provision relating to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Section 632 is a new provision relating to advertising and educational programming.

Section 633 is a new provision relating to statements regarding projects or programs funded by this act.

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 to require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract to disclose political contributions.

Section 736 continues a provision prohibiting funds for the painting of a portrait of an employee of the Federal Government including the President, the Vice President, a Member of Congress, the head of an executive branch agency, or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

Section 737 continues a provision limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 738 continues a provision requiring reports to Inspectors General concerning expenditures for agency conferences.

Section 739 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 740 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 741 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 742 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 743 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 744 continues a provision prohibiting funds to any corporation with certain unpaid Federal tax liabilities unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 745 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 746 continues a provision relating to the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

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 747 continues a provision that addresses possible technical scorekeeping differences for fiscal year 2021 between the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office.

Section 748 is a provision that maintains existing pay levels for Federal civilian employees.

Section 749 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 750 is a new provision that prohibits sums in the Thrift Savings Fund from being invested in certain securities.

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 that prohibits the use of funds to legalize or reduce penalties associated with any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act.

Section 810 continues the provision that prohibits the use of funds for abortion, with certain exceptions.

Section 811 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 812 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 813 continues the provision authorizing the transfer of local funds between operating funds and capital and enterprise funds.

Section 814 continues the provision prohibiting obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits transfers of funds unless expressly provided.

Section 815 continues the provision that ensures that 50 percent of unobligated balances may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 816 continues a provision that appropriates local funds during fiscal year 2022 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 2021.

Section 817 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 2021 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 7(C), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on September 00, 2020, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 0000)

making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, and provided that the Chairman of the Committee or his designee be authorized to offer the substance of the original bill as a Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to the House companion measure, by a recorded vote of 00–00, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

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.”

The Committee bill as recommended contains no such provisions.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses	228,373	239,973	235,613	+ 7,240	- 4,360
U.S. Secret Service transfer expenses (legislative proposal) .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	- 1,500
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	169,712	172,751	175,751	+ 6,039	+ 3,000
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account	18,000	18,000	18,000	.....	.....
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs	6,118	13,500	6,118	.....	- 7,382
Office of Inspector General	41,044	39,335	39,335	- 1,709	.....
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	170,250	171,350	170,250	.....	- 1,100
Special Inspector General for TARP	22,000	17,500	15,000	- 7,000	- 2,500
Total, Departmental Offices	675,497	693,909	680,067	+ 4,570	- 13,842
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network					
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	126,000	126,963	126,963	+ 963	.....
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	340,280	360,200	350,200	+ 9,920	- 10,000
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	119,600	125,837	124,337	+ 4,737	- 1,500
.....	262,000	14,000	262,000	.....	+ 248,000
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS	1,523,377	1,320,909	1,543,567	+ 20,190	+ 222,658
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services					
Enforcement	2,511,554	2,562,554	2,511,554	.....	- 51,000
Program integrity initiatives	5,010,000	5,071,260	5,010,000	.....	- 61,260
.....	.....	279,983	.....	.....	- 279,983
Subtotal	5,010,000	5,351,243	5,010,000	.....	- 341,243
Operations Support	3,808,500	4,104,689	3,808,500	.....	- 296,189

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, The White House	178,331	190,341	189,291	+ 10,960	- 1,050
Office of Management and Budget	101,600	115,740	106,600	+ 5,000	- 9,140
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	1,300	1,000	1,800	+ 500	+ 800
Office of National Drug Control Policy					
Salaries and Expenses	18,400	16,400	18,400		+ 2,000
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	285,000		285,000		+ 285,000
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	121,715	12,432	125,932	+ 4,217	+ 113,500
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy	425,115	28,832	429,332	+ 4,217	+ 400,500
Unanticipated Needs	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	15,000	11,491	12,500	- 2,500	+ 1,009
Special Assistance to the President and Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses	4,288	4,698	4,698	+ 410	
Operating Expenses	302	302	302		
Subtotal	4,590	5,000	5,000	+ 410	
Total, title II, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	726,936	353,404	745,523	+ 18,587	+ 392,119
TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Justices	2,000	3,000	3,000	+ 1,000	
Other salaries and expenses	87,699	93,630	94,690	+ 6,991	+ 1,060
Subtotal	89,699	96,630	97,690	+ 7,991	+ 1,060

