

XEROX

DIVISION E – FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

The joint explanatory statement accompanying this division is approved and indicates Congressional intent. Unless otherwise noted, the language set forth in House Report 116–456 carries the same weight as language included in this joint explanatory statement and should be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary in this joint explanatory statement. While some language is repeated for emphasis, it is not intended to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein.

Reports.—Where the House has directed submission of a report, that report is to be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate. Agencies funded by this Act that currently provide separate copies of periodic reports and correspondence to the chairs and ranking members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and Subcommittees on Financial Services and General Government are directed to use a single cover letter jointly addressed to the chairs and ranking members of the Committees and Subcommittees of both the House and the Senate. To the greatest extent feasible, agencies should include in the cover letter a reference or hyperlink to facilitate electronic access to the report and provide the documents by electronic mail delivery. These measures will help reduce costs, conserve paper, expedite agency processing, and ensure that consistent information is conveyed concurrently to the majority and minority committee offices of both chambers of Congress.

Federal Law Protections for Religious Liberty.—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 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.

Federal Law Enforcement.—The agreement notes that the explanatory statement accompanying the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 directs the Attorney General to ensure implementation of evidence-based training programs on de-escalation and the use-of-force, as well as on police-community relations, that are broadly applicable and scalable to all Federal law enforcement agencies. The agreement further notes that several agencies funded by this Act employ Federal law enforcement officers and are Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers partner organizations. The agreement directs such agencies to consult with the Attorney General regarding the implementation of these programs for their law enforcement officers. The agreement further directs such agencies to brief the Committees on Appropriations on their efforts relating to such implementation no later than 90 days after consultation with the Attorney General. In addition, the agreement directs such agencies, to the extent that they are not already participating, to consult with the Attorney General and the Director of the FBI regarding participation in the National Use-of-Force Data Collection. The agreement further directs such agencies to brief the Committees on Appropriations, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on their current efforts to so participate.

Nondiscrimination Report.—The agreement does not include reporting requirements on discrimination in this bill and instead includes a similar requirement in the agreement accompanying the Commerce, Justice, and Science bill.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$233,000,000 for departmental offices salaries and expenses.

Savings Bonds.—The agreement notes deep concerns 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. Therefore, the agreement continues all directives adopted by the joint explanatory statement accompanying division C of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–93) relating to savings bonds.

Wildlife Trafficking.—The agreement carries forward the directives regarding wildlife trafficking included in Senate Report 116–111, except those directives shall apply to fiscal year 2021.

Ivory Poaching.—The agreement carries forward the directives regarding ivory poaching included in Senate Report 116–111, except those directives shall apply to fiscal year 2021.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$20,000,000 for the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) Fund.

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

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$175,000,000 for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI).

Economic Sanctions and Divestments.—The Department is directed to fully implement all sanctions and other financial measures, including those applicable to designated rebel groups

operating in and around the Democratic Republic of Congo and those designated for sanction under the Global Magnitsky Act.

Synthetic Opioids.—The Department must remain vigilant in its efforts to monitor China’s implementation and enforcement of its commitment to control the flow of illicit synthetic opioids trafficked to the U.S. The agreement 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 Committees 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.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

The bill provides \$18,000,000 for the Cybersecurity Enhancement Account.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$6,118,000 for the Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$41,044,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$170,250,000 for salaries and expenses of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA).

Combatting Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Impersonation Scams.—TIGTA is encouraged to continue to prioritize working with the IRS to increase awareness of IRS impersonation scams and urges TIGTA to pursue the criminals perpetrating this fraud.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$19,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$126,963,000 for salaries and expenses for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN).

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$345,569,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

The agreement includes funding to continue 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. The agreement also includes funding to support the Bureau's Quality Service Management Office for financial management.

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 Committees 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.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$124,337,000 for salaries and expenses of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

The bill specifies that not more than \$50,000,000 in new liabilities and obligations may be incurred during fiscal year 2021 for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments of the U.S. Mint.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The bill provides \$270,000,000 for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund program. The bill limits the total loan principal for the Bond Guarantee program to \$500,000,000.

Program	(\$000)
Financial / Technical Assistance Grants	167,000
<i>(Disability Fund)</i>	<i>(6,000)</i>
<i>(Mobility Corps)</i>	<i>(2,000)</i>
Native Initiatives	16,500
Bank Enterprise Award Program	26,000
Healthy Food Financing Initiative	23,000
Small Dollar Loan Program	8,500
Administrative Expenses	29,000
Total, CDFI Fund Program Account	270,000

Bond Guarantee Program (BGP).—In lieu of the House report language directive on the BGP requirements, the agreement encourages the Department to consider changing the current program requirements to increase the availability of this program to credit-worthy CDFIs. The agreement adopts the House reporting requirements on high-poverty communities and minimum bond size.

Impact of Fiscal Year 2018 CDFI Awardees.—The Secretary is directed to report to the 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.

Economic Mobility Corps.—The CDFI Fund is directed to submit a report no later than December 31, 2021, to the Committees that describes activities outlined in the Economic Mobility Corps agreement with the Corporation for National and Community Service.

Non-Metropolitan and Rural Areas.—Treasury is directed to take into consideration the unique conditions, challenges, and scale of non-metropolitan and rural areas when designing programs to address economic revitalization and community development. The agreement requires the CDFI Fund to fund a geographically diverse group of award recipients, including those from non-metropolitan and rural areas. Additionally, the Secretary is directed to report to

the Committees within 90 days of enactment of this Act on how CDFI Programs recipients intend to serve non-metropolitan and rural areas and populations living in persistent counties.

poverty

The agreement continues all directives adopted by the joint explanatory statement accompanying division C of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-93) relating to CDFI and the Controlled Substances Act.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Modernizing Taxpayer Notices and Communications.—The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is encouraged 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.—The IRS is directed to make the elimination of improper payments an utmost priority and 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 Committees on impediments to the 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

The bill provides \$2,555,606,000 for Taxpayer Services. Within the overall amount, not less than \$11,000,000 is for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, not less than \$13,000,000 is for low-income taxpayer clinic grants, and not less than \$211,000,000 is provided for operating expenses of the IRS Taxpayer Advocate Service, of which not less than \$5,500,000 is for identity theft casework.

In addition, within the overall amount provided, not less than \$30,000,000 is available until September 30, 2022, for the Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Matching Grants Program.

Rural Service Delivery Issues.—The IRS has been plagued by significant wait times and deteriorating rate of responses for assistance provided through the national toll-free line. It is more imperative than ever that the IRS offer personal and local assistance to American taxpayers. There is concern 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 IRS must do more to address the needs of rural taxpayers by ensuring that they have the ability to reach local taxpayer assistance services.

Taxpayer Services in Alaska and Hawaii.—The IRS is directed to continue to staff each Taxpayer Advocate Service Center (TAC) in Alaska and Hawaii with a Collection Technical Advisor and an examination technical advisor in addition to the current complement of office staff. Additionally, IRS is directed to report to the Committees within 180 days of enactment of this Act on current face-to-face taxpayer services offered in Alaska and Hawaii and on the delivery service benefits of appointment versus walk-in service, cost options to improve service, and potential increase in the number of TACs in these States.

