

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT  
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2019

, 2018.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union  
and ordered to be printed

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, from the Committee on Appropriations,  
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. \_\_\_\_]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019.

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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee has jurisdiction over a diverse group of agencies responsible for regulating the financial and telecommunications industries; collecting taxes and providing taxpayer assistance; supporting the operations of the White House, the Federal Judiciary, and the District of Columbia; managing Federal buildings; and overseeing the Federal workforce. The activities of these agencies impact nearly every American and are integral to the operations of our government.

The bill provides a total of \$23,423,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2019 which is the same as the fiscal year 2018 discretionary allocation. The bill is \$3,164,000 or 12 percent, below the Administration's request.

#### TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY

(\$ in millions)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 Recommendation
Discretionary .....	23,423	26,587	23,423
Mandatory .....	22,388	22,406	22,406

#### OPERATING PLAN AND REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

The Committee will continue to evaluate reprogrammings proposed by agencies. Although reprogrammings may not change either the total amount available in an account or the purposes for which the appropriation is legally available, they represent a significant departure from budget plans presented to the Committee in an agency's budget justification and supporting documents, which are the basis of this appropriations Act. The Committee expects agencies' reprogramming requests to explain thoroughly the

reasons for the reprogramming and to include an assessment of whether the reprogramming will affect budget requirements for the subsequent fiscal year.

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

Additionally, the Committee expects to be promptly notified of all reprogramming actions which involve less than the above mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of significantly changing an agency's funding requirements in future years, or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected by the reprogramming. Reprogrammings meeting these criteria must be approved by the Committee regardless of the amount proposed to be reallocated.

Section 608 also requires agencies to consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to any significant reorganization or restructuring of offices, programs, or activities. This provision applies regardless of whether the reorganization or restructuring involves a reprogramming of funds. Agencies are encouraged to consult with the Committees early in the process so that any questions or concerns the Committees may have can be addressed in a timely manner.

Except in emergency situations, reprogramming requests should be submitted no later than June 28, 2019. Further, the Committee notes that when a Department or agency submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committees on Appropriations and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate, it is the responsibility of the Department or agency to reconcile the House and Senate differences before proceeding and, if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the request to reprogram funds unapproved.

Agencies are directed under section 608 to submit operating plans for the Committee's review within 60 days of the bill's enactment. Each operating plan should include: (1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level; (2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by object class and program, project, and activity as detailed in the budget appendix for the respective appropriation; and (3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

#### CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

Budget justifications are the primary tool used by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to evaluate the resource re-

quirements and fiscal needs of agencies. The Committee is aware that the format and presentation of budget materials is largely left to the agency within presentation objectives set forth by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). In fact, OMB Circular A-11, part 1 specifically instructs agencies to consult with congressional committees beforehand. The Committee expects that all agencies funded under this Act will heed this directive.

The Committee continues the direction that justifications submitted with the fiscal year 2019 budget request by agencies funded under this Act contain the customary level of detailed data and explanatory statements to support the appropriations requests at the level of detail contained in the funding table included at the end of this report. Among other items, agencies shall provide a detailed discussion of proposed new initiatives, proposed changes in the agency's financial plan from prior year enactment, detailed data on all programs, and comprehensive information on any office or agency restructurings. At a minimum, each agency must also provide adequate justification for funding and staffing changes for each individual office and materials that compare programs, projects, and activities that are proposed for fiscal year 2020 to the fiscal year 2019 enacted levels.

#### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

##### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$201,751,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	201,751,000
Recommended in the bill .....	208,751,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+7,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+7,000,000

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

##### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$208,751,000 for Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses.

*Financial Transactions.*—The Committee encourages the Department of the Treasury to work with Federal bank regulators, financial institutions, and money service businesses to ensure that legitimate financial transactions move freely and globally. The Com-

mittee is frustrated that the Department has failed to report on its efforts to ensure the appropriate flow of legitimate financial transactions and directs the Department to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on this matter not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

*Insurance.*—Under P.L. 111–203, the Federal Reserve Board was given authority to oversee certain nonbank holding companies, including a few bank and savings and loan holding companies with insurance affiliates, as well as certain SIFIs, which currently includes one insurance company. P.L. 111–203 also gave the Federal Insurance Office (FIO), within the Department of the Treasury, the authority to consult with the States on international issues and represent the U.S., as appropriate, in the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS).

The Committee notes that the State-based system of insurance regulation has served our nation well for more than 150 years. Any federal regulation of insurance can take final form only with explicit approval by Congress.

The Committee is concerned about the ongoing discussions held by the IAIS to develop a global Insurance Capital Standard (ICS). The Committee believes the U.S. agencies party to those negotiations must appropriately fulfill their duties to advocate for the U.S. insurance market and the U.S. system of insurance regulation. The Committee also notes the importance of developing a domestic capital standard, pursuant to P.L. 111–203 and P.L. 113–279, that is based on the existing domestic regulatory structure. The Committee believes it essential that a domestic standard should be set before any U.S. agency accedes to any ICS that will or could ultimately be applied to U.S. insurers. Finally, the Committee reminds those Federal agencies party to IAIS or Financial Stability Board (FSB) discussions to not support consolidated group-wide insurance capital standards for domestically-chartered internationally active insurance groups that are inconsistent with current state-based insurance standards, which are designed solely for the protection of the policyholder.

*State-based Insurance.*—The U.S. has a strong history of promoting State-based regulation of the business of insurance. The Committee remains concerned about preemption of these effective State-based regulatory models, including those products that helps consumers manage the risks associated with owning a motor vehicle. Furthermore, the Committee supports these products being regulated by State insurance commissioners and reiterates that they are exempt under the Dodd-Frank Act from direct oversight by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB).

*Puerto Rico.*—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Department is directed to provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate describing how the Department has used its authority to provide technical assistance to Puerto Rico in fiscal year 2018 and how it plans to use it in fiscal year 2019.

*Cybersecurity.*—The Committee recognizes the need to protect the financial services sector and its customers from the devastating effects of cyberattacks. While both industry and government have taken significant steps to mitigate this threat, there is more work to be done. The Committee encourages continued coordination to

develop consistent and workable cybersecurity safeguards across the financial services sector. Consistent with this goal, the Committee directs the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Compliance Policy (OCIP) to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate within 180 days of enactment of this Act on the status of this collaboration and ways to improve cybersecurity controls and safeguards.

*Financial Literacy.*—The Committee believes financial literacy is important and that the Department can be helpful to entities, like universities, state and local educational agencies, qualified non-profit agencies, and financial institutions who may want to establish centers of excellence to develop and implement effective standards, training and outreach efforts for financial literacy programs. The Committee encourages the Department to use the Financial Literacy and Education Commission to look into the feasibility of a program to make competitive grants to qualified institutions.

#### OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$141,778,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	159,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	161,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+19,222,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+2,000,000

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

##### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$161,000,000 for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence to carry out its central role in detecting and defeating security threats. The Committee expects these additional funds to be used to strengthen the development and enforcement of sanction programs.

*Iran Sanctions Act.*—The Committee directs the Department of the Treasury to report to Congress on the status of implementation and enforcement of non-nuclear, bilateral and multilateral sanctions against Iran and actions taken by the U.S. and international community to enforce such sanctions.

*Sanctions Enforcement in Africa.*—Protracted conflicts in nations such as Sudan, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Congo have led to sanctions regimes and international arms embargoes to cut off the money flows that are fueling wars and contributing to regional destabilization. The Committee is concerned about the escalation of conflict and failure to abide by diplomatic agreements in these particular African states,

even after sanctions have been imposed. The Committee supports the use of funds to enhance regional expertise and capacity for sanctions investigations, policy development, and enforcement of sanctions.

*Human Rights Sanctions Enforcement.*—Government-sanctioned abuses of human rights around the world have been on the rise as authoritarianism increases. Multiple frameworks for human rights abuse sanctions enforcement exist, including the Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act, the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, Countering America’s Adversaries through Sanctions Act, and the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions Accountability and Divestment Act, among others. These Congressionally mandated sanctions, along with sanctions imposed by Executive Order, are an important tool in discouraging human rights abuses and targeting those who violate human rights norms. The Committee supports robust enforcement of human rights abuse related sanctions and intends for funding to be used to enhance expertise and investigatory capacity for sanctions investigations, policy development, and enforcement of sanctions.

*Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States.*—Member agencies of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), working with Treasury, as chair of CFIUS, should conduct an assessment to better understand the staffing levels needed by their agencies to address the current and projected CFIUS workload.

#### CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$24,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	25,208,000
Recommended in the bill .....	25,208,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+1,208,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,208,000 for the Cybersecurity Enhancement Account.

The Treasury Chief Information Officer (CIO) is directed to review and approve each investment under the CEA and report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate each quarter on the progress of each investment. To ensure the Treasury CIO retains control over the execution of these funds, the agreement does not permit transfers of funds from the CEA.

*Spend Plans.*—The CIO of each Treasury office and bureau must submit a spend plan for each prospective investment under this heading to the Treasury Department CIO for review. The Treasury CIO is directed to review each investment submitted under the CEA heading to improve oversight of these funds across the Department; none of the funds under this heading will be available to fund such an investment without the approval of the Treasury CIO. The spend plans should include how the investment will: en-

hance Department-wide coordination of cybersecurity efforts and improve the Department's responsiveness to cybersecurity threats; provide bureau and agency leadership with greater visibility into cybersecurity efforts and further encourage information sharing across bureaus; improve identification of cyber threats and better protect information systems from attack; provide a platform to enhance efficient communication, collaboration, and transparency around the common goal of improving not only the cybersecurity of the Treasury Department, but also the Nation's financial sector. The spend plans should detail the type of cybersecurity enhancement the investment represents, and the cost, scope, schedule of the investment, and explain how it complements existing cyber efforts.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$4,426,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	4,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	8,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+3,574,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+4,000,000

The 1997 Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act established this account, which is authorized to be used by or on behalf of Treasury bureaus at the Secretary's discretion to modernize business processes and increase efficiency through technology investments, as well as other activities that involve more than one Treasury bureau or Treasury's interface with other Government agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,000,000 for Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs (DSCIP).

FUND FOR AMERICA'S KIDS AND GRANDKIDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---
Recommended in the bill .....	\$585,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+585,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+585,000,000

The Fund for America's Kids and Grandkids is established to fund activities to further government efficiency, and through those efficiencies reduce the overall cost to operate government programs. Funds are not available until the Secretary of the Treasury certifies in the annual Report of the United States Government that the Federal government is operating either at a surplus or zero deficit. The 2017 Report issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on February 15, 2018, reported a deficit of approximately \$665,700,000,000.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$585,000,000 for the Fund for America's Kids and Grandkids.



## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$37,044,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	36,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	37,044,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+1,044,000

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides agency-wide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct operational and administrative deficiencies that create conditions for fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides contract, program, and financial statement audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Program audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations. Financial statement audits assess whether financial statements fairly present the agency's financial condition and results of operations, the adequacy of accounting controls, and compliance with laws and regulations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$37,044,000 for the OIG. The recommendation fully funds the cost of overseeing the Department's Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourism Opportunities, and Revived Economy of the Gulf Coast Act (RESTORE Act) activities.

## TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$169,634,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	161,113,000
Recommended in the bill .....	170,834,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+1,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+9,721,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$170,834,000 for TIGTA. The Committee appreciates the many issues that TIGTA has brought to its attention and provides funding above the fiscal

year request to continue TIGTA’s oversight of IRS activities and use of appropriated funds.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$34,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	17,500,000
Recommended in the bill .....	28,800,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	- 5,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+11,300,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,800,000 for SIGTARP.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$115,003,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	117,800,000
Recommended in the bill .....	117,800,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+2,797,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) is responsible for implementing Treasury’s anti-money laundering regulations through administration of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA). It also collects and analyzes information to assist in the investigation of money laundering and other financial crimes. FinCEN supports law enforcement investigative efforts by Federal, State, local and international agencies, and fosters interagency and global cooperation against domestic and international financial crimes.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$117,800,000 for FinCEN. The recommended amount is intended to ensure FinCEN’s information is accessible to the law enforcement and intelligence communities and to ensure FinCEN can respond to requests for assistance from law enforcement. The data compiled and analyzed by FinCEN is a critical tool for investigating, among other crimes, money laundering, mortgage fraud, drug cartels, and terrorist financing.

*Human Trafficking.*—The Committee appreciates FinCEN’s history of supporting law enforcement cases that combat human trafficking, including its 2014 Guidance on Recognizing Activity that May be Associated with Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking

to financial institutions, and emphasizes the importance of continuing this effort as part of the bureau’s broader mission to detect and disrupt all forms of financial crime. Wherever possible, FinCEN shall marshal its unique expertise in analyzing financial flows for this important effort in the course of ongoing strategic operations, such as the Southwest Border Initiative, and provide the appropriate assistance to law enforcement agencies in their human trafficking investigations.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$338,280,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	330,837,000
Recommended in the bill .....	338,280,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+7,443,000

The mission of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service is to promote the financial integrity and operational efficiency of the U.S. Government through accounting, borrowing, collections, payments, and shared services. The Fiscal Service is the Federal Government’s central financial agent. The Fiscal Service also develops and implements reliable and efficient financial methods and systems to operate the government’s cash management, credit management, and debt collection programs in order to maintain government accounts and report on the status of the government’s finances. In addition, the Fiscal Service is the primary agency for collecting Federal non-tax debt owed to the government, and is responsible for the conduct of all public debt operations and the promotion of the sale of U.S. securities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$338,280,000 for the Fiscal Service. Of the funds provided, \$4,210,000 is available until September 30, 2021, for information systems modernization.

*DATA Act.*—Within this appropriation, funding is included for USAspending.gov. The Committee expects the Fiscal Service to meet its transparency goals within USAspending.gov related to the DATA Act and will monitor progress in achieving government spending transparency. The Committee directs the Fiscal Service to meet its transparency goals within USAspending.gov and coordinate with OMB to publish all unclassified vendor contracts and grant awards for all federal agencies on USAspending.gov. The Committee directs the Fiscal Service to display this information online and report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate within 90 days of the enactment of this Act on its progress in achieving government spending transparency.

The Committee is committed to transparency and accountability in federal spending. As such the Committee directs the Fiscal Service to make basic information about the use of financial agents publicly available in a central location, including compensation paid to each financial agent and a description of the services provided.

*Do Not Pay Business Center.*—Do Not Pay (DNP) was established to help federal agencies comply with the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012 by supporting efforts to prevent and detect improper payments. DNP helps reduce the number of improper payments by providing agencies streamlined access to relevant data sources when evaluating pre-award, pre-payment eligibility verification process as well as anytime during the payment lifecycle. OMB approves DNPs access to relevant data sources. In order to ensure timely approvals by OMB of new data sources for DNP, including commercial data sources, the Committee encourages Treasury and OMB to identify opportunities to make the data source review process more efficient, including automatically approving requests for new data sources that are pending more than 30 days; creating an approved data source list; identifying publicly available data sources for approval; and creating baseline criteria standards for data sources that automatically trigger approval, as well as any other efforts that will help prevent, reduce, and stop improper payments, and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

#### ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$111,439,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	114,427,000
Recommended in the bill .....	123,527,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+12,088,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+9,100,000

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) is responsible for the enforcement of laws designed to eliminate certain illicit activities and to regulate lawful activities relating to distilled spirits, beer, wine, and nonbeverage alcohol products, and tobacco. TTB focuses on collecting revenue; reducing taxpayer burden and improving service while preventing diversion; and protecting the public and preventing consumer deception in certain regulated commodities.

##### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$123,527,000 for the TTB. Within this amount, \$5,000,000 is included for increased enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act).

*Enforcement.*—The Committee has included \$5,000,000 for TTB to increase enforcement efforts for industry trade practice violations. Enforcement of basic trade practice functions, required under the FAA Act, is critical to ensuring a competitive, fair, and safe marketplace. The Committee directs the TTB to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, on how the additional funding will be used to bolster enforcement, forensic audits, and investigations, particularly in known points in the supply chain that are susceptible to illegal activity.

*Processing Time.*—The Committee will continue to monitor the process for securing basic label and formula approvals required under the FAA Act. The Committee continues to support additional

funding for this and expects the TTB to continue to make efforts to shorten processing time for label and formula applications.

*American Viticulture Area.*—The Committee recognizes that the use of American Viticulture Area (AVA) terms help small farmers and wineries grow their businesses by developing regional brands. The AVA system stimulates economic growth in the industry and also provides consumers with valuable information about where their purchases are sourced. The TTB should improve label accuracy to ensure that use of AVA terms are consistent with existing federal laws and regulations governing the use of these protected terms.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a spending level for capital investments by the Mint for circulating coinage and protective services of \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$250,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	14,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	191,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	– 59,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+177,000,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$191,000,000 for the CDFI Fund program. Of the amounts provided, \$121,000,000 is for financial and technical assistance grants, \$3,000,000 is for

CDFIs to provide technical and financial assistance to individuals with disabilities, \$13,000,000 is for Native Initiatives, \$19,000,000 is for the Bank Enterprise Award Program, \$15,000,000 is for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative, and \$23,000,000 is for the administrative expenses for all. In addition, the Committee recommends a loan level of \$500,000,000 for the Bond Guarantee Program.

*CDFIs in U.S. Insular Areas.*—The Committee notes the absence of CDFIs serving American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands and other U.S. insular areas and recommends that the CDFI Fund use its Capacity Building Initiative to expand service, to the extent practical, to these areas.

*CDFIs in the Appalachian Region.*—The Committee recognizes that the Appalachian region continues to face economic hardships and high unemployment stemming from the downturn in the coal market. The Committee encourages the CDFI Fund to focus on opportunities in the region and expand service for businesses and industries that may lead to improved long-term diversification of the economy in Appalachia.

*CDFI Program Integration for Individuals with Disabilities.*—The Committee is pleased to provide dedicated funds for financial and technical assistance grants to position more CDFIs to respond to the housing, transportation, education, and employment needs of underserved, low-income, individuals with disabilities. By increasing the visibility of the disability community, the Committee expects CDFIs to incorporate the needs of the disabled into their business plans and practices.

The Committee directs the CDFI Fund to submit a report every six months until all the funds are obligated, not later than six months after the enactment of the Act to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate summarizing the progress made toward developing a competitive application pool of CDFIs to compete for funds for individuals with disabilities. Additionally, the report should include the number of awards, amount of each award, types of programs, impact the funding has made on the number of CDFIs serving the disability community, and findings and recommendations to improve upon the implementation of these activities.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The Committee recommends providing \$11,616,554,000 for the IRS, which is \$186,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The fiscal year 2019 funding level includes dedicated funds in the amount of \$77,000,000 to assist with the implementation of tax reform for the 2018 filing season. Additionally, the fiscal year 2019 amount incorporates increases to modernize IRS's information technology systems.

In addition, the Committee includes language to:

- Prohibit funds for finalizing any regulation related to the standards used to determine the tax-exempt status of a 501(c)(4) organization;
- Prohibit funds for IRS employee bonuses and awards that do not consider the conduct and tax compliance of such employees;

- Prohibit funds for hiring former IRS employees without considering the employees past conduct and tax compliance;
- Prohibit funds for targeting groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs;
- Prohibit funds for targeting citizens for exercising their First Amendment rights;
- Prohibit funds for conferences that do not comply with the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration’s (TIGTA) recommendations regarding conferences;
- Require extensive reporting on IRS spending and information technology; and
- Provide TIGTA with \$170,834,000 for its audit and investigative oversight of the IRS.

The Committee remains concerned with the level of service taxpayers are receiving and continued cybersecurity threats. Targeted reporting is included to assist the Committee monitor and evaluate the IRS’s progress in these areas.

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

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$2,506,554,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	2,241,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	2,491,554,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	– 15,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+250,554,000

<sup>1</sup>As directed by Public Law 115–141, Division E, Section 113 of the Administrative Provisions—Internal Revenue Service, \$19,000,000 was transferred by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service to the Taxpayer Services which increased the Taxpayer Services fiscal year 2018 level from \$2,506,554 to \$2,525,554,000.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,491,554,000 for Taxpayer Services. Additional funds are provided in provision 113 of this Bill to assist the IRS with implementing the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. These additional funds will provide a level of funding above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level for taxpayer Services. Within the amount provided, the Committee expects the IRS to sufficiently fund the Taxpayer Advocate Service and accommodate where possible their increased needs associated with the implementation of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

*Synthetic Identity Theft.*—The Committee is concerned about the rising incidence of synthetic identity fraud. In 2018, losses as a result of this fraud are projected to be about \$8,000,000,000. The Committee urges the IRS to remain committed to addressing identity theft and fraud and to mitigate emerging threats.

*Prosecutions of Identity Theft.*—The Committee remains highly concerned about the prosecutions of identity theft. The Committee directs the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations

of the House and the Senate not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, detailing—(1) current efforts by the Internal Revenue Service to assist with the prosecution of violations of section 1028(a) or 1028A(a) of title 18, United States Code, wherein the defendant misrepresented himself or herself to be engaged in lawful activities on behalf of, or carrying out lawful duties as an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service; (2) overall trends in the commission of such offenses; (3) TIGTA’s recommendations regarding what resources are needed to facilitate improved review and prosecution of such cases; and (4) information on what assistance the Internal Revenue Service may offer victims of such offenses.