Care of the Building and Grounds	15,590	11,678	10,618	- 4,972	- 1,060
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	105,289	108,308	108,308	+ 3,019	
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges	3,000	3,000	3,000		
Other salaries and expenses	32,700	34,023	33,191	+ 491	- 832
Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	35,700	37,023	36,191	+ 491	- 832
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Other salaries and expenses	19,564	20,097	19,857	+ 293	- 240
Total, U.S. Court of International Trade	21,564	22,097	21,857	+ 293	- 240
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	411,000	469,000	469,000	+ 58,000	
Other salaries and expenses	5,250,234	5,459,475	5,340,232	+ 89,998	- 119,243
Subtotal	5,661,234	5,928,475	5,809,232	+ 147,998	- 119,243
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	9,070	9,700	9,700	+ 630	
Defender Services	1,234,574	1,316,240	1,316,240	+ 81,666	
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners	53,545	55,478	36,478	- 17,067	- 19,000
Court Security	639,165	664,011	664,011	+ 24,846	
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	7,597,588	7,973,904	7,835,661	+ 238,073	- 138,243
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and Expenses	94,261	99,812	95,675	+ 1,414	- 4,137
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and Expenses	30,436	31,344	30,893	+ 457	- 451

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	19,670	20,256	19,965	+ 295	- 291
Total, title III, the Judiciary (Mandatory)	7,904,508	8,292,744	8,148,550	+ 244,042	- 144,194
(Discretionary)	(418,000)	(477,000)	(477,000)	(+ 59,000)	.....
	(7,486,508)	(7,815,744)	(7,671,550)	(+ 185,042)	(- 144,194)
TITLE IV—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support	40,000	.....	10,000	- 30,000	+ 10,000
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia	18,000	51,400	38,400	+ 20,400	- 13,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	250,088	267,838	242,508	- 7,580	- 25,330
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	248,524	248,175	243,708	- 4,816	- 4,467
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service	44,011	44,194	46,212	+ 2,201	+ 2,018
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	2,150	1,805	1,805	- 345	.....
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions	600	532	532	- 68	.....
Federal Payment for School Improvement	52,500	90,000	60,000	+ 7,500	- 30,000
Federal Payment for the DC National Guard	413	413	413	.....	.....
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS	4,000	3,000	3,000	- 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	714,291	753,362	700,583	- 13,708	- 52,779
TITLE V—OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Administrative Conference of the United States	3,250	3,500	3,250	.....	- 250
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	315,000	226,500	304,000	- 11,000	+ 77,500
CFTC Fee Spending (legislative proposal) 1 .....	.....	77,500	.....	.....	- 77,500
Consumer Product Safety Commission	132,500	135,000	131,200	- 1,300	- 3,800

Election Assistance Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	15,171	13,063	12,771	-2,400	-292
Election Security Grants	425,000			-425,000	
Total, Election Assistance Commission	440,171	13,063	12,771	-427,400	-292
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	339,000	343,070	354,000	+15,000	+10,930
Offsetting fee collections	-339,000	-343,070	-354,000	-15,000	-10,930
Direct appropriation					
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Office of Inspector General (by transfer)	(42,982)	(42,982)	(42,982)		
Deposit Insurance Fund (transfer)	(-42,982)	(-42,982)	(-42,982)		
Total, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Federal Election Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	71,497	73,329	71,497	-1,832	-1,832
Federal Labor Relations Authority	24,890	28,395	25,040	+150	-3,355
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council	8,000	10,000	10,000	+2,000	
Direct appropriation					
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	331,000	330,199	331,000		+801
Offsetting fee collections (mergers)	-141,000	-150,000	-150,000	-9,000	
Offsetting fee collections (telephone)	-18,000	-19,000	-19,000	-1,000	
Direct appropriation	172,000	161,199	162,000	-10,000	+801
General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund					
Limitations on Availability of Revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities	152,400	762,377	189,110	+36,710	-573,267
Repairs and alterations:					
Major repairs and alterations	451,695	878,050	451,695		-426,355
Basic repairs and alterations	382,057	372,673	372,673	-9,384	
Repair and alteration design					
Special emphasis programs		112,500			-112,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal	833,752	1,363,223	824,368	-9,384	-538,855
Rental of space	5,497,561	5,725,464	5,725,464	+227,903	.....
Building operations	2,372,817	2,537,311	2,530,617	+157,800	-6,694
Subtotal, Limitations on Availability of Revenue	8,856,530	10,388,375	9,269,559	+413,029	-1,118,816
Rental income to fund	-10,203,596	-10,388,375	-10,388,375	-184,779	.....
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	-1,347,066	.....	-1,118,816	+228,250	-1,118,816
Government-wide Policy	64,000	65,843	64,000	.....	-1,843
Operating Expenses	49,440	49,440	49,440	.....	-324
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals	9,301	9,625	9,301	.....	-2,000
Office of Inspector General	67,000	69,000	67,000	.....	-5,000
OPM Office of Inspector General (legislative proposal) .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	-29,458
Limitation on administrative expenses (legislative proposal) .....	.....	29,458	.....	+64	.....
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	3,851	3,915	3,915	.....	-3,400
Federal Citizen Services Fund	55,000	58,400	55,000	.....	.....
Pre-Election Presidential Transition	9,620	.....	9,900	-9,620	.....
Expenses, Presidential Transition .....	.....	9,900	9,900	+9,900	.....
Technology Modernization Fund	25,000	150,000	25,000	.....	-125,000
Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund .....	.....	31,000	31,000	+31,000	.....
Working capital fund .....	.....	90,000	.....	.....	-90,000
Administrative Provision .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tax delinquency contractor provision (Sec. 527)	3,000	.....	.....	-3,000	.....
Office of Personnel Management (legislative proposal) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses .....	.....	147,322	.....	.....	-147,322