Identity Protection Personal Identification Number (IP PIN) Expansion.—The agreement 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 IRS is directed to conduct outreach to determine how to increase Low Income Tax Clinic grantees in States that don’t have a grantee. The report should assess why there are no successful grantees as well as include recommendations on how to enable new grant applications in these States. Within 120 days of enactment of this Act, the IRS shall report to the Committees on why there are no successful grantees in certain States and include recommendations on how to enable new grant applications in these States.

ENFORCEMENT

The bill provides \$5,212,622,000 for Enforcement, of which up to \$15,000,000 is for investigative technology for the Criminal Investigation Division, to support their critical law enforcement mission.

Enforcement Efforts and Money Laundering Investigations.—The IRS is urged 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.

Refund Fraud Involving Decedents.—The IRS is directed to consult with the Social Security Administration on all potential data limitations in the Death Master File and report to and brief the Committee on its findings.

Preventing Misclassification of Contractors.—The IRS is directed to continue to notify the Committees on Appropriations and House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee prior to making any staffing reductions or reallocations within the SS-8 processing program.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

The bill provides \$3,928,102,000 for Operations Support, of which \$10,000,000 is for a Federal contractor tax check system.

Federal Contractor Tax Check System.—The IRS is directed to provide the Committees a quarterly update on the status of the tax check application.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

The bill provides \$222,724,000 for Business Systems Modernization (BSM). The total includes funding for Customer Account Data Engine 2, Enterprise Case Management System, Web Applications, taxpayer assistance systems, cybersecurity, and data protection.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes the following provisions:

Section 101 provides transfer authority.

Section 102 requires the IRS to maintain an employee training program on topics such as taxpayers' rights.

Section 103 requires the IRS to safeguard taxpayer information and to protect taxpayers against identity theft.

Section 104 permits funding for 1-800 help line services for taxpayers and directs the Commissioner to make improving phone service a priority and to enhance response times.

Section 105 requires 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 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 prohibits the use of funds by the IRS to target groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs.

Section 108 requires the IRS to comply with procedures and policies on conference spending in accordance with IRS policies issued as a result of Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration recommendations.

Section 109 prohibits funds for giving bonuses to employees or hiring former employees without considering conduct and compliance with Federal tax law.

Section 110 prohibits the IRS from using funds made available by this Act to contravene a provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 related to the confidentiality and disclosure of returns and return information.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 111 allows Treasury to use funds for certain specified expenses.

Section 112 allows for the transfer of up to 2 percent of funds among various Treasury bureaus and offices.

Section 113 allows for the transfer of up to 2 percent from the IRS accounts to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

Section 114 prohibits funding to redesign the \$1 note.

Section 115 allows for the transfer of funds from the Bureau of the Fiscal Service—Salaries and Expenses to the Debt Collection Fund conditional on future reimbursement.

Section 116 prohibits funds to build a United States Mint museum without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction.

Section 117 prohibits funding for consolidating the functions of the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction.

Section 118 specifies that funds for Treasury intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized until enactment of the fiscal year 2021 Intelligence Authorization Act.

Section 119 permits the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to use up to \$5,000 from the Industrial Revolving Fund for reception and representation expenses.

Section 120 requires the Secretary to submit a Capital Investment Plan.

Section 121 requires a Franchise Fund report.

Section 122 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 requires the Office of Financial Research and Office of Financial Stability to submit quarterly reports.

Section 124 provides funding for the digitization of unclaimed U.S. savings bonds.

TITLE II

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$55,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the White House.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

The bill provides \$13,641,000 for the Executive Residence at the White House.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

The bill provides \$2,500,000 for repair, alteration and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$4,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$12,150,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council, of which not to exceed \$5,000 is available for official reception and representation expenses.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$100,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Administration, of which not more than \$12,800,000 is for information technology modernization.

PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$8,000,000 for costs associated with the change in Presidential administrations. The bill allows for the funds to be transferred to other accounts within the Executive Office of the President.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$106,600,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Regulatory Management Modernization.—As OMB undertakes efforts to modernize its internal regulatory management, the agreement encourages OMB to increase technological

utilization to improve its efficiency in regulatory review, in management of rules and guidance, and in meeting other mandated administrative process requirements.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

The bill provides \$1,800,000 for the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$18,400,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP).

There are concerns that the continued lack of a formal process through which the Director may designate an emerging drug threat, in accordance with section 709(c) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, may limit the ability of the Federal Government to take the steps necessary to address emerging drug trends before they reach epidemic proportions. ONDCP shall expeditiously finalize and implement regulations to establish the criteria and process through which to formally designate an emerging drug threat in the United States. Given the rapid increase in deaths associated with methamphetamine use, ONDCP should consider formally designating methamphetamine as an emerging threat in accordance with section 709(d) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1708(d)).

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$290,000,000 for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program (HIDTA).

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.

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 agreement notes the prevalence of opioid addiction and the resultant increase in trafficking of and addiction to heroin and other emergent threats such as fentanyl. ONDCP, in consultation with the HIDTA Directors, is encouraged 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)

The bill provides \$128,182,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs. The agreement allocates funds among specific programs as follows:

Drug-Free Communities Program.....	\$102,000,000
(Training)	(2,500,000)
Drug court training and technical assistance	3,000,000

Anti-Doping activities.....	14,000,000
World Anti-Doping Agency (U.S. membership dues).....	2,932,000
Model Acts Program.....	1,250,000
Community-based coalition enhancement grants (CARA Grants).....	5,000,000

World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Governance.—The increased prevalence of doping fraud among international sports federations and governments raises serious concerns about the WADA’s credibility, independence, and accountability to athletes. The agreement supports ONDCP’s efforts to monitor and advance WADA’s reform efforts. The bill includes language to allow ONDCP to exercise discretion in providing annual membership dues to encourage necessary reforms within WADA and to determine whether WADA is making sufficient progress in increasing its independence and transparency. 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 as well as increasing the number of independent athlete and independent anti-doping stakeholder representatives on WADA’s committees and decision-making bodies. Increasing American representation on WADA decision-making bodies could help achieve these goals.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

The bill provides \$1,000,000 for unanticipated needs of the President.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$12,500,000 for information technology oversight and reform activities.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$4,698,000 for salaries and expenses to enable the Vice President to provide special assistance to the President.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$302,000 for operating expenses for the official residence of the Vice President.

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

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes the following administrative provisions:

Section 201 provides transfer authority among various Executive Office of the President accounts.

Section 202 requires the Director of the OMB, during fiscal year 2021, to include a statement of budgetary impact with any Executive order issued or revoked and for Presidential memoranda estimated to have a regulatory cost in excess of \$100,000,000.

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

TITLE III

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$94,690,000 for salaries and expenses of the Supreme Court. In addition, the bill provides mandatory costs as authorized by current law for the salaries of the chief justice and associate justices of the court.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

The bill provides \$10,618,000 for the care of the Supreme Court building and grounds.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$33,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. In addition, the bill provides mandatory costs as authorized by current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$20,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Court of International Trade. In addition, the bill provides mandatory costs as authorized by current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$5,393,701,000 for salaries and expenses of the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services. In addition, the bill provides mandatory costs as authorized by current law for the salaries of circuit and district judges (including judges of the territorial courts of the United States), bankruptcy judges, and justices and judges retired from office or from regular active service. The bill also provides \$9,900,000 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

DEFENDER SERVICES

The bill provides \$1,316,240,000 for Defender Services.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The bill provides \$32,517,000 for Fees of Jurors and Commissioners.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$664,011,000 for Court Security.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$95,675,000 for salaries and expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$29,015,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Judicial Center (FJC).