*Identity Theft Tax Refund Fraud.*—The Committee requires a report, reviewed by the National Taxpayer Advocate, from the IRS that covers 2010–2018 period on: the number of taxpayers who have had their tax return rejected because their Social Security or taxpayer identification number was improperly used by another individual to commit tax fraud; the average time to resolve the situation and provide innocent taxpayers with their refund, when a refund is due; and the number of cases involving taxpayer identification numbers of residents of the territories. The report will also include a discussion on IRS’s progress and plans to expedite resolution for these taxpayers, to prevent non-victims from becoming victims, to educate the public on the threat of identity theft, and to detect, prevent, and combat identity-based tax fraud and actions. The Committee directs the IRS to submit the report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate by June 1, 2019.

Since 2015, the Government Accounting Office’s High-Risk List has included IRS’s efforts to address IDT refund fraud. The IRS launched an Identity Theft Tax Refund Fraud Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ISAC) pilot for the 2017 filing season. It aims to allow the IRS, states, and tax preparation industry partners to quickly share information on IDT refund fraud. The Committee agrees with GAO’s recommendations to the IRS to ensure that (1) the ISAC better aligns with leading practices for effective pilot design, and (2) the ISAC Partnership develops an outreach plan to expand membership and improve understanding of the ISAC’s benefits. The Committee looks forward to improved collaboration of the IRS and ISAC to reduce refund fraud.

*Pre-Filled or Simple Tax Returns.*—The Committee believes that converting a voluntary compliance system to a bill presentment model would represent a significant change in the relationship between taxpayers and their government. The simple return model would also strain IRS resources and the data retrieval systems required would create new burdens on employers, particularly small businesses. In addition, a fundamental conflict of interest seems to be inherent in the nation’s tax collector and compliance enforcer taking on the simultaneous role of tax preparer and financial advisor. The Committee expects that the IRS will not begin work on a simple tax return pilot program or associated systems without first seeking specific authorization and appropriations from Congress, and should instead focus on helping Congress and the Administration achieve real tax simplification and reform.



*Safe Harbor.*—The Committee instructs the IRS to follow and apply, the 75 percent math safe harbor test. Section 4052(f)(1) provides a safe harbor test that excludes from the tax previously taxed tractors that are refurbished as long as the restoration cost does not exceed 75-percent of the cost of a comparable new tractor. Therefore, the Committee expects that the IRS apply these long-standing statutory provisions as written and without additional interpretation, modification, or added conditions.

*Individual Mandate.*— In October 2017, the IRS announced for Tax Year 2017, “the IRS will not consider a return complete and accurate if the taxpayer does not report full-year coverage, claim a coverage exemption, or report a shared responsibility payment on the tax return.” The IRS further instructed “to avoid refund and processing delays when filing 2017 tax returns in 2018, taxpayers should indicate whether they and everyone on their return had health coverage, qualified for an exemption from the coverage requirement or are making an individual shared responsibility payment.” The Committee directs the IRS to clarify agency policy regarding “silent returns” before the beginning of the 2018 tax filing season.

*State and Local Pension Plans.*—The Committee recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of the IRS initiate a review of the existing regulatory guidance in Revenue Ruling 2006–43, and issue a revised revenue ruling that allows state and local pension plan sponsors to give existing plan participants the choice to make certain elections between pension plans or plan tiers without changing the treatment of employer contributions under 26 U.S.C. 414(h).

*2D bar codes.*—The Committee encourages the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to require 2D bar codes on 2019 paper tax returns and tax preparer software to produce 2D bar codes on 2019 tax return submissions. The 40 million paper tax returns submitted each year must be manually processed, this is expensive, time-consuming, and creates errors. 2D bar coding increases the quality of the data capture, reduces processing costs and improves fraud and identity theft detection.

ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$4,860,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	4,832,643,000
Recommended in the bill .....	4,860,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	— — —
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+27,357,000

<sup>1</sup>As directed by Public Law 115–141, Division E, Section 113 of the Administrative Provisions—Internal Revenue Service, \$10,000,000 was transferred by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service to Enforcement which increased the Enforcement Account in fiscal year 2018 from \$4,860,000,000 to \$4,870,000,000.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,860,000,000 for Enforcement. Of the funds provided, the Committee recommends not less than \$60,257,000 to support IRS activities under the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program.

*Printed Forms and Instructions.*—The Committee encourages the IRS to continue to provide printed forms and instructions to vulnerable populations, especially in rural communities where internet usage rates are below the national average.

*Improper Payments.*—The Committee believes that confidence and trust within the tax administration system is paramount to a strong voluntary tax compliance system. Each year, the Internal Revenue Service shall present to the Committees of Appropriations of the House and the Senate a report identifying the improper payment rates of refundable credits by tax return preparers and subsequent steps taken by the Internal Revenue Service to correct the compliance errors. The Committee also directs the Internal Revenue service to report to the Committees of Appropriations of the House and the Senate as to how many tax preparers were referred to the Return Preparer Office of the IRS, Criminal Investigations or the Department of Justice.

*Debt Collection.*—The Committee commends the IRS for implementing the private debt collection program through the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act (Pub. L. No. 114–94). The Committee remains concerned, however, that the schedule for release of inactive debts going forward contradicts the explicit language of the authorizing statute and will result in far lower receipts and related compliance funding than the Joint Committee on Taxation estimated would result from the provision. The law requires all inactive debts to be released, excluding only certain debts specified in the law. The Committee reminds the IRS that a substantial amount of revenue for compliance activities can be retained by the IRS through full implementation of the program.

*Tax Gap.*—The IRS estimates, that taxpayers collectively pay a bit more than 80% of the taxes they owe. This difference between the taxes people and businesses owe and what they pay on time is known as the tax gap which IRS estimated to be \$458 billion, on average, for 2008–2010. The Government Accounting Office recommends that IRS re-establish goals for improving voluntary compliance and develop and document a strategy that outlines how it will use its data to update compliance strategies to address the tax gap.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	<sup>1</sup> \$3,634,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	4,312,724,000
Recommended in the bill .....	3,988,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+354,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	– 324,724,000

<sup>1</sup>As directed by Public Law 115–141, Division E, Section 113 of the Administrative Provisions—Internal Revenue Service, \$291,000,000 was transferred by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service to Operations Support which increased Operations Support in fiscal year 2018 from \$3,638,446,000 to \$3,925,000,000.

The Operations Support appropriation provides for overall planning and direction of the IRS, including shared service support re-

lated to facilities services, rent payments, printing, postage, and security. Specific activities include headquarters management activities such as strategic planning, communications and liaison, finance, human resources, Equal Employment Opportunity and diversity, research, information technology, and telecommunications.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,988,000,000 for Operations Support.

*Obligations and Employment.*—Not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter, the IRS shall submit reports on its activities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate. The reports shall include information about the obligations made during the previous quarter by appropriation, object class, office, and activity; the estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year by appropriation, object class, office, and activity; the number of full-time equivalents within each office during the previous quarter; and the estimated number of full-time equivalents within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year.

*Information Technology Reports.*—The Committee directs the IRS to submit quarterly reports on particular major project activities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate and the Government Accounting Office (GAO), no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter in fiscal year 2019. The Committee expects the reports to include detailed, plain English explanations of the cumulative expenditures and schedule performance to date, specified by fiscal year; the costs and schedules for the previous 3 months; the anticipated costs and schedules for the upcoming 3 months; and the total expected costs to complete IRS’s top five major information technology project activities. In addition, the quarterly report should clearly explain when the project was started; the expected date of completion; the percentage of work completed as compared to planned work; the current and expected state of functionality; any changes in schedule; and current risks unrelated to funding amounts and mitigation strategies. The Committee directs the Department of the Treasury to conduct a semi-annual review of IRS’s IT investments to ensure the cost, schedule, and scope of the projects’ goals are transparent. The Committee further directs GAO to review and provide an annual report to the Committees evaluating the cost and schedule of activities of all major IRS information technology projects for the year, with particular focus on the projects about which the IRS is submitting quarterly reports to the Committee.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$110,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	110,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	200,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+90,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+90,000,000

The Business Systems Modernization (BSM) appropriation provides funding to modernize key business systems of the IRS. Funds have been permanently transferred from this account to Operations

Support to fund operation and maintenance for the existing infrastructure that will help protect the IRS from cyber threats.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000,000 for BSM. The Committee continues to support IRS in its efforts to modernize its business systems such as CADE 2, the Enterprise Case Management System, and the Return Review Program. These systems enhance IRS's capabilities to better assist the taxpayer, to detect, address, and prevent tax refund fraud as well as web applications that will help the IRS transition to a more serviceable digital government.

*Information Technology Reports.*—The Committee expects the IRS to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committees and GAO during fiscal year 2019, no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter. The Committee expects the reports to include detailed, plain English explanations of the cumulative expenditures and schedule performance to date, specified by fiscal year; the costs and schedules for the previous 3 months; the anticipated costs and schedules for the upcoming 3 months; and the total expected costs to complete CADE 2, Enterprise Case Management System, and Return Review Program. In addition, the quarterly report should clearly explain when the project was started; the expected date of completion; the percentage of work completed as compared to planned work; the current and expected state of functionality; any changes in schedule; and current risks unrelated to funding amounts and mitigation strategies. The Committee directs the Department of the Treasury to conduct a semi-annual review of CADE 2, Enterprise Case Management System, and Return Review Program to ensure the cost, schedule, and scope goals of the projects are transparent. The Committee further directs GAO to review and provide an annual report to the Committee evaluating the cost and schedule of CADE 2, Enterprise Case Management System, and Return Review Program activities for the year, as well as an assessment of the functionality achieved.

*IRS's IT Investments.*—GAO has highlighted in its May 2018 report (GAO-18-298) that IRS needs to make improvements on delivering major tax processing and fraud detection acquisitions, managing key risks associated with aging legacy systems, and addressing IT workforce gaps. These improvements are critical to IRS's management of its annual \$2,600,000,000 investment in IT. The Committee encourages the IRS to address GAO's recommendations and to prioritize those associated with the Customer Account Data Engine 2 and the Individual Master File.