Limitation on administrative expenses	147,609	.....	.....	.....	- 147,609
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	294,931	.....	.....	.....	- 294,931
Total, General Services Administration	866,512	- 804,260	+ 256,594	- 1,670,772	
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	1,670	.....	.....	.....	+ 2,000
Merit Systems Protection Board .....	.....	2,000	+ 330	.....
Salaries and Expenses	44,490	42,154	- 2,336	.....	.....
Limitation on administrative expenses	2,345	2,345	.....	.....	.....
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board	46,835	44,499	- 2,336	.....	.....
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation	1,800	1,800	.....	.....	.....
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund	3,200	3,227	.....	.....	- 27
Total, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation	5,000	5,027	5,000	.....	- 27
National Archives and Records Administration	359,000	359,000	.....	.....	+ 2,046
Operating Expenses	4,823	5,300	.....	.....	- 477
Office of Inspector General	7,500	9,500	+ 2,000	.....	+ 4,500
Repairs and Restoration	6,500	.....	- 6,500	.....	.....
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program	377,823	367,254	373,323	.....	+ 6,069
Total, National Archives and Records Administration	1,500	.....	- 1,500	.....	.....
NCUA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund	17,500	18,576	+ 1,076	.....	.....
Office of Government Ethics .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Personnel Management	145,130	.....	.....	.....	+ 155,130
Salaries and Expenses	154,625	155,130	+ 10,000	.....	+ 155,130
Limitation on administrative expenses .....	.....	169,625	+ 15,000	.....	+ 169,625
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	299,755	324,755	+ 25,000	.....	+ 324,755
Office of Inspector General	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	+ 5,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Limitation on administrative expenses	25,265	.....	25,265	.....	+ 25,265
Subtotal, Office of Inspector General	30,265	.....	30,265	.....	+ 30,265
Total, Office of Personnel Management	330,020	.....	355,020	+ 25,000	+ 355,020
Office of Special Counsel	27,500	27,435	27,435	- 65	.....
Postal Regulatory Commission	16,615	19,200	16,615	.....	- 2,585
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	8,200	8,500	8,500	+ 300	.....
Public Buildings Reform Board .....	.....	3,500	3,500	+ 3,500	.....
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	1,815,000	1,894,835	1,894,835	+ 79,835	.....
SEC NYC Regional Office	10,525	.....	.....	- 10,525	.....
SEC Headquarters .....	.....	18,650	18,650	+ 18,650	.....
SEC San Francisco Regional Office .....	.....	12,677	12,677	+ 12,677	.....
Subtotal, Securities and Exchange Commission	1,825,525	1,926,162	1,926,162	+ 100,637	.....
SEC fees	- 1,825,525	- 1,926,162	- 1,926,162	- 100,637	.....
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selective Service System	27,100	26,000	26,000	- 1,100	.....
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses	270,157	287,947	270,157	.....	- 17,790
Entrepreneurial Development Programs	261,000	167,600	259,500	- 1,500	+ 91,900
Office of Inspector General	21,900	22,011	22,011	+ 111	.....
Office of Advocacy	9,120	9,190	9,120	.....	- 70