Judicial Continuing Education.—The FJC is directed 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, and provide a report to the Committees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$19,965,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Sentencing Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes the following administrative provisions:

Section 301 makes funds appropriated for salaries and expenses available for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Section 302 provides transfer authority among Judiciary appropriations.

Section 303 permits not more than \$11,000 to be used for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference.

Section 304 extends through fiscal year 2021 the delegation of authority to the Judiciary for contracts for repairs of less than \$100,000.

Section 305 continues a pilot program where the United States Marshals Service provides perimeter security services at selected courthouses.

Section 306 extends temporary judgeships in the eastern district of Missouri, Kansas, Arizona, the central district of California, the northern district of Alabama, the southern district of Florida, New Mexico, the western district of North Carolina, the eastern district of Texas, and Hawaii.

TITLE IV

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

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). There are concerns 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

The bill provides \$40,000,000 for District of Columbia resident tuition support.

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

The bill provides an additional \$38,400,000 for emergency planning and security costs in the District of Columbia to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The bill provides \$250,088,000 for the District of Columbia courts, of which \$14,682,000 is for the D.C. Court of Appeals, \$125,660,000 is for the Superior Court, \$79,247,000 is for the D.C. Court System, and \$30,499,000 is for capital improvements to courthouse facilities.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The bill provides \$46,005,000 for defender services in the District of Columbia.

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

The bill provides \$245,923,000 for court services and offender supervision in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

The bill provides \$46,212,000 for public defender services in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

The bill provides \$2,150,000 for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

The bill provides \$600,000 for Judicial Commissions. Within the amount provided, \$325,000 is for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure and \$275,000 is for the Judicial Nomination Commission.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

The bill provides \$52,500,000 for school improvement in the District of Columbia to be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (SOAR Act). The funds are to be allocated evenly between District of Columbia public schools, charter schools, and opportunity scholarships as authorized by law. Of the funds allocated for the SOAR Act, \$1,750,000 is for administrative expenses and \$500,000 is for evaluation costs.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

The bill provides \$600,000 for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

The bill provides \$4,000,000 for the purpose of HIV/AIDS testing and treatment.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

The bill provides \$8,000,000 for the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

The bill provides authority for the District of Columbia to spend its local funds in accordance with the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request Act of 2020.

TITLE V

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$3,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for the Administrative Conference of the United States.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$304,000,000 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$135,000,000 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). Within the amount provided, \$1,300,000 is available until expended for the pool and spa safety grants program established by the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act.

Furniture Flammability Standards.—The agreement continues the direction provided to CPSC in fiscal year 2020 in Senate Report 116–111 regarding Furniture Flammability Standards.

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. The Commission is urged 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 agreement 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 prohibits the use of Federal funds in fiscal year 2021 for the adoption or implementation of the proposed rule on ROVs until a study by the National Academy of Sciences is completed.

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$17,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Election Assistance Commission, of which ~~of which~~ \$1,500,000 shall be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for election reform activities authorized under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA).

Within 30 days of the transfer, the Director of NIST (or designee) shall provide to the Executive Director of EAC and the Committees 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 of EAC and the Director of NIST shall work together to set priorities for the work outlined in order to meet timelines.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$341,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). In addition, \$33,000,000 is provided for implementing the Broadband DATA Act (Public Law 116–130). The bill provides that \$374,000,000 be derived from offsetting collections, resulting in no net appropriation.

Broadband Maps.—In addition to adopting the House report language on Broadband Maps, the agreement provides substantial dedicated resources for the FCC to implement the Broadband DATA Act. The FCC is directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment of this Act providing a detailed spending plan for these resources. In addition, the FCC, in coordination with the NTIA, shall outline the specific roles and responsibilities of each agency as it relates to the National Broadband Map and implementation of the Broadband DATA Act. The FCC is directed to report in writing to the Committees every 30 days on the date, amount, and purpose of any new obligation made for broadband mapping and any updates to the broadband mapping spending plan.

Lifeline Service.—In lieu of the House report language on Lifeline Service, the agreement notes recent action by the FCC to partially waive its rules updating the Lifeline program’s minimum service standard for mobile broadband usage in light of the large increase to the standard that would have gone into effect on Dec. 1, 2020, and the increased reliance by

Americans on mobile broadband as a result of the pandemic. The FCC is urged to continue to balance the Lifeline program's goals of accessibility and affordability.

Low Power FM.—Low Power FM (LPFM) 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 agreement understands some entities with LPFM 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 agreement 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 reallocate such spectrum to interested entities, including plans for upcoming filing windows for construction permits for new LPFM stations.

Broadband in Remote and Insular Communities.—The agreement notes concern that many Americans live in remote and insular communities such as those in Alaska that do not have access to broadband services. The result is that these Americans, their schools, their libraries, and their health care providers have either no broadband access or access only at rates substantially higher than available to most Americans. Within 120 days, the FCC is directed to report to the Committees on its plans to consider support for broadband access to these geographically disbursed communities.

Small Cell Construction.—The FCC is directed to report to the Committees on the Commission's rules concerning the construction and deployment of small cells and the Commission's application of relevant statutes.

5G Fund and Rural America.—The agreement remains concerned about the feasible deployment of 5G in rural America. Rural locations will likely run into geographic barriers and infrastructure issues preventing the robust deployment of 5G technology, just as they have faced with 4G. 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. Given these concerns, the FCC is directed to report in writing on: (1) current and future plans for prioritizing deployment

of 4G coverage in rural areas, (2) it plans for 5G deployment in rural areas, and (3) its plan for improving the mapping and long-term tracking of coverage in rural areas.

5

Enforcement of Overstated Coverage.—The agreement remains concerned about the ongoing issues of overstated coverage maps that suspended the Mobility Fund Phase II. Specifically, the agreement 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 Committees 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.

Wireless Resiliency During Disasters.—The agreement remains concerned about the resiliency of wireless phone service during natural disasters, including wildfires. The FCC is directed to report within 180 days of enactment of this Act on the type of safety measures that wireless carriers have for their customers.

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

Rural Broadband.—The agreement remains concerned that far too many Americans living in rural and economically disadvantaged areas lack access to broadband at speeds necessary to fully participate in the Internet age. The agreement encourages the agency to prioritize projects in underserved areas, where the infrastructure to be installed provides access at download and upload speeds comparable to those available to Americans in urban areas. The agreement 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 agreement encourages the agency to prioritize projects financed through public-private partnerships.

Contraband Cell Phones.—The agreement notes continued concern regarding the exploitation of contraband cell phones in prisons and jails nationwide. The agreement 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 agreement 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 agreement 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 agreement 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.

Next-Generation Broadband Networks for Rural America.—Deployment of broadband and telecommunications services in rural areas is imperative to support economic growth and public safety. However, due to geographical challenges facing mobile connectivity and fiber providers, connectivity in certain areas remains challenging. Next generation satellite-based technology is being developed to deliver direct satellite to cellular capability. The FCC is encouraged to address potential regulatory hurdles, to promote private sector development and implementation of innovative, next generation networks such as this, and to accelerate broadband and telecommunications access to all Americans.

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 agreement encourages the FCC to work with State partners to better clarify the definition of fee diversion.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Section 510 extends an exemption from the Antideficiency Act for the Universal Service Fund.