*Identity Theft and Fraud Detection Filters.*—In order to combat and reduce identity theft and refund fraud, the IRS has implemented a screening process using filters that flag potentially improper tax returns. Although these filters do identify improper returns and prevent improper refunds from being issued, they also have a high degree of inaccuracy with false positive rates averaging 62 percent for its identity theft filters and 66 percent for its refund fraud filters during calendar year 2017 (through September 30), according to the National Taxpayer Advocate. The Committee is concerned with these high rates of false positives and directs the IRS to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the

House and the Senate that identifies the number of legitimate filers impacted by the high false positive rates, sets forth a plan to reduce the false positive rates (including an assessment of the benefits of adopting predictive modeling to both improve detection of improper returns and reduce false positives), and addresses the potential cost savings of a lower false positive rate. This report shall be prepared in consultation with the National Taxpayer Advocate and shall be due no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 111. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that prohibits funds for pre-populated returns.

Section 112. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit funds for the IRS to deny tax exemption to a church for participating in, or intervening in, any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidates for public office unless the IRS

Commissioner consents to such determination, the Commissioner notifies the tax committees of Congress, and the determination of denied tax exemption is effective 90 days after such notification.

Section 113. Provides \$77,000,000 to be used solely for carrying out Public Law 115–97. The IRS is directed to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, a detailed spending plan by account and object class for the funds provided. Additionally, the IRS is directed to submit quarterly spending plans broken out by account, and include, minimum, quarterly obligations and total obligations to date; actual and projected staffing levels; and updated timetables.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 114. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes the Department to purchase uniforms, insurance for motor vehicles that are overseas, and motor vehicles that are overseas without regard to the general purchase price limitations; to enter into contracts with the State Department for health and medical services for Treasury employees who are overseas; and to hire experts or consultants.

Section 115. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between “Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses”, “Office of Inspector General”, “Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program”, “Financial Crimes Enforcement Network”, “Bureau of the Fiscal Service”, and “Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau” appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 116. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 117. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the Department of the Treasury from undertaking a redesign of the one dollar Federal Reserve note.

Section 118. The Committee includes a provision that provides for transfers from the Bureau of the Fiscal Service to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary for the purposes of debt collection.

Section 119. The Committee continues a provision that requires congressional approval for the construction and operation of a museum by the United States Mint.

Section 120. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in this or any other Act from being used to merge the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without the approval of the House and the Senate committees of jurisdiction.

Section 121. The Committee continues a provision deeming that funds for the Department of the Treasury’s intelligence-related activities are specifically authorized in fiscal year 2019 until enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2019.

Section 122. The Committee continues a provision permitting the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to use \$5,000 from the Industrial Revolving Fund for reception and representation expenses.

Section 123. The Committee continues a provision that requires the Department to submit a capital investment plan.

Section 124. The Committee continues a provision that requires a report on the Department's Franchise Fund.

Section 125. The Committee continues a provision that 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 126. The Committee continues a provision that requires quarterly reports of the Office of Financial Research (OFR) and Office of Financial Stability.

Section 127. The Committee includes a new provision that authorizes the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence to reimburse Treasury Departmental Offices for reception and representation expenses to support activities of the Financial Action Task Force.

Section 128. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit funds to approve, license, facilitate, authorize, or otherwise allow the importation of property confiscated by the Cuban Government.

Section 129. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit funds to approve or otherwise allow the licensing of a mark, trade name, or commercial name that is substantially similar to one that was used in connection with a business or assets that were confiscated unless expressly consented.

Section 130. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits the Department from enforcing guidance for U.S. positions on multilateral development banks which engage with developing countries on coal-fired power generation.

Section 131. The Committee continues a provision that requires quarterly reports of the Office of Financial Research (OFR) and Office of Financial Stability.

Section 132. The Committee includes a new provision requiring the OFR to provide public notice of not less than 90 days before issuing a rule, report, or regulation.

Section 133. The Committee includes a new provision that limits the fees available for obligation by the OFR to the amount provided in appropriations acts beginning in fiscal year 2020. The Committee believes that the activities of OFR should be subject to the annual review of Congress.

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

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

## THE WHITE HOUSE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$55,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	55,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	55,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$55,000,000 for the White House.

## EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

## OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$12,917,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	13,081,000
Recommended in the bill .....	13,081,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+164,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, staffing and operations of the Executive Residence, including official and ceremonial functions of the President.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,081,000 for the Operating Expenses of the Executive Residence. The bill continues the same restrictions on reimbursable expenses for use of the Executive Residence as were included in past years.

## WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$750,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	750,000
Recommended in the bill .....	750,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000 for White House Repair and Restoration.



COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$4,187,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	4,187,000
Recommended in the bill .....	4,187,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,187,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$11,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	13,500,000
Recommended in the bill .....	13,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+1,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	- 500,000

The National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council have been combined to form the National Security Staff which advises and assists the President in the integration of domestic, foreign, military, intelligence, and economic aspects of national security policy, and serves as the principal means of coordinating executive departments and agencies in the development and implementation of national security and homeland security policies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,000,000 for the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council. The Committee's recommendation does not include a separate representation and reception appropriation.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$100,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	100,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	100,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the Office of Administration. Of the recommended amount, not to exceed \$12,800,000 is available until expended for modernization of the information technology infrastructure within the Executive Office of the President.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$101,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	103,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	103,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$103,000,000 for OMB. The recommendation also continues several long-standing provisos, not requested by the President, limiting certain OMB activities.

*Budget Submission.*—The recommendation provides sufficient funds for OMB to consult with Congressional Committees and provide an appropriate number of printed copies of the President’s fiscal year 2019 budget request, including documents such as the Appendix, Historical Tables, and Analytical Perspectives.

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

*Unobligated Balances Report.*—OMB is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate within 45 days of the end of each fiscal quarter on available balances at the start of the fiscal year, current year obligations, and resulting unobligated balances for each discretionary account within the Financial Services and General Government subcommittee’s jurisdiction.

*Social Cost of Carbon.*—The Committee continues direction the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) to rely on instruction included in the Executive Order “Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth,” dated March 28, 2018, and ensure that any estimates developed by agencies that include monetizing the value of changes in greenhouse gas emissions resulting from regulations are consistent with Executive Order 12866 and OMB Circular A-4 of September 17, 2003. OIRA should not permit any regulations to be finalized using the Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory

Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866, Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, May 2013, revised August 2016; or the Addendum to Technical Support Document on Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866: Application of the Methodology to Estimate the Social Cost of Methane and the Social Cost of Nitrous Oxide, Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases, United States Government, August 2016.

*Intellectual Property.*—The Committee continues to strongly support the Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC), and efforts to reduce online copyright infringement and promote meaningful protection of American intellectual property abroad. The Committee’s recommendation includes no less than three FTEs dedicated solely to the Office of IPEC from OMB.

*Improper Payments.*—The Committee encourages OMB to continue working with agencies across the Federal government to ensure processes are in place to eliminate payments to deceased persons. OMB is again directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate within 120 days of enactment of this Act on how it is reducing improper payments to deceased individuals, and what initiatives have proven to be most effective.

*Customer Service.*—The Committee continues to support efforts to improve customer service in accordance with Executive Order 13571—Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service. The Committee continues direction to OMB to develop standards to improve customer service for all agencies, and incorporate the standards into the performance plans required under 31 U.S.C. 1115.

*Performance Measures.*—The Committee continues to urge OMB to work with agencies to ensure that agency funding requests in fiscal year 2019 are directly linked to agency performance plans, and highlight examples of where improved performance links to the budget in the fiscal year 2019 budget justifications.

*Online Budget Repository.*—The Committee encourages OMB to develop a central online repository where all Federal agency budgets and their respective justifications are publicly available in a consistent searchable, sortable, and machine readable format.

*Offsetting Collections Report.*—The Committee directs OMB to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations concurrent with the fiscal year 2019 budget submission detailing the offsetting collections derived from non-federal sources that are authorized by law and not subject to appropriations.

*USASpending.gov.*—The Committee encourages OMB to regularly assess the consistency and more importantly the accuracy of the information reported on USASpending.gov by federal agencies.

#### OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$18,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	17,400,000
Recommended in the bill .....	17,400,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	– 1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	– – –

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

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,400,000 for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses. The Committee expects ONDCP to focus resources on the counter-drug policy development, coordination, and evaluation functions which are the primary mission of the Office and the origins of its existence.

The Committee strongly supports the Office of National Drug Control Policy programs to reduce drug use and drug trafficking, and its unique position as the coordinator of Federal programs. The Committee expects ONDCP to focus resources on the counter-drug policy development, coordination, and evaluation functions, which are the primary mission of the Office and the origins of its existence. To the extent practicable, ONDCP should prioritize discretionary funds to aid States that have identified heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, and opioid addiction as threats, and are developing community responses to combat those drugs that prioritize treatment and health services over criminal punishment. ONDCP is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate within 90 days of enactment on how its programs are addressing these challenges.

The Committee commends the work that ONDCP has done to aid rural communities in combating the opioid epidemic. More work is still needed to help some of the hardest hit communities in both rural America and Appalachia. The Committee expects ONDCP to coordinate with small and rural law enforcement agencies and develop strategies to improve the effectiveness of drug eradication efforts through shared intelligence, technology, and manpower despite limited resources.

The Committee notes the importance of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) and the Drug-Free Communities (DFC) grant programs in combating the nation's opioid epidemic. The Committee further notes that the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) ensures the HIDTA and DFC programs are equitably managed across federal, state, and local agencies and with the necessary interagency flexibility to address emerging threats. The Committee directs ONDCP to retain operational control over the HIDTA and DFC programs to maintain the interagency benefits needed to address the opioid crisis.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$280,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---
Recommended in the bill .....	280,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+280,000,000

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

Currently, 28 HIDTAs operate in 49 States plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Each HIDTA is managed by an Executive Board comprised of equal numbers of Federal, State, local or tribal officials. Each HIDTA Executive Board is responsible for designing and implementing initiatives for the specific drug trafficking threats in its region. Intelligence and information sharing are key elements of all HIDTA programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$280,000,000 for the HIDTA Program. The Committee believes that the HIDTA program has demonstrated its effectiveness and can serve as an important tool in combating problems of drug trafficking and drug-related violence.

The Committee includes language requiring that existing HIDTAs receive funding at least equal to the fiscal year 2018 level unless the Director submits a justification for doing otherwise to the Committees on Appropriations, based on clearly articulated priorities and published performance measures.

The recommendation includes language directing ONDCP to notify the Committees on Appropriations of the initial allocation of HIDTA funds no later than 45 days after enactment, and to notify the Committees of the proposed use of funds no later than 90 days after enactment. The language directs the ONDCP Director to work in consultation with the HIDTA Directors in determining the uses of that discretionary funding.