Business Loans Program Account:									
Direct loans subsidy	5,000	4,000	5,000						+ 1,000
Guaranteed loans subsidy	99,000		15,000						+ 15,000
Administrative expenses	155,150	160,300	160,300						+ 80,150
Offsetting collections (legislative proposal)		- 80,150							
Subtotal, Administrative expenses	155,150	80,150	160,300						+ 80,150
Total, Business loans program account	259,150	84,150	180,300						+ 96,150
Disaster Loans Program Account:									
Administrative expenses	26,248	168,075	25,211						- 142,864
Disaster relief category	150,888		142,864						+ 142,864
Total, Disaster loans program account	177,136	168,075	168,075						
Total, Small Business Administration	998,463	738,973	909,163						+ 170,190
Total, excluding Disaster Relief Category	847,575	738,973	766,299						+ 27,326
United States Postal Service									
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	56,711	55,333	27,008						- 28,325
Office of Inspector General	250,000	261,594	250,000						- 11,594
Total, United States Postal Service	306,711	316,927	277,008						- 39,919
United States Tax Court	53,000	59,250	56,100						- 3,150
Total, title V, Independent Agencies	2,324,391	3,230,139	2,038,237						- 1,191,902
Appropriations	(14,700,624)	(16,136,896)	(14,732,910)						(+ 32,286)
Rescissions									
Disaster relief category	(150,888)		(142,864)						(+ 142,864)
Offsetting Collections	(- 12,527,121)	(- 12,906,757)	(- 12,837,537)						(+ 69,220)
(By transfer)	(42,982)	(42,982)	(42,982)						
(Transfer out)	(- 42,982)	(- 42,982)	(- 42,982)						
TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS THIS ACT									
Mandatory appropriations (Sec. 619)	21,911,000	22,389,000	22,389,000						+ 478,000
PCA Oversight Board scholarships (Sec. 620)	2,000	1,000	1,000						- 1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Offsetting collections	- 1,000	- 1,000	- 1,000		
Rescission		- 8,000			+ 8,000
Oversight.gov Website Enhancements (Sec. 629)	1,000		850	- 150	+ 850
SBA unobligated balances (rescission) (Sec. 635)	- 16,369			+ 16,369	
Total, title VI, General Provisions	21,896,631	22,381,000	22,389,850	+ 493,219	+ 8,850
TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNMENT-WIDE					
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (Sec. 734)	- 2,000	- 1,000	- 1,000	+ 1,000	
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021					
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia			13,000	+ 13,000	+ 13,000
CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020 (PUBLIC LAW 116-123 DIV A)					
Small Business Administration					
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Economic Injury Loans (emergency)	20,000			- 20,000	
SECOND CORONAVIRUS PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020 (PUBLIC LAW 116-127 DIV A)					
Department of the Treasury					
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services (emergency)	15,000			- 15,000	

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR CORONAVIRUS HEALTH RESPONSE AND AGENCY OPERATIONS (PUBLIC LAW 116-136 DIV B)						
IRS administrative provision (Sec. 15001) (emergency)	Department of the Treasury	250,000				- 250,000
	The Judiciary					
	Supreme Court of the United States	500				- 500
Other Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Other Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	6,000				- 6,000
Defender Services (emergency)		1,000				- 1,000
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services		7,000				- 7,000
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in DC (emergency)	District of Columbia	5,000				- 5,000
	Other Independent Agencies					
	Election Assistance Commission	400,000				- 400,000
	Federal Communications Commission	200,000				- 200,000
	General Services Administration	275,000				- 275,000
Federal Buildings Fund (emergency)		18,650				- 18,650
Federal Citizens Services Fund (emergency)		1,500				- 1,500
Working Capital Fund (emergency)		295,150				- 295,150
Total General Service Administration						
Operating Expenses (emergency)	National Archives and Records Administration	8,100				- 8,100
	Office of Personnel Management	12,100				- 12,100
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)						

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (emergency)	80,000	.....	.....	- 80,000	.....
Small Business Administration					
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Administrative Expenses (emergency)	562,000	.....	.....	- 562,000	.....
Total, Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations	1,819,850	.....	.....	- 1,819,850	.....
ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE (PUBLIC LAW 116-139, DIV B)					
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	2,100,000	.....	.....	- 2,100,000	.....
Disaster Loan Program Account (emergency)	50,000,000	.....	.....	- 50,000,000	.....
Emergency EIDL Grants (emergency)	10,000,000	.....	.....	- 10,000,000	.....
Total, Additional Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Response	62,100,000	.....	.....	- 62,100,000	.....
Total, Other Appropriations	63,954,850	.....	.....	- 63,954,850	.....

Grand total	110,578,038	51,129,599	47,113,364	-63,464,674	-4,016,235
Appropriations	(59,016,790)	(63,645,356)	(59,809,037)	(+792,247)	(-3,836,319)
Rescissions	(-16,369)	(-8,000)	.....	(+16,369)	(+8,000)
Emergency appropriations	(63,954,850)	.....	.....	(-63,954,850)	.....
Offsetting collections	(-12,528,121)	(-12,907,757)	(-12,838,537)	(-310,416)	(+69,220)
Disaster relief category	(150,888)	.....	(142,864)	(-8,024)	(+142,864)
Program Integrity Initiatives .....	.....	(400,000)	.....	.....	(-400,000)
(By transfer)	(42,982)	(42,982)	(42,982)	.....	.....
(Transfer out)	(-42,982)	(-42,982)	(-42,982)	.....	.....

¹ FY2020 funds for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission are shown for comparison purposes. In FY20, they were provided in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