Section 511 prohibits the FCC from changing rules governing the USF regarding single connection or primary line restrictions.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill provides a transfer of \$42,982,000 to fund the Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The OIG's appropriations are derived from the Deposit Insurance Fund and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Resolution Fund.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$71,497,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Election Commission.

Online Campaign Advertisements.—In lieu of the House report language, the Commission is directed to brief the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on its rulemaking proposals related to disclaimers on public communications on the internet within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$26,600,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT STEERING COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$10,000,000 for the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council's Environmental Review Improvement Fund.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$351,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). This appropriation is partially offset by premerger filing and Telemarketing Sales Rule fees estimated at \$150,000,000 and \$19,000,000, respectively.

Consolidation and Competition in Health Care.—The agreement notes concern that consolidation among providers and insurers in the healthcare sector is leading to higher prices for American families and taxpayers. The agreement encourages the Commission to review, investigate, and challenge, where appropriate, mergers in the healthcare sector. The agreement also encourages the Commission to study barriers to entry for new providers and insurers and to conduct retrospective reviews of past mergers to determine the impacts those mergers have had on prices.

Resources for Data Privacy and Security.—The agreement 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 agreement also urges the FTC to provide a report describing the assessment's findings to the Committees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill provides resources from the General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund totaling \$9,065,489,000.

Old Post Office Lease Agreement.—In lieu of the House report directive captioned *Old Post Office Lease Agreement*, the agreement notes the findings of GSA's Office of Inspector General report JE19-002 and its recommendations.

Lake Charles Courthouse.—Hurricane Laura inflicted extensive damage on the Edwin F. Hunter, Jr. U.S. Courthouse in Lake Charles, Louisiana. No later than 150 days after enactment of this Act, GSA, in consultation with the Federal Judiciary, is directed to submit to the Committees an updated housing plan and cost estimate for a new Federal Courthouse in Lake Charles, Louisiana, 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.

Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters Consolidation.—No later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, GSA shall transmit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, a report on the construction of a new headquarters for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the National Capital Region. The report transmitted shall be consistent with the requirements of section

3307(b) of title 40, United States Code and include a summary of the material provisions of the construction and full consolidation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in a new headquarters facility, including all the costs associated with site acquisition, design, management, and inspection, and a description of all buildings and infrastructure needed to complete the project.

Premium Class Travel.—Concerns remain about excessive spending on premium-class airline tickets for government employees. GSA is directed to provide to the Committees the department and agency travel data compiled pursuant to 41 C.F.R. Part 300–70, Subpart B.

The National Archives at Seattle.—There are 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. There is language directed to the National Archives and Records Administration addressing this issue. In addition, GSA is directed to brief the Committees 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.

Payroll Services.—In addition to adopting the House report language on shared services, the agreement continues all directives adopted by the joint explanatory statement accompanying division C of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–93) relating to shared services.

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, there are concerns 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 higher rent. There are particular concerns given the impact to farmers, ranchers, and FSA outreach. GSA is encouraged 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.

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. GSA is commended 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 consult with the Committees before taking any actions with respect to the potential disposal or development of these properties.

Building Occupancy and Data Technology.—The Public Buildings Service’s efforts to develop new tools, reports, and system enhancements to identify assets that can be more effectively utilized are applauded. 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. GSA is encouraged to evaluate the deployment of this technology across the leased and owned Federal real estate portfolio.

White Oak Expansion.—There is awareness 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.

Department of Veterans Affairs Leases.—GSA is directed to report, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, on their efforts to execute lease procurement projects authorized by the VA Choice and Quality Employment Act of 2017.

Construction and Acquisition.—The bill provides \$230,000,000 for construction and acquisition.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

State	Description	Amount
CT	Hartford, United States Courthouse	\$135,500,000
TN	Chattanooga, United States Courthouse	\$94,500,000

Repairs and Alterations.—The bill provides \$576,581,000 for repairs and alterations. Funds are provided in the amounts indicated:

Major Repairs and Alterations	\$203,908,000
Basic Repairs and Alterations	\$372,673,000

Five-Year Capital Plan.—GSA is directed to include a five-year capital plan by project as part of its annual budget justification in fiscal year 2022. As in such plans included in previous GSA budget justifications, the plan should include the fiscal year, project name, city, state, project type, project description, prior funding to date, additional funding required, and estimated project total.

Special Emphasis Projects.—\$203,908,000 is provided for Major Repairs and Alterations, and \$372,673,000 is provided for Basic Repairs and Alterations. While no funding is provided specifically for Special Emphasis Programs, the agreement notes that Special Emphasis projects are eligible for funding from within Major Repairs if the project cost is above prospectus level and from within Basic Repairs if the project cost is below prospectus level. GSA is encouraged to submit detailed Fire Protection and Life Safety Program projects if necessary and request a transfer for critical projects if appropriate.

Energy Savings Performance Contracts.—Greater use of Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs) is encouraged in GSA’s portfolio to help reduce the building repair backlog, including upgrades that can help improve resiliency and cybersecurity. GSA is encouraged to use at least \$15,000,000 within available funds for this purpose GSA should consider the use of ESPCs when formulating future budget requests for repair projects and GSA project managers

are encouraged to share project information with each other which can help identify opportunities to promote the use of ESPCs through collaboration. There are also concerns with the findings in the GSA Inspector General (GSA IG) report released on March 17, 2020, entitled “PBS’s \$1.7 Billion Energy Savings Performance Contracts Are Not Achieving Energy and Cost Savings Due to Inadequate Oversight” and it is recommended that GSA implement the GSA IG’s recommendations in the report.

Rental of Space.—The bill provides \$5,725,464,000 for rental of space.

Building Operations.—The bill provides \$2,533,444,000 for building operations.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

The bill provides \$64,000,000 for GSA government-wide policy activities.

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 agreement supports GSA’s efforts to help ensure that citizens are interacting with official government websites. GSA is directed to report to the Committees 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.

Automobile Recalls.—The agreement urges the Administrator of General Services not to sell any motor vehicle or item of replacement equipment for a motor vehicle if the auto manufacturer has provided GSA a notification that the vehicle contains a defect related to motor vehicle safety or does not comply with an applicable motor vehicle safety standard where a remedy is available.

Brooks Act.—GSA is directed to not award or facilitate the award of any contract for the provision of architectural, engineering, and related services in a manner inconsistent with the

procedures in the Brooks Act (40 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) and part 36.6 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

OPERATING EXPENSES

The bill provides \$49,440,000 for operating expenses.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

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

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

The bill provides \$4,400,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$55,000,000 for deposit into the Federal Citizen Services Fund (the Fund) and authorizes use of appropriations, revenues and collections in the Fund in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$100,000,000.

Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act.—The agreement includes up to \$5,000,000 for implementation of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Public Law 115–435).

EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$9,900,000 for activities authorized by the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

The bill provides \$25,000,000 for the Technology Modernization Fund.

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

The bill provides \$16,000,000 for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 520 specifies that funds are available for hire of motor vehicles.

Section 521 authorizes transfers within the Federal Buildings Fund, with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

Section 522 requires transmittal of a fiscal year 2022 request for courthouse construction that meets design guide standards, reflects the priorities in the Judicial Conference's 5-year construction plan, and includes a standardized courtroom utilization study.

Section 523 specifies that funds in this Act may not be used to increase the amount of occupiable space or provide services such as cleaning or security for any agency that does not pay the rental charges assessed by GSA.