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

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$117,093,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	11,843,000
Recommended in the bill .....	118,327,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+1,234,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+106,484,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$118,327,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs. The recommended level for fiscal year 2019 is distributed among specific programs and activities as follows:

Drug-Free Communities .....	\$100,000,000
Drug court training and technical assistance .....	2,000,000
Model Drug Laws (Section 1105 of P.L. 109-469) .....	1,250,000
CARA Activities (Section 103 of P.L. 114-198) .....	3,000,000
Anti-Doping activities .....	9,500,000
World Anti-Doping Agency dues .....	2,577,000

Within the total for the Drug-Free Communities program, \$2,000,000 is for training authorized by Section 4 of P.L. 107-82.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$798,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	1,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	1,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+202,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

The unanticipated needs account enable the President to meet unanticipated exigencies in support of the national interest, security, or defense.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 for unanticipated needs in fiscal year 2019.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$19,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	25,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	25,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+6,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

These funds support efforts to make the Federal Government's investments in information technology (IT) more efficient, secure and effective.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000,000 for information technology oversight activities.

*Information Technology Investment: Information Sharing.*—The Committee has provided funds through the Information Technology Oversight and Reform (ITOR) account and the new IT Modernization Fund, plus hundreds of millions of dollars across the many subcommittees, agencies, and accounts to improve the government's IT portfolio. Investments are made after numerous hearings, briefings, justifications, and work from auditors like inspector general offices and the Government Accountability Office are presented. Along with the authorizing committees of jurisdiction, the Committee takes the responsibility for improving IT investments while

accounting for taxpayer dollars very seriously. It is surprising, then, when staff charged with administering the new IT Modernization Fund refuse to share findings and respond to queries from the very committees that made the Fund possible. The Committee directs OMB and GSA to work more collaboratively with the relevant committees of jurisdiction in order to better evaluate the needs of agencies and opportunities for improving IT across government.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$4,288,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	4,288,000
Recommended in the bill .....	4,288,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,288,000 for the Office of the Vice President.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$302,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	302,000
Recommended in the bill .....	302,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

These funds support the care and operation of the Vice President's residence and specifically support equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, and services required to perform and discharge the Vice President's official duties, functions and obligations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$302,000 for the Operating Expenses of the Vice President's residence.

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

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 201. The Committee includes language permitting the transfer of not to exceed ten percent of funds between various accounts within the Executive Office of the President, with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations. The amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent.

Section 202. The Committee includes language requiring the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to include a state-

ment of budgetary impact with any Executive Order or Presidential Memorandum issued or rescinded during fiscal year 2019 where the regulatory cost exceeds \$100,000,000.

### TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The funds recommended by the Committee in title III of the accompanying bill are for the operation and maintenance of United States Courts and include the salaries of judges, probation and pre-trial services officers, public defenders, court clerks, law clerks, and other supporting personnel, as well as security costs, information technology, and other expenses of the Federal Judiciary. The Committee recommends a total of \$7,266,021,000 in discretionary funding for the Judiciary in fiscal year 2019.

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

Improving the physical security at buildings occupied by the Judiciary and U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) and ensuring the integrity of the judicial process by providing secure facilities to conduct judicial business is a priority for the Committee. Under the General Services Administration's (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund appropriation, the Committee recommends \$11,500,000 for the Judiciary Capital Security program for alterations to improve physical security in buildings occupied by the Judiciary and USMS.

The Committee notes that a fair and efficient judicial system depends on ensuring citizens have reasonable access to the federal courts. The Committee encourages the Judiciary and the General Services Administration to collaborate with local stakeholders to facilitate continued community access to court services. The Committee further encourages the Judiciary, when developing its space requirements for a particular location, to continue to consider factors including the number of available judges, local facility conditions, security, rental and operating costs, the number and type of proceedings handled in that location, the location's distance to the next closest federal court facility, and the population served in that location.

### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$82,028,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	84,359,000
Recommended in the bill .....	84,703,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+2,675,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+344,000



## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$84,703,000 for fiscal year 2019 for the salaries and expenses of personnel and the cost of operating the Supreme Court, excluding the care of the building and grounds. The Committee includes bill language making \$1,500,000 available until expended for the purpose of making information technology investments. The Committee directs the Court to include an annual report with its budget justification materials, showing information technology carryover balances and describing expenditures made in the previous fiscal year and planned expenditures in the budget year.

## CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$16,153,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	15,999,000
Recommended in the bill .....	15,999,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	- 154,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,999,000 for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until expended. The Architect of the Capitol has responsibility for these functions and supervises the use of this appropriation.

## UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$31,291,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	31,274,000
Recommended in the bill .....	32,016,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+725,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+742,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has exclusive national jurisdiction over a large number of diverse subject areas, including government contracts, patents, trademarks, Federal personnel, and veterans' benefits. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,016,000 for fiscal year 2019.

## UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$18,889,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	19,070,000
Recommended in the bill .....	19,450,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+561,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+380,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Court of International Trade has exclusive nationwide jurisdiction of civil actions against the United States and certain civil actions brought by the United States, arising out of import trans-

actions and administration and enforcement of the Federal customs and international trade laws. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,450,000 for fiscal year 2019.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$5,099,061,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	5,132,543,000
Recommended in the bill .....	5,167,961,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+68,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+35,418,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,167,961,000 for the operations of the regional courts of appeals, district courts, bankruptcy courts, the Court of Federal Claims, and probation and pretrial services offices.

The Committee recommends a reimbursement of \$8,475,000 for fiscal year 2019 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund to cover expenses of the United States Court of Federal Claims associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$1,078,713,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	1,141,489,000
Recommended in the bill .....	1,142,427,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+63,714,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+938,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

This account provides funding for the operation of the Federal Public Defender and Community Defender organizations and for compensation and reimbursement of expenses of panel attorneys appointed pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act for representation in criminal cases. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,142,427,000 for fiscal year 2019.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$50,944,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	51,233,000
Recommended in the bill .....	49,750,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	-1,194,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	-1,483,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$49,750,000 for payments to jurors and land commissioners for fiscal year 2019.

## COURT SECURITY

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$586,999,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	602,309,000
Recommended in the bill .....	604,460,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+17,461,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+2,151,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$604,460,000 for Court Security in fiscal year 2019 to provide for necessary expenses of security and protective services in courtrooms and adjacent areas. The recommendation will provide for the highest priority security needs identified by the courts and the U.S. Marshals Service.

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$90,423,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	89,867,000
Recommended in the bill .....	92,413,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+1,990,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+2,546,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO) provides administrative and management support to the United States Courts, including the probation and bankruptcy systems. It also supports the Judicial Conference of the United States in determining Federal Judiciary policies, in developing methods to assist the courts to conduct business efficiently and economically, and in enhancing the use of information technology in the courts. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$92,413,000 for the AO for fiscal year 2019.

## FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$29,265,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	29,064,000
Recommended in the bill .....	29,819,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+554,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+755,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Federal Judicial Center (FJC) improves the management of Federal Judicial dockets and court administration through education for judges and staff, and research, evaluation, and planning assistance for the courts and the Judicial Conference. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,819,000 for the FJC for fiscal year 2019.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$18,699,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	18,548,000
Recommended in the bill .....	18,548,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	- 151,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	- - -

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The purpose of the U.S. Sentencing Commission is to establish, review, and revise sentencing guidelines, policies, and practices for the Federal criminal justice system. The Commission is also required to monitor the operation of the guidelines and to identify and report necessary changes to the Congress. The Committee recommends \$18,548,000 for the Commission for fiscal year 2019.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

Section 302. The Committee continues language that permits up to five percent of any appropriation made available for fiscal year 2019 to be transferred between Judiciary appropriations provided that no appropriation shall be decreased by more than five percent or increased by more than ten percent by any such transfer except in certain circumstances. In addition, the language provides that any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of the accompanying bill and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in those sections.

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

Section 304. The Committee continues language through fiscal year 2019 regarding the delegation of authority to the Judiciary for contracts for repairs of less than \$100,000.

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

Section 306. The Committee includes language requested by the Judicial Conference of the United States to extend temporary judgeships in the districts of Arizona, California Central, Florida Southern, Kansas, Missouri Eastern, New Mexico, North Carolina Western, and Texas Eastern.

## TITLE IV—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## FEDERAL FUNDS

## FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$40,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---
Recommended in the bill .....	30,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	- 10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+30,000,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$30,000,000 for the resident tuition support program. The District of Columbia can contribute local funds to this program and is authorized to prioritize applications based on income and need if there is demand for the program beyond the available level of Federal funds.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$13,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	12,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	13,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+1,000,000

As the seat of the national government, the District of Columbia has a unique and significant responsibility for protecting the property and personnel of the Federal Government. The Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs is provided to help address the impact of the Federal presence on public safety in the District of Columbia.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$13,000,000 for emergency planning and security costs.

## FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$265,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	244,939,000
Recommended in the bill .....	303,280,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+37,880,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+58,341,000

Under the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, the Federal Government is required to

finance the District of Columbia Courts. This Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts funds the operations of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Superior Court, the Court System, and the Capital Improvement Program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$303,280,000 for operation of the District of Columbia Courts. The District of Columbia Courts submitted a budget independent of the Administration and requested a total of \$349,693,000 for fiscal year 2019.

The amount recommended by the Committee includes \$14,670,000 for the Court of Appeals; \$122,770,000 for the Superior Court; \$77,016,000 for the Court System; and \$88,824,000 for capital improvements to courthouse facilities. Of the funds for capital improvements, the Committee's recommendation includes funds to complete the Moultrie addition and move the various court offices into the completed building and out of leased space as proposed in the Courts' budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$49,890,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	46,005,000
Recommended in the bill .....	49,890,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+3,885,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$49,890,000 for Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$244,298,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	256,724,000
Recommended in the bill .....	256,724,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+12,426,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$256,724,000 for CSOSA. Of the amounts provided, \$183,166,000 is for Commu-

nity Supervision and Sex Offender Registration and \$73,558,000 is for pretrial services. In addition to the regular baseline activities, the Committee’s recommendation includes a total of \$13,223,000 to remain available until September 30, 2021, for the costs associated with replacement leases and relocation of the CSOSA and pretrial services offices.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$41,829,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	45,858,000
Recommended in the bill .....	45,858,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+4,029,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$45,858,000 for public defender services for the District of Columbia. In addition to the baseline activities, the Committee’s recommendation includes \$4,471,000 to remain available until September 30, 2021, for the costs associated with replacement leases and relocation of the PDS offices.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	1,900,000
Recommended in the bill .....	2,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+100,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$565,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	565,000
Recommended in the bill .....	565,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$295,000 for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, and \$270,000 for the Judicial Nomination Commission.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$45,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	45,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	45,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

The Scholarships for Opportunity and Results (SOAR) Act, as reauthorized in the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2018, authorizes funds to be evenly divided between District of Columbia Public Schools, Public Charter Schools and Opportunity Scholarships.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$45,000,000 for school improvement. Based on the statutory funding formula, \$15,000,000 is provided for District of Columbia Public Schools, \$15,000,000 is provided for public charter schools, and \$15,000,000 is provided for opportunity scholarships.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$435,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	435,000
Recommended in the bill .....	435,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$435,000 for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program. The Com-



mittee acknowledges the unique role of the D.C. National Guard in addressing emergencies that may occur as a result of the presence of the Federal Government.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	5,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	5,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	- - -
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	- - -

Currently, 2 percent of the population of the District of Columbia has been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. This percentage surpasses the generally accepted definition of an epidemic, which is 1 percent of the population. Between 2007 and 2015, the number of new HIV infections has dropped by 72 percent.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

The Committee continues to appropriate local funds to the District of Columbia in accordance with and required by Article I, Section 8, clause 17 and Article I, Section 9, clause 7 of the Constitution. The bill provides local funds for the operation of the District of Columbia as approved by the District of Columbia Council and the Mayor.