Section 524 permits GSA to pay certain construction-related claims against the Federal Government from savings achieved in other projects.

Section 525 requires that the delineated area of procurement for leased space match the approved prospectus, unless the Administrator provides an explanatory statement to the appropriate congressional committees.

Section 526 requires a spending plan for certain accounts and programs.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$2,000,000 for payment to the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation Trust Fund.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$46,835,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for the salaries and expenses of the Merit Systems Protection Board. Within the amount provided, \$44,490,000

is a direct appropriation and \$2,345,000 is a transfer from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund to adjudicate retirement appeals.

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$1,800,000 for payment to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

The bill provides \$3,200,000 for payment to the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

The bill provides \$377,000,000 for the operating expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Of this amount, \$9,230,000 shall remain available until expended for improvements necessary to enhance the Federal Government's ability to electronically preserve, manage, and store Government records, and up to \$2,000,000 shall remain available until expended to implement the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-426). The bill provides \$18,000,000 to carry out NARA's transition responsibilities under the Presidential Records Act of 1978.

Digitization of Records.—It is profoundly disappointing 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 agreement's faith in other commitments that NARA has made. NARA is directed 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, NARA is directed to submit a report to the Committees, 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, NARA is directed to report to the Committees 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, NARA is directed to promptly notify the Committees of unforeseen obstacles or resource constraints that adversely impacts this initiative.

Sand Point.—There are significant concerns surrounding the potential closure of NARA's Sand Point, Washington, 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. NARA is directed 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 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 Committees 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.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill provides \$4,823,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

The bill provides \$9,500,000 for repairs and restoration.

Harry S Truman Presidential Library.—The agreement 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 agreement will continue to monitor project developments to ensure infrastructure repairs needs identified throughout the course of the project are addressed.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

GRANTS PROGRAM

The bill provides \$6,500,000 for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) grants program.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

The bill provides \$1,500,000 for the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$18,600,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Government Ethics.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

The bill provides \$329,755,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). Within the amount provided, \$160,130,000 is a direct appropriation and \$169,625,000 is a transfer from OPM trust funds. The bill provides at least \$9,000,000 to remain available until expended for OPM to improve information technology infrastructure modernization and the Trust Fund Federal Financial System migration or modernization.

Additional funding is provided above the request to address OPM's common services gap and IT modernization needs.

IT Modernization.—OPM is directed to continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committees on its IT transformation and cybersecurity strategy.

Treatment of Multi-County Micropolitan Statistical Areas.—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. Further, OPM shall brief the Committees on this matter no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Responsiveness to Congress.—OPM is expected to fully comply with information requests from the Committees. In instances when information or reports are deemed agency-sensitive, OPM is expected to be transparent and work collectively with the Committees to ensure that Congress has access to information critical to its functions.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

The bill provides \$32,265,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General. Within the amount provided, \$5,000,000 is a direct appropriation and \$27,265,000 is a transfer from OPM trust funds.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$29,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Special Counsel.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$17,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Postal Regulatory Commission.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$8,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$3,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Public Buildings Reform Board.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$1,894,835,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Of that amount, the bill allocates no less than \$16,313,000 for the Office of Inspector General. In addition, another \$18,650,000 and \$12,677,000 is provided for move, replication, and related costs associated with replacement leases for the Commission's District of Columbia headquarters and the Commission's San Francisco Regional Office facilities, respectively. All funds are derived from offsetting collections, resulting in no net appropriation.

Climate Change Risks to Municipal Bond Markets.—The agreement does not adopt the House report directive on state and local municipal bond markets.

Reserve Fund Notifications.—The SEC's adherence to its obligation to notify Congress of the date, amount, and purpose of any obligation from the Reserve Fund within 10 days of such obligation is appreciated. The SEC is directed, in its written notifications to Congress required by 15 U.S.C. 78d(i)(3), 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 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 fund. The SEC is also directed to submit, within 30 days of enactment of this Act, a detailed spending plan for the allocation of expenditures from the fund.

Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.—The agreement notes deep concerns by apparent profligacy at the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB), a “self-regulatory organization” established by Congress and overseen by the SEC. The agreement expects the SEC to exercise rigorous oversight of the MSRB to curtail its penchant for prodigal behavior.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$26,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Selective Service System.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$270,157,000 for salaries and expenses of the Small Business Administration (SBA). The agreement includes 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 is provided separately from this total. 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.

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

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget.—SBA is directed to provide to the Committees 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 (SBIC) Licensing.—SBA is directed 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 SBIC approval rates.

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

Size Standards.—There are concerns about restrictive size standards for wildland firefighting and fuels management contracts. SBA is encouraged 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~~. firefighting

Outreach to Native Americans.—There are concerns that SBA is not developing and using training modules that are accessible to Native American owned entities. SBA is encouraged to conduct Tribal consultations on all issues that affect Native American owned entities, not issues that solely affect Native American owned entities, and 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.—There are concerns 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. SBA is urged to reconsider this rule to ensure that the operations of family farms across the country are not adversely impacted.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The bill provides \$272,000,000 for SBA Entrepreneurial Development Programs.

Program	(\$000)
7(j) Technical Assistance Program (Contracting Assistance)	2,800

Entrepreneurship Education	2,500
Federal and State Technology (FAST) Partnership Program	4,000
Growth Accelerators	2,000
HUBZone Program	3,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	35,000
National Women's Business Council	1,500
Native American Outreach	2,000
PRIME Technical Assistance	5,500
Regional Innovation Clusters	6,000
SCORE	12,200
Small Business Development Centers (SBDC)	136,000
State Trade Expansion Program (STEP)	19,500
Veterans Outreach	14,000
Women's Business Centers (WBC)	23,000
Cybersecurity for Small Business Pilot Program	3,000
Total, Entrepreneurial Development Programs	272,000

SBA is directed to modify its existing budgeting process to allow its resources partners, including SBDCs, WBCs, and SCORE, to submit budget proposals that are in line with the enacted level for discretionary appropriations for the respective programs 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.

Grants Management System.—SBA is directed to provide a report within 30 days of enactment of this Act on the implementation of a new grants management system and the timeline for completion.

Federal and State Technology Partnership (FAST) Program.—The agreement notes 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. 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 for FAST, \$1,000,000 shall be for FAST awards to SBTDCs fully accredited for technology designation as of December 31, 2020.

Growth Accelerators.—Within amounts provided for growth accelerators, SBA shall prioritize funding to applications from rural areas that have not previously received an award.

Small Business Development Centers.—The Administrator of the SBA shall, to the extent practicable and subject to the availability of funds, 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.).

Veterans Entrepreneur Pilot Program.—SBA is directed to expeditiously submit to the Committees a report on a Veterans Entrepreneur Pilot Program as required by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–93), which is now six months overdue.

Cybersecurity for Small Businesses Pilot Program.—The agreement includes \$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.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill provides \$22,011,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

The bill provides \$9,190,000 for the Office of Advocacy.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$180,300,000 for the Business Loans Program Account.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$168,075,000 for the administrative costs of the Disaster Loans Program, of which \$142,864,000 is designated as being for disaster relief for major disasters pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

2017 Hurricane Recommendations.—SBA is encouraged to take action to implement the five recommendations for Executive Action made by GAO in its report entitled, “Disaster Loan Processing Was Timelier, but Planning Improvements and Pilot Program Evaluation Needed.”

Disaster Loan Assistance Portal.—SBA is encouraged 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. In updating the portal, SBA should enhance its systems to accommodate larger megapixel documents. In addition, SBA is urged to develop a Disaster Loan Mobile Application, in consultation with appropriate individuals and entities from the public and private sectors.

Business Recovery Centers.—SBA is encouraged 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. SBA is directed to submit a report to the Committees 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.

Virtual Recovery Centers.—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, SBA’s decision to host virtual

recovery centers in lieu of traditional boots-on-the-ground recovery centers in the aftermath of Hurricane Laura and other natural disasters that have occurred in 2020 could unnecessarily prolong the recovery process for many individuals and small businesses. SBA is urged to reconsider this decision.

SBA Disaster Loan Duplication of Assistance.—There is concern 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. SBA is urged 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 540 provides transfer authority and availability of funds.

Section 541 authorizes the transfer of funding available under the SBA “Salaries and Expenses” and “Business Loans Program Account” appropriations into the SBA Information Technology System Modernization and Working Capital Fund.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

The bill provides \$55,333,000 for a payment to the Postal Service Fund.

Postal Banking Pilot Programs.—The agreement does not adopt the House report directive on postal banking pilot programs.

Negotiated Service Agreements.—The USPS is encouraged to use the authority provided under 39 U.S.C. 3622(c)(10)(A)(i) to improve its financial position.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$250,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill provides \$56,100,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Tax Court, of which not to exceed \$3,000 is available for official reception and representation expenses.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Section 601 prohibits pay and other expenses of non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

Section 602 prohibits obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits transfers of funds unless expressly provided.

Section 603 limits expenditures for any consulting service through procurement contracts to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection.

Section 604 prohibits funds in this Act from being transferred without express authority.

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

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

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

Section 608 authorizes the reprogramming of funds and specifies the reprogramming procedures for agencies funded by this Act.

Section 609 ensures that 50 percent of unobligated balances may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 610 restricts 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 ensures that the cost accounting standards shall not apply with respect to a contract under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Section 612 allows the use of certain funds relating to nonforeign area cost-of-living allowances.

Section 613 prohibits the expenditure of funds for abortions under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Section 614 provides 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 waives restrictions on the purchase of nondomestic articles, materials, and supplies in the case of acquisition by the Federal Government of information technology.

Section 616 prohibits 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 requires 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 prohibits funds for the Federal Trade Commission to complete the draft report on food marketed to children unless certain requirements are met.

Section 620 provides authority for Chief Information Officers over information technology spending.

Section 621 prohibits funds from being used in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 622 relates to electronic communications.

Section 623 relates to Universal Service Fund payments for wireless providers.

Section 624 prohibits funds to be used to deny Inspectors General access to records.

Section 625 relates to pornography and computer networks.

Section 626 prohibits funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.

Section 627 relates to conference expenditures.

Section 628 prohibits funds made available under this Act from being used to fund first-class or business-class travel in contravention of Federal regulations.

Section 629 provides \$850,000 for the Inspectors General Council Fund for expenses related to www.oversight.gov.

Section 630 relates to contracts for public relations services.

Section 631 prohibits funds for the SEC to finalize, issue, or implement any rule, regulation, or order requiring the disclosure of political contributions, contributions to tax-exempt organizations, or dues paid to trade associations in SEC filings.

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 agreement.

Section 634 rescinds \$75,000,000 in unobligated balances from the Department of the Treasury, Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

Section 635 is a new provision requiring agencies funded in this Act to submit to the Committees quarterly budget reports on obligations.

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

Section 701 requires agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 702 sets 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 and with an exception for commercial vehicles that operate on emerging motor vehicle technology.

Section 703 allows funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 704 prohibits 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 ensures that agencies will have authority to pay the General Services Administration for space renovation and other services.

Section 706 allows 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 provides that funds for administrative expenses may be used to pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 708 precludes interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

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

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

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

Section 712 requires agencies to certify that a schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 713 prohibits 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 prohibits Federal training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

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

Section 716 prohibits 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 prohibits 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 of the House and Senate.

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

Section 719 directs agencies' employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

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

Section 721 authorizes the transfer of funds to the General Services Administration to finance an appropriate share of various Government-wide boards and councils under certain conditions.

Section 722 authorizes breastfeeding at any location in a Federal building or on Federal property.

Section 723 permits interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council and requires an Office of Management and Budget report on the budget and resources of the Council.

Section 724 requires 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 prohibits the use of funds to monitor personal information relating to the use of Federal Internet sites.

Section 726 regards contraceptive coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.

Section 727 recognizes that the United States is committed to ensuring the health of the Olympic, Pan American, and Paralympic athletes, and supports the strict adherence to anti-doping in sport activities.

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

Section 729 prohibits 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 restricts the use of funds for Federal law enforcement training facilities with an exception for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

Section 731 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 prohibits 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 prohibits 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 requires agencies to remit to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to the Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) average unit cost of processing a retirement claim for the preceding fiscal year to be available to the OPM for the cost of processing retirements of employees who separate under Voluntary Early Retirement Authority or who receive Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments.

Section 735 prohibits funds to require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract to disclose political contributions.

Section 736 prohibits 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 limits the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 738 requires reports to Inspectors General concerning expenditures for agency conferences.

Section 739 prohibits 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 prohibits 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 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 ensures that contractors are not prevented from reporting waste, fraud, or abuse by signing confidentiality agreements that would prohibit such disclosure.

Section 743 prohibits the expenditure of funds for the implementation of agreements in certain nondisclosure policies unless certain provisions are included in the policies.

Section 744 prohibits 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 prohibits 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 relates to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). Given the need for transparency and accountability in the Federal budgeting process, the CFPB is directed to provide an informal, nonpublic full briefing at least annually before the relevant Appropriations subcommittee on the CFPB's finances and expenditures.

Section 747 addresses possible technical scorekeeping differences for fiscal year 2021 between the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office.

Section 748 eliminates automatic statutory pay increase for the Vice President, political appointees paid under the executive schedule, ambassadors who are not career members of the Foreign Service, political appointed (noncareer) Senior Executive Service employees, and any other senior political appointee paid at or above level IV of the executive schedule.

Section 749 declares 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 allows the use of local funds for making refunds or paying judgments against the District of Columbia government.

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

Section 803 establishes reprogramming procedures for Federal funds.

Section 804 prohibits the use of Federal funds for the salaries and expenses of a shadow U.S. Senator or U.S. Representative.

Section 805 places restrictions on the use of District of Columbia government vehicles.

Section 806 prohibits the use of Federal funds for a petition or civil action which seeks to require voting rights for the District of Columbia in Congress.

Section 807 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 concerns a “conscience clause” on legislation that pertains to contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans.

Section 809 prohibits Federal funds to enact or carry out any law, rule, or regulation to legalize or reduce penalties associated with the possession, use or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative. In addition, section 809 prohibits Federal and local funds to enact any law, rule, or regulation to legalize or reduce penalties associated with the possession, use or distribution of any schedule I

substance under the Controlled Substances Act or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative for recreational purposes.

Section 810 prohibits the use of funds for abortion except in the cases of rape or incest or if necessary, to save the life of the mother.

Section 811 requires the CFO to submit a revised operating budget no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act for agencies the CFO certifies as requiring a reallocation in order to address unanticipated program needs.

Section 812 requires the CFO to submit a revised operating budget for the District of Columbia Public Schools, no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act, which aligns schools' budgets to actual enrollment.

Section 813 allows for transfers of local funds between operating funds and capital and enterprise funds.

Section 814 prohibits the obligation of Federal funds beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly provided herein.

Section 815 provides that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from Federal appropriations for salaries and expenses may remain available for certain purposes. This provision will apply to the District of Columbia Courts, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency and the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.

Section 816 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 in fiscal year 2021.

Section 817 provides the District of Columbia authority to transfer, receive, and acquire lands and funding it deems necessary for the construction and operation of interstate bridges over navigable waters, including related infrastructure, for a project to expand commuter and regional passenger rail service and provide bike and pedestrian access crossings.

Section 818 is a new provision requiring each Federal and District government agency appropriated Federal funding in this Act to submit to the Committees quarterly budget reports on obligations.

Section 819 specifies that references to “this Act” in this title or title IV are treated as referring only to the provisions of this title and title IV.

TITLE IX

GENERAL PROVISION—EMERGENCY FUNDING

Section 901 provides \$50,000,000 in emergency funding for the National Archives and Records Administration’s Records Center Revolving Fund to offset the losses resulting from the coronavirus pandemic of user fees collected by the fund. These funds may be used to accelerate the processing of requests for military service records.

This division may be cited as “Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2021.”

Insert Pages 69A-69-S

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request

TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses.....	228,373	239,973	233,000	+4,627	-6,973
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	---	---
CFIUS Offsetting user fees.....	---	---	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.....	169,712	172,751	175,000	+5,288	+2,249
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	41,044	---	+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	19,000	-3,000	+1,500
Total, Departmental Offices.....	675,497	693,909	677,412	+1,915	-16,497
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.....	126,000	126,963	126,963	+963	---
Bureau of the Fiscal Service.....	340,280	360,200	345,569	+5,289	-14,631
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.....	119,600	125,837	124,337	+4,737	-1,500
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account.....	262,000	14,000	270,000	+8,000	+256,000
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS.....	1,523,377	1,320,909	1,544,281	+20,904	+223,372

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services.....	2,511,554	2,562,554	2,555,606	+44,052	-6,948
Enforcement.....	5,010,000	5,071,260	5,212,622	+202,622	+141,362
Program integrity initiatives.....	---	279,983	---	---	-279,983
Subtotal.....	5,010,000	5,351,243	5,212,622	+202,622	-138,621
Operations Support.....	3,808,500	4,104,689	3,928,102	+119,602	-176,587
Program integrity initiatives.....	---	120,017	---	---	-120,017
Subtotal.....	3,808,500	4,224,706	3,928,102	+119,602	-296,604
Business Systems Modernization.....	180,000	300,000	222,724	+42,724	-77,276
Total, Internal Revenue Service.....	11,510,054	12,438,503	11,919,054	+409,000	-519,449
United States Secret Service (legislative proposal)					
Operations and Support.....	---	2,310,296	---	---	-2,310,296
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	---	38,305	---	---	-38,305
Research and Development.....	---	11,937	---	---	-11,937
Total, United States Secret Service.....	---	2,360,538	---	---	-2,360,538

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request

Administrative Provision					
Savings Bond Digitization (Sec. 124).....	25,000	---	25,000	---	+25,000
=====					
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury.....	13,058,431	16,119,950	13,488,335	+429,904	-2,631,615
Appropriations.....	(13,058,431)	(15,719,950)	(13,493,335)	(+434,904)	(-2,226,615)
Offsetting collections.....	---	---	(-5,000)	(-5,000)	(-5,000)
Program integrity initiatives.....	---	(400,000)	---	---	(-400,000)
Total, title I (excluding program integrity initiatives).....	13,058,431	15,719,950	13,488,335	+429,904	-2,231,615
=====					

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

The White House

Salaries and Expenses.....	55,000	57,000	55,000	---	-2,000
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses.....	13,081	13,641	13,641	+560	---
White House Repair and Restoration.....	750	2,500	2,500	+1,750	---

Subtotal.....	13,831	16,141	16,141	+2,310	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Council of Economic Advisers.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.....	11,500	13,200	12,150	+650	-1,050
Office of Administration.....	94,000	100,000	100,000	+6,000	---
Presidential Transition Administrative Support.....	---	---	8,000	+8,000	+8,000
Total, The White House.....	178,331	190,341	195,291	+16,960	+4,950
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	---	290,000	+5,000	+290,000
Other Federal Drug Control Programs.....	121,715	12,432	128,182	+6,467	+115,750
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy...	425,115	28,832	436,582	+11,467	+407,750
Unanticipated Needs.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Information Technology Oversight and Reform.....	15,000	11,491	12,500	-2,500	+1,009

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request

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	 758,773	 +31,837	 +405,369
	=====				
 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	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request

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	33,500	+800	-523

Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.....	35,700	37,023	36,500	+800	-523
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	20,000	+436	-97

Total, U.S. Court of International Trade.....	21,564	22,097	22,000	+436	-97
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	5,393,701	+143,467	-65,774

Subtotal.....	5,661,234	5,928,475	5,862,701	+201,467	-65,774
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.....	9,070	9,700	9,900	+830	+200
Defender Services.....	1,234,574	1,316,240	1,316,240	+81,666	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners.....	53,545	55,478	32,517	-21,028	-22,961
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	7,885,369	+287,781	-88,535
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	29,015	-1,421	-2,329
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	19,670	20,256	19,965	+295	-291
=====					
Total, title III, the Judiciary.....	7,904,508	8,292,744	8,196,832	+292,324	-95,912
(Mandatory).....	(418,000)	(477,000)	(477,000)	(+59,000)	---
(Discretionary).....	(7,486,508)	(7,815,744)	(7,719,832)	(+233,324)	(-95,912)
=====					

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request

TITLE IV - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support.....	40,000	---	40,000	---	+40,000
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia.....	18,000	51,400	38,400	+20,400	-13,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts....	250,088	267,838	250,088	---	-17,750
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	245,923	-2,601	-2,252
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	2,150	---	+345
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions.....	600	532	600	---	+68
Federal Payment for School Improvement.....	52,500	90,000	52,500	---	-37,500
Federal Payment for the D.C. National Guard.....	413	413	600	+187	+187
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS.	4,000	3,000	4,000	---	+1,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.....	8,000	---	8,000	---	+8,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title IV, District of Columbia.....	714,291	753,362	734,478	+20,187	-18,884
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
TITLE V - OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Administrative Conference of the United States.....	3,250	3,500	3,400	+150	-100
Commodity Futures Trading Commission 1/.....	---	226,500	304,000	+304,000	+77,500
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	132,500	135,000	135,000	+2,500	---
Election Assistance Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	15,171	13,063	17,000	+1,829	+3,937
Election Security Grants.....	425,000	---	---	-425,000	---
Total, Election Assistance Commission.....	440,171	13,063	17,000	-423,171	+3,937
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	339,000	343,070	374,000	+35,000	+30,930
Offsetting fee collections.....	-339,000	-343,070	-374,000	-35,000	-30,930
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...	---	---	---	---	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Federal Election Commission.....	71,497	73,329	71,497	---	-1,832
Federal Labor Relations Authority.....	24,890	28,395	26,600	+1,710	-1,795
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council.....	8,000	10,000	10,000	+2,000	---
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	331,000	330,199	351,000	+20,000	+20,801
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	182,000	+10,000	+20,801
General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund					
Limitations on Availability of Revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities.....	152,400	762,377	230,000	+77,600	-532,377
Repairs and alterations:					
Major repairs and alterations.....	451,695	878,050	203,908	-247,787	-674,142
Basic repairs and alterations.....	382,057	372,673	372,673	-9,384	---
Special emphasis programs.....	---	112,500	---	---	-112,500
Subtotal.....	833,752	1,363,223	576,581	-257,171	-786,642

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Rental of space.....	5,497,561	5,725,464	5,725,464	+227,903	---
Building operations.....	2,372,817	2,537,311	2,533,444	+160,627	-3,867
Subtotal, Limitations on Availability of Revenue.....	8,856,530	10,388,375	9,065,489	+208,959	-1,322,886
Rental income to fund.....	-10,203,596	-10,388,375	-10,388,375	-184,779	---
Total, Federal Buildings Fund.....	-1,347,066	---	-1,322,886	+24,180	-1,322,886
Government-wide Policy.....	64,000	65,843	64,000	---	-1,843
Operating Expenses.....	49,440	49,440	49,440	---	---
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals	9,301	9,625	9,301	---	-324
Office of Inspector General.....	67,000	69,000	67,000	---	-2,000
OPM Office of Inspector General (legislative proposal).....	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Limitation on administrative expenses (legislative proposal).....	---	29,458	---	---	-29,458
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents.....	3,851	3,915	4,400	+549	+485
Federal Citizen Services Fund.....	55,000	58,400	55,000	---	-3,400
Pre-Election Presidential Transition.....	9,620	---	---	-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	16,000	+16,000	-15,000
Environmental Review Improvement Fund.....	---	---	---	---	---
Working capital fund.....	---	90,000	---	---	-90,000

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
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.....	-1,060,854	866,512	-1,022,845	+38,009	-1,889,357
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.....	1,670	---	2,000	+330	+2,000
Merit Systems Protection Board					
Salaries and Expenses.....	44,490	42,154	44,490	---	+2,336
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	2,345	2,345	2,345	---	---
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board.....	46,835	44,499	46,835	---	+2,336

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation					
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	---	---
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.....	3,200	3,227	3,200	---	-27
Total, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation.....	5,000	5,027	5,000	---	-27
National Archives and Records Administration					
Operating Expenses.....	359,000	356,954	377,000	+18,000	+20,046
Reduction of debt.....	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal.....	359,000	356,954	377,000	+18,000	+20,046
Office of Inspector General.....	4,823	5,300	4,823	---	-477
Repairs and Restoration.....	7,500	5,000	9,500	+2,000	+4,500
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program.....	6,500	---	6,500	---	+6,500
Total, National Archives and Records Administration.....	377,823	367,254	397,823	+20,000	+30,569
NCUA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund.....	1,500	---	1,500	---	+1,500
Office of Government Ethics.....	17,500	18,576	18,600	+1,100	+24

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Office of Personnel Management					
Salaries and Expenses.....	145,130	---	160,130	+15,000	+160,130
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	154,625	---	169,625	+15,000	+169,625
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses.....	299,755	---	329,755	+30,000	+329,755
Office of Inspector General.....	5,000	---	5,000	---	+5,000
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	25,265	---	27,265	+2,000	+27,265
Subtotal, Office of Inspector General.....	30,265	---	32,265	+2,000	+32,265
Total, Office of Personnel Management.....	330,020	---	362,020	+32,000	+362,020
Office of Special Counsel.....	27,500	27,435	29,500	+2,000	+2,065
Postal Regulatory Commission.....	16,615	19,200	17,000	+385	-2,200
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	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
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	272,000	+11,000	+104,400
Office of Inspector General.....	21,900	22,011	22,011	+111	---
Office of Advocacy.....	9,120	9,190	9,190	+70	---
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy.....	5,000	4,000	5,000	---	+1,000
Guaranteed loans subsidy.....	99,000	---	15,000	-84,000	+15,000
Administrative expenses.....	155,150	160,300	160,300	+5,150	---
Offsetting collections (legislative proposal).....	---	-80,150	---	---	+80,150
Subtotal, Administrative expenses.....	155,150	80,150	160,300	+5,150	+80,150
Total, Business loans program account.....	259,150	84,150	180,300	-78,850	+96,150

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request

Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Administrative expenses.....	26,248	168,075	25,211	-1,037	-142,864
Disaster relief category.....	150,888	---	142,864	-8,024	+142,864
Total, Disaster loans program account.....	177,136	168,075	168,075	-9,061	---
Total, Small Business Administration.....	998,463	738,973	921,733	-76,730	+182,760
Total, excluding Disaster Relief Category.....	847,575	738,973	778,889	-68,706	+39,896

United States Postal Service					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund.....	56,711	55,333	55,333	-1,378	---
Office of Inspector General.....	250,000	261,594	250,000	---	-11,594
Total, United States Postal Service.....	306,711	316,927	305,333	-1,378	-11,594
United States Tax Court.....	53,000	59,250	56,100	+3,100	-3,150
=====					
Total, title V, Independent Agencies.....	2,009,391	3,152,639	1,928,096	-81,295	-1,224,543
Appropriations.....	(14,385,624)	(16,059,396)	(14,642,769)	(+257,145)	(-1,416,627)
Offsetting Collections.....	(-12,527,121)	(-12,906,757)	(-12,857,537)	(-330,416)	(+49,220)
(by transfer).....	(42,982)	(42,982)	(42,982)	---	---
(transfer out).....	(-42,982)	(-42,982)	(-42,982)	---	---
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FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
TITLE VI - GENERAL PROVISIONS THIS ACT					
Mandatory appropriations (Sec. 618).....	21,911,000	22,389,000	22,389,000	+478,000	---
PCA Oversight Board scholarships.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	-1,000	---
Offsetting collections.....	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	---	---
Rescission.....	---	-8,000	---	---	+8,000
Oversight.gov Website Enhancements (Sec. 629).....	1,000	---	850	-150	+850
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (rescission) (Sec. 634).....	---	---	-75,000	-75,000	-75,000
SBA unobligated balances (rescission) (Sec. 635).....	-16,369	---	---	+16,369	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title VI, General Provisions.....	21,896,631	22,381,000	22,314,850	+418,219	-66,150
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNMENT-WIDE					
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (Sec. 734).....	-2,000	-1,000	-1,000	+1,000	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request

TITLE IX-EMERGENCY FUNDING					
Records Center Revolving Fund (emergency).....	---	---	50,000	+50,000	+50,000
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021 AND OTHER EXTENSIONS ACT (P.L. 116-159)					
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia.....	---	---	13,000	+13,000	+13,000

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Grand total.....	46,308,188	51,052,099	47,483,364	+1,175,176	-3,568,735
Appropriations.....	(58,701,790)	(63,567,856)	(60,229,037)	(+1,527,247)	(-3,338,819)
Rescissions.....	(-16,369)	(-8,000)	(-75,000)	(-58,631)	(-67,000)
Offsetting collections.....	(-12,528,121)	(-12,907,757)	(-12,863,537)	(-335,416)	(+44,220)
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/ FY20 funding for this account was provided in the
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug
Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations
Act