The Committee includes language that provides the District with the authority to spend their local funds in the following fiscal year in the event of an absence of Federal appropriations. This authority is continued in section 816 of this Act.

TITLE V—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$3,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	3,100,000
Recommended in the bill .....	3,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	- - -
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	- - -

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,100,000 for ACUS.

BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee’s recommendation limits transfers to the Bureau from the Federal Reserve to no more than \$485,000,000 in fiscal year 2019, an amount consistent with the budget request. Language is included in title IX which amends the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to bring the expenses and operations of the Bureau under the jurisdiction of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate, and also sets the limitation for the fiscal year.

*Small Institutions Exemption.*—The Committee directs the Bureau to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, within 120 days of enactment of this Act, on how the Bureau has used its authority under Section 1022 in rulemakings to exempt certain classes, any plans to revisit previous rulemakings to more carefully tailor or grant exemptions to rule that have been especially burdensome, and the process for the Bureau to consider exemptions to community institutions in future rulemakings.

*Small Business Data Gathering.*—The Committee remains concerned that the Bureau’s data-collection and reporting mandates, as described under section 1071, Public Law 11–203, are widely expected to compound existing regulatory and paperwork burdens to small businesses that are often sole proprietors. The Bureau’s discretionary authority to demand additional data is unlimited. For example, the Bureau rule for home mortgage disclosures has expanded data requirement for lenders to provide at least 110 different data points they need to collect on every mortgage loan. The Committee encourages the Bureau to utilize cost benefit analysis and stakeholder public comment periods in developing additional any proposals for extensive data collection and reporting requirements. In addition, any regulations or guidance should include an analysis of the impact of any such regulation or guidance particularly on small businesses and other stakeholders including but not necessarily limited to (a) the availability of commercial loans; (b) the affordability of commercial loans; (c) the estimated costs to commercial loan applicants; (d) the estimated compliance costs of collection and reporting; and (e) the possibility of exposure of personally identifiable financial information.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$126,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	123,450,000
Recommended in the bill .....	127,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+3,550,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$127,000,000 for the CPSC for fiscal year 2019.

*Voluntary Recall.*—The Committee remains concerned about proposed changes to the voluntary recall system that would serve to negatively impact small businesses. Despite overwhelming opposition, the Commission has failed to withdraw its proposed rule on voluntary recalls. The Committee opposes making unnecessary changes to a recall system that has worked well over the past 40 years, owing to a successful partnership between businesses and the Commission. To that end, the Committee strongly encourages the Commission to withdraw the proposed rule.

*Public Disclosures of Information.*—Section 6(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA) requires CPSC to take reasonable steps to ensure that any disclosure of information relating to a consumer product safety incident is accurate and fair. The Committee remains concerned that the Commission has not withdrawn a proposed rule on section 6(b) that threatens to undermine a successful partnership based on openness and trust between industry and the Commission. The Committee cautions the Commission about making changes to a process that has succeeded in both protecting the consumer against harm and protecting industry against inaccurate disclosures of information before an investigation has been completed. Consequently, the Committee strongly encourages the Commission to withdraw the proposed rule.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY  
COMMISSION

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

## ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$10,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	9,200,000
Recommended in the bill .....	10,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	- - -
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+900,000

The Election Assistance Commission (EAC) was established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and is charged with implementing provisions of that Act relating to the reform of Federal election administration.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,100,000 for the salaries and expenses of the EAC, of which \$1,500,000 shall be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for election reform activities authorized under the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$322,035,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	333,118,000
Recommended in the bill .....	335,118,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+13,083,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+2,000,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$335,118,000 for the salaries and expenses of the FCC, all of which is to be derived from offsetting collections. The Committee also includes a cap of \$130,284,000 for the administration of spectrum auctions.

*Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA).*—Recently, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit found that aspects of the FCC’s most recent interpretation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) in 2015 were arbitrary and capricious. The Committee urges the FCC to clarify the aspects of its 2015 interpretation that were struck down by the court, including reviewing the definition of an automatic dialer and how businesses should treat reassigned numbers.

*Preventing Waste.*—The Committee supports the Lifeline program’s mission of making basic communications services affordable to low-income Americans, and shares the Commission’s objective of minimizing waste, fraud, and abuse in the program. The Committee urges the Commission to ensure that the measures already

adopted to combat waste, fraud, and abuse, such as the National Verifier, are swiftly and faithfully implemented.

*Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Spectrum Report.*—The Committee is aware that the FCC’s Technological Advisory Council (TAC) currently is studying “drone” or UAS issues, including control, monitoring, and payload delivery, and that the National Telecommunications and Information Administration is liaising with the FCC on this process. The TAC is actively reviewing the various spectrum needs for drones (command and control, payload, identification, collision avoidance), considering both the need to make efficient use of the spectrum and the need to avoid causing harmful interference to systems on the ground. As part of this process, the Committee urges the TAC to review: (1) whether small unmanned aircraft systems operations might be permitted to operate on spectrum designated for aviation use, on an unlicensed, shared, or exclusive basis, for operations within the UTM system or outside of such a system; (2) the existence of potential barriers to the use of such spectrum; and (3) other potential spectrum options if spectrum currently designated for aviation operations is unusable for this purpose. Within 90 days of the TAC’s report or submission to FCC’s staff, the Commission shall report to the Committee on the results and recommendations of the TAC.

*Broadcaster Relocation.*—The fiscal year 2018 Omnibus (P.L. 115–141) provided \$1 billion over two years to the TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund to reimburse the service and equipment costs of channel relocation incurred by the broadcast industry, as well as providing financial assistance to FM stations, TV translators, and Low Power stations. The Committee is aware of concerns about the length of time and funds available to broadcasters to repack stations and the Committee intends to monitor this issue closely. Both broadcasters and entities who purchased spectrum participated in good faith to make the incentive auction successful. The Committee supported the Commission’s administration of the incentive auction and expects the FCC to take into careful consideration any participating entity’s concerns.

*Net Neutrality/Open Internet.*—The Committee supports the recent efforts by the FCC to scale back previous actions taken by the Commission to regulate the internet. Imposing heavy-handed economic regulation disincentivizes growth, particularly in areas of the country that need infrastructure investment the most. Government agencies should not get in the way of U.S. innovation, investment, and expansion and the Committee strongly supports the Commission’s efforts to support broadband expansion and consumer choice.

*USF High Cost Program.*—The committee appreciates the ongoing commitment of the FCC to its multi-year initiative to modernize and target the focus of the Universal Service Fund (USF), and particularly its High Cost program. Nevertheless, the outcome of these efforts can be troubling particularly with regard to stand-alone broadband services and may conflict with the statutory mandate of providing specific, predictable, and sufficient support to ensure universal consumer access to reasonably comparable services at reasonably comparable rates. The committee strongly supports a comprehensive assessment of what is needed to realistically right size the High Cost USF program budget to allow it to fulfill its

statutory mission of universal service, and encourages the agency to consider applying uniform and consistent inflationary growth mechanisms to enable each USF program to carry out its respective objectives.

*Broadband Access.*—The Committee strongly encourages the FCC to continue to work with the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) to allocate Universal Service Funds (USF) for broadband expansion in rural and economically disadvantaged areas in order to maximize the use of USF funds. The Committee believes the deployment of broadband in rural and economically disadvantaged areas is a driver of economic development, jobs, and new education opportunities and expects the Commission to prioritize these efforts.

*Territories and Tribal Lands.*—The Committee is concerned about the disparity in access to broadband between the territories, tribal lands, and the 50 states. The Committee encourages the Commission to implement policies that increase broadband access and adoption in these areas.

*Transmissions of Local Television Programming.*—The bipartisan Satellite Television Extension and Localism Reauthorization (STELAR) Act of 2014 was enacted to promote consumers' access to television broadcast station signals that originate in their state of residence, with an emphasis on localism and the cultural and economic importance of local programming. Congress's intent was to ensure Americans have access to local broadcast and media content. The Committee notes that many broadcast stations do not neatly conform to Nielsen-measured designated market area boundaries, preventing many satellite television viewers from accessing local news, politics, sports, and emergency programming. The Committee notes that despite the reforms made in STELAR, many communities continue to struggle with market modification petitions. The Committee is particularly concerned with the lack of clarity regarding the technical and economic feasibility requirement. In reviewing this requirement, the FCC should provide a full analysis to ensure decisions on market modification are comprehensively reviewed and STELAR's intent to promote localism is retained. The Committee therefore directs the FCC to adhere to statutory requirements and congressional intent when taking administrative action under STELAR.

*Hurricane Response.*—The Committee is aware that the FCC utilized significant agency resources to resolve communications issues caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Commission created an intra-agency task force, the Chairman of the FCC made two trips to Puerto Rico to survey the response, the FCC deployed staff on the ground in stricken areas, accelerated USF funding, and expedited approval for experimental licenses. The Committee supports the FCC's efforts to deploy scarce agency resources and focus on the problems inherent in restoring and making more resilient telecommunications services in affected areas. The FCC is directed to submit a report to Congress not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act providing the status of these efforts to re-establish communications capabilities in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands in the aftermath of these two storms. The report must include the number of FCC resources and staff deployed to the territories immediately after Hur-

ricane Maria; the total amount of agency funds used by month to restore telecommunications services in these areas; the level of coordination with other federal agencies and local authorities to restore telecommunications capabilities; the level of outreach to local stakeholders and telecommunications providers; impediments that prevented a rapid restoration of telecommunications services; and lessons learned that will help prepare for another disaster of such magnitude.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS  
COMMISSION

Section 510. The Committee continues language prohibiting the FCC from changing rules governing the Universal Service Fund regarding single connection or primary line restrictions.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$39,136,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	42,982,000
Recommended in the bill .....	42,982,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+3,846,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$42,982,000 from the Deposit Insurance Fund and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) Resolution Fund to finance the OIG.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$71,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	71,250,000
Recommended in the bill .....	71,250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$71,250,000 for the salaries and expenses of the FEC.

## FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$26,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	26,200,000
Recommended in the bill .....	26,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

Established by title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) serves as a neutral arbiter in the labor activities of non-postal Federal employees, Departments and agencies, and Federal unions on matters outlined in the Act, including collective bargaining and the settlement of disputes. Establishment of the FLRA gives full recognition to the role of the Federal Government as an employer. Under the Foreign Service Act of 1980, the FLRA also addresses similar issues affecting Foreign Service personnel by providing staff support for the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel and the Foreign Service Labor Relations Board.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,200,000 for the FLRA for fiscal year 2019.

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$306,317,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	309,700,000
Recommended in the bill .....	311,700,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+5,383,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+2,000,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$311,700,000 for the salaries and expenses of the FTC. The Congressional Budget Office estimates \$136,000,000 of collections from Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger filing fees and \$17,000,000 of collections from Do-Not-Call list fees which partially offset the appropriation requirement for this account.

*Attorney and Aggregator Advertisements.*—The FTC is encouraged to collaborate with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as appropriate when assessing whether attorney and aggregator advertisements directly or indirectly misrepresent the safety of prescription drugs or medical devices.

*Content Theft.*—The online theft of creative content poses significant threats to both content creators and American consumers. Piracy directly harms not only the 5.5 million American workers em-



ployed by the copyright industries, but it also presents a number of significant risks to American consumers. A recent report found that a full third of the 589 most popular content-theft websites harbored malware, computer viruses, and related cyber-security threats. The Committee directs the FTC to conduct consumer education to raise consumer awareness about how content-theft sites serve as bait to infect devices with malicious software enabling identity theft.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Committee continues several reporting requirements for the General Services Administration (GSA) for fiscal year 2019.

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

*Spending Report.*—Within 50 days after the end of each quarter, GSA shall submit spending reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate. The reports shall include actual obligations incurred and estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year for each appropriation in the Federal Buildings Fund and regular discretionary appropriations. The reports shall include obligations by object class, program, project and activity.

*State of the Portfolio.*—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate a report on the state of the Public Buildings Service's real estate portfolio for fiscal year 2018. The content included in the report shall be comparable to the tabular information provided in past State of the Portfolio reports, including, but not limited to, the number of leases; the number of buildings; amount of square feet, revenue, expenses by type, and vacant space; top customers by square feet and annual rent; completed new construction, completed major repairs and alterations, and disposals, in total and by region where appropriate.

*Land Ports of Entry State of the Portfolio.*—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, GSA is directed to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate a report on

the state of the land ports of entry portfolio. The content of this report shall include, but shall not be limited to, a prioritized list of new construction and major repairs and alterations projects.

*Rental Rates.*—The Committee expects GSA to provide workspace for its customers at commercially-comparable rental rates and at a superior value to the taxpayer. The Committee directs GSA to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate a report describing GSA’s methodology for calculating rental rates for Congressional offices located in Federal Courthouses within 45 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

*Historic Courthouses.*—The Committee is concerned that the designs of federal courthouses in historic districts are not being drafted with the historic architecture and context in mind. Therefore, the Committee directs the GSA to update the Committee within 180 days of enactment on courthouse construction projects currently underway, the status of those designs, and whether or not they meet the historical concerns of the surrounding areas. If they do not, the report should include the justification for that decision. For those courthouses that do not meet those criteria, the GSA should immediately begin working with local authorities to remedy those concerns.

*Utilization of Previously Closed Military Installations under Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC).*—The Committee encourages the GSA to maximize leasing opportunities at previously closed military installations under Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). The Committee expects an ongoing dialogue with GSA to assess steps taken to promote and advance such an effort.

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES  
FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND  
LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$9,073,938,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2019 ...	10,131,673,000
Recommended in the bill .....	8,639,374,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2018 .....	– 434,564,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2019 request .....	– 1,492,299,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation on the availability of funds of \$8,639,474,000 for the FBF.

To carry out the purposes of the FBF, the revenues and collections deposited into the FBF shall be available for necessary ex-

penses in the aggregate amount of \$8,639,474,000 of which: \$275,900,000 is for construction, \$679,934,000 is for repairs and alterations, \$5,430,345,000 is for rental of space, and \$2,253,195,000 is for building operations.

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

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:		
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2018 .....		\$692,069,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2019 ...		1,338,387,000
Recommended in the bill .....		275,900,000
Bill compared with:		
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2018 .....		- 416,169,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2019 request .....		- 1,062,487,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$275,900,000 for the following specific project, as proposed in the budget request, in the amount indicated.

State	Description	Amount
CA .....	Calexico, United States Land Port of Entry .....	\$275,900,000

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:		
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2018 .....		\$666,335,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2019 ...		909,746,000
Recommended in the bill .....		679,934,000
Bill compared with:		
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2018 .....		+13,599,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2019 request .....		- 229,812,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$679,934,000 to remain available until expended for repairs and alterations.

*Major Repairs and Alterations.*—The Committee recommends \$286,344,000 for repairs and alterations projects that exceed the prospectus threshold. The funds are provided to address GSA’s highest priority facility needs. The Committee directs GSA to submit a detailed plan, by project, regarding the use of Major Repairs and Alterations funds, not later than 45 days after enactment. GSA is directed to provide notification to the Committee within 15 days prior to any changes in the use of these funds.

*Basic Repairs and Alterations.*—The Committee recommends \$312,090,000 for non-recurring repairs and alterations projects between \$10,000 and the current prospectus threshold of \$3,095,000.

*Fire and Life Safety.*—The Committee recommends \$30,000,000 to improve building safety, abate hazardous material, and repair structural deficiencies. These projects include, but are not limited to, fire alarm, sprinkler, electrical, ventilation, heating, and elevator systems.

*Judiciary Court Security Program.*—The Committee recommends \$11,500,000 for the construction, acquisition, repair, alteration, and security projects for the Judiciary as prioritized by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

*Consolidation Activities.*—The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 for the cost of consolidating space. Given the reduction in the Federal workforce and Federal agency budgets, the Committee believes that it is prudent to reduce the GSA building inventory, particularly with regard to the thousands of surplus and underutilized buildings. Projects selected for consolidation should result in reduced annual rent paid by the agency, not exceed \$10,000,000 in costs, and have an approved prospectus. GSA is required to submit a spend plan and explanation for each project including estimated savings to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate before obligating funds.

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$5,493,768,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2019 ...	5,430,345,000
Recommended in the bill .....	5,430,345,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2018 .....	– 63,423,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2019 request .....	– – –

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$5,430,345,000 for rental of space. The Committee expects GSA to reduce the amount of leased space in its inventory at a faster pace.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$2,221,766,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2019 ...	2,253,195,000
Recommended in the bill .....	2,253,195,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+31,429,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2019 request .....	---

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$2,253,195,000 for Building Operations and Maintenance. Within this amount, \$1,130,814,000 is for building services and \$1,122,381,000 is for salaries and expenses. Up to five percent of the funds may be transferred between these activities upon the advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit a spend plan, by region, regarding the use of these funds to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES

## GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$53,499,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	65,835,000
Recommended in the bill .....	60,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+6,501,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	-5,835,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,000,000 for Government-wide Policy.

*Procurement through Commercial e-Commerce Portals.*—The program to procure commercial products through commercial e-commerce portals is a significant undertaking by GSA that has the potential to change how the government procures commercial off-the-shelf items. The Committee intends to closely monitor GSA's implementation of the program with regards to an e-commerce portal provider serving as a supplier on an e-commerce portal it admin-

isters, to ensure that any such arrangement does not result in curtailing competition or reducing participation by the portal's other participating suppliers.

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

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$45,645,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	49,440,000
Recommended in the bill .....	49,440,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+3,795,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$49,440,000 for operating expenses. Within the amount provided under this heading, \$26,890,000 is for Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal, and \$22,550,000 is for the Office of the Administrator.

*Federal Real Property Profile.*—The Committee understands that the GSA Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP) has been making progress on the use of geospatial technology and the transparency of the data. However, the Committee is aware of the problem in gathering Federal real property data created by the exemption language for Federal lands found in Executive Order 13227. This exemption denies GSA the ability of collecting meaningful data from large landholding agencies within the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. The Committee is also aware that Section 7 of the Executive Order provides flexibility for the Interior and Agriculture Departments to still contribute their data into the FRPP. The Committee expects GSA to increase the transparency, accuracy and accountability with both of these Departments given the expansive amount of data which could be added to the FRPP.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$8,795,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	9,301,000
Recommended in the bill .....	9,301,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+506,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	- - -

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,301,000 for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$65,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	67,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	67,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	- - -

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$67,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$4,754,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	4,796,000
Recommended in the bill .....	4,796,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+42,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	- - -

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,796,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$50,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	58,400,000
Recommended in the bill .....	55,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	-3,400,000

The Federal Citizen Services Fund (the Fund) appropriation provides for the salaries and expenses of GSA’s Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies (OCSIT). The Fund enables citizen access and engagement with government through an array of operational programs and direct citizen facing services. The Fund provides electronic or other methods of access to and understanding of Federal information, benefits, and services to citizens, businesses, local governments, and the media.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$55,000,000 for the Federal Citizen Services Fund. The Committee expects the funds provided for these activities, combined with efficiency gains and resource prioritization will result in increased delivery of information to the public and in the ease of transaction with the government.

All the income collected by the Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies (OCSIT) in the form of reimbursements from Federal agencies, user fees for publications ordered by the public, payments from private entities for services rendered, and gifts from the public is available to the OCSIT without regard to fiscal year limitations, but is subject to an annual limitation of \$100,000,000. Any revenues accruing in excess of this amount shall remain in the fund and are not available for expenditure except as authorized in Appropriation Acts.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$100,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	210,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	150,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+50,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	-60,000,000

This account provides appropriations for the purposes of carrying out actions pursuant to the recommendations of the Technology Modernization Fund Board focusing on legacy information technology systems and infrastructure.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for the Technology Modernization Fund (TMF). The Committee encourages GSA and the TMF Board established by the Modernizing Government Technology Act to prioritize and fund those projects that have the most significant impact on mission enhancement and that most effectively modernize citizen-facing services, including updating public facing websites, modernizing forms and digitizing government processes.



ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	31,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	31,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+26,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$31,000,000 for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	6,070,000
Recommended in the bill .....	6,070,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+5,070,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

This account provides appropriations for the authorized activities of the Environmental Review Improvement Fund and the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council. The Council will lead ongoing government-wide efforts to modernize the Federal permitting and review process for major infrastructure projects and work with Federal agency partners to implement and oversee adherence to the statutory requirements set forth in the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,070,000 for the Environmental Review Improvement Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

Section 523. The Committee continues the provision providing that no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency which does not pay the assessed rent.

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

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

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

Section 527. The Committee includes a new provision directing the Administrator of the General Services Administration to submit a report on the implementation of Section 846 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2018.

#### HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---
Recommended in the bill .....	1,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+1,000,000

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

##### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.

#### MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$46,835,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	44,490,000
Recommended in the bill .....	46,835,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+2,345,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$44,490,000 for the MSPB. The recommendation includes a transfer of \$2,345,000 from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$384,911,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	365,105,000
Recommended in the bill .....	372,400,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	- 12,511,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+ 7,295,000

This appropriation provides National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) with funds for its basic operations for management of the Federal Government’s archives and records, services to the public, operation of Presidential libraries, review for declassification of classified security information, and includes funding for the Electronic Records Archives which preserves, stores, and manages digital Federal records for archival purposes, ensuring long-term access.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$372,400,000 for the Operating Expenses of NARA.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$4,801,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	4,241,000
Recommended in the bill .....	4,823,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+ 22,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+ 582,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,823,000 for the OIG for fiscal year 2019.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$7,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	7,500,000
Recommended in the bill .....	7,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

This appropriation provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of Archives facilities and Presidential libraries nationwide. It enables the NARA to maintain its facilities in proper condition for visitors, researchers, and employees, and also maintain the structural integrity of the buildings.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,500,000 for repairs and restoration.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION  
GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$6,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---
Recommended in the bill .....	6,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+6,000,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the NHPRC.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---
Recommended in the bill .....	2,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+2,000,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the National Credit Union Administration’s CDRLF for technical assistance grants.

## OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$16,439,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	16,294,000
Recommended in the bill .....	17,019,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+580,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+725,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,019,000 for the OGE.

## OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$260,755,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	265,655,000
Recommended in the bill .....	265,655,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+4,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is the Federal agency responsible for management of Federal human resources policy and oversight of the merit civil service system. OPM provides a government-wide policy framework for personnel matters, advises and assists agencies (often on a reimbursable basis), and ensures that agency operations are consistent with requirements of law, with emphasis on such issues as veterans preference. OPM oversees examining of applicants for employment; issues regulations and policies on hiring, classification and pay, training, investigations; and many other aspects of personnel management, and operates a reimbursable training program for the Federal Government's managers and executives. OPM is also responsible for administering the retirement, health benefits and life insurance programs affecting most Federal employees, retired Federal employees, and their survivors.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$132,172,000 for the General Fund. The Committee also recommends \$133,483,000 for administrative expenses, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds.

OPM has struggled for decades to process Federal retirees' pension and disability claims quickly and accurately. As a result, tens of thousands of new retirees wait months to receive their complete annuities—some wait more than a year—and in the meantime they may be constrained by reduced interim pensions. The Committee expects OPM to continue to make retirement processing and disability processing a priority and move to a fully-automated electronic filing system. The Committee believes that the backlog and delays in retirement processing are unacceptable and directs OPM to continue to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate with monthly reports on its progress in addressing the backlog in claims.

*OPM Organizational Changes.*—The Committee would like to remind OPM of their obligation to notify the Committee on Appropriations of the House and the Senate of any reorganizations, restructurings, new programs or elimination of programs as described in Title VI and VII of this Act. These include changes that could impact the National Bureau of Investigations and the Human Solutions program.

*Critical Functions.*—The recent security breaches, focus on system upgrades, and efforts to transition work from the National Background Investigations Bureau to the Department of Defense should not detract OPM from fulfilling its critical functions such as recruiting, retaining, and developing a Federal workforce to serve the American people. OPM serves the Federal workforce by directing human resources and employee management services, and administering retirement benefits, managing healthcare and insurance programs, overseeing merit-based and inclusive hiring in to the civil service, and providing a secure employment process. The Committee reminds OPM's senior management to not lose sight of its mission as it responds to critical IT challenges.

*Recruitment.*—The Committee is concerned with the length of time it often takes the Federal Government to hire qualified employees and directs OPM to continue to find ways to reduce barriers to federal employment and reduce delays in the hiring process. Rigid rules along with long delays in the hiring and interview process discourage top candidates from applying for or accepting Federal positions. Specifically, the Committee encourages OPM to seek input from hiring managers on what challenges they face and what improvements could be made to make the federal hiring process more efficient and effective. The Committee directs the OPM to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on a plan to reduce barriers to Federal employment, reduce delays in the hiring process, and how it intends to improve the overall federal recruitment and hiring process.

As part of OPM's mission to recruit and hire the most talented and diverse Federal workforce, the Committee encourages Federal agencies to increase recruitment efforts within the United States and the territories and at Hispanic Serving Institutions and Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

*Federal Pay Opportunities.*—The Committee is concerned that federal agencies are not taking advantage the special hiring authorities available. The Director of OPM, together with the Chief Human Capital Officer Council, should track government-wide data

to establish a baseline and analyze the extent to which the seven Title 5 special payment authorities are effective in improving employee recruitment and retention, and determine what potential changes may be needed to improve the seven authorities' effectiveness.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$30,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	30,265,000
Recommended in the bill .....	30,265,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+265,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	- - -

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a general fund appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the OIG. In addition, the recommendation provides \$25,265,000 from appropriate trust funds.

*OPM Organization.*—Of particular interest to the Committee is the transfer of background investigations from OPM's National Background Investigations Bureau (NBIB) to the Department of Defense. Additionally, the Committee is concerned with the Administration's consideration to transfer the Human Resources Solutions program to the General Services Administration (GSA) as well as the Administration's proposal to administer workforce performance budgets through GSA. The Committee encourages the Inspector General to keep a pulse on these initiatives and include updates on these initiatives in their reports to Congress.

## OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$26,535,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	26,252,000
Recommended in the bill .....	26,252,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	- 283,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	- - -

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,252,000 for the OSC.

## POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$15,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	15,100,000
Recommended in the bill .....	15,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	- - -
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+100,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation, out of the Postal Fund, of \$15,200,000 for the Postal Regulatory Commission (Commission).

## PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$8,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	5,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	5,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	- 3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	- - -

The Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board (the Board) is an independent agency within the Executive Branch whose purpose



is to (1) analyze and review actions the Executive Branch takes to protect the nation from terrorism, ensuring that the need for such actions is balanced with the need to protect privacy and civil liberties; and (2) ensure that liberty concerns are appropriately considered in the development and implementation of laws, regulations, and policies related to efforts to protect the nation against terrorism. The Board consists of 4 part-time members and full-time chairman.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the Board.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	2,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	2,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	-3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for the Board.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$1,896,507,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	1,699,052,000
Recommended in the bill .....	1,695,491,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	-201,016,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	-3,561,000

The primary mission of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is to protect investors, maintain the integrity of the securities markets, and assure adequate information on the capital markets is made available to market participants and policy makers. This includes monitoring the rapid evolution of the capital markets, ensuring full disclosure of all appropriate financial information, regulating the Nation's securities markets, and preventing fraud and malpractice in the securities and financial markets.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,695,491,000 for SEC salaries and expenses. The Committee's recommendation includes \$37,189,000 for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for the Commission's New York Regional Office. The Committee expects the Commission to work closely with the General Services Administration (GSA) and to keep the Committee informed of progress on the replacement lease.

*Business Development Corporations (BDC) Modernization.*—Funding from BDCs has become more important for small businesses as the regulatory overreaction to the financial crisis has restricted bank and other traditional financing options for these companies. The Committee instructs the SEC to modernize the business development company regulatory regime consistent with the Small Business Credit Availability Act as enacted in Public Law 115–141.

*Acquired Fund Fee and Expense Rule.*—The Committee recommends the SEC use its existing authorities to make the necessary regulatory or guidance changes to limit the adverse impacts of the Acquired Fund Fee and Expense Rule (AFFE) on Business Development Corporations (BDC). The SEC issued its acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE) rule in 2006. In the adopting release, the SEC stated that it “does not believe that the [AFFE] amendments will have an adverse impact of capital formation.” This statement was proven to be inaccurate as a result of actions taken in 2014 by index sponsors such as S&P and Russell to exclude BDCs from their indices. Because index funds no longer invest in BDCs, there has been a decline in market depth and liquidity for BDC shares, reduced institutional ownership in BDCs and less independent third-party research coverage. Each of these items has negatively impacted retail investors owning BDC shares. The SEC has had full authority since 2006 to address these unintended, harmful consequences.

*Cross-Border Harmonization.*—The Committee strongly encourages the SEC to work with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) to harmonize the definition of a “US person” and exempt non-US regulated funds from any definition. Currently, the definition of a “US person” differs between the two agencies, which can result in operational challenges and potentially different regulatory treatment of entities transacting in otherwise similar instruments. Global firms face significant costs and burdens if the SEC’s and CFTC’s regulatory approaches produce different outcomes regarding whether an entity or transaction would be subject to the Dodd-Frank Act. Derivatives transactions for swaps and security-based swaps that are traded typically by the same trading desk or desks should not be analyzed differently. The Committee urges these agencies to work together in an expeditious manner toward a consistent definition of “US person.”

*Proxy Advisor Reform.*—The Committee is aware of the undue influence of proxy advisory firms—their duopoly status, conflicts of interest, opaque procedures and methodologies, and recommendations that may be based on provable, factual inaccuracies. The SEC Chairman has spoken publicly about the need to address these issues and possibility of revisiting the “Proxy Plumbing” concept release. The Committee strongly encourages the SEC to elevate this issue on the Commission’s agenda to ensure the needs of investors and the capital markets are being met.

*Searchable Data.*—The Committee encourages the SEC to continue its efforts to implement consistent and searchable open data standards for information filed and submitted by publicly-traded companies and financial firms. The Committee continues to recommend that financial regulatory agencies across the U.S. Govern-

ment take similar steps to update reporting standards commensurate with currently available technology.

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$22,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	26,400,000
Recommended in the bill .....	26,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+3,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	-400,000

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

##### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,000,000 for the Selective Service System.

#### SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Small Business Administration (SBA) assists small businesses through programs including loans, grants, and contracting preferences. These programs maintain and strengthen an economy that depends on small businesses for 60 to 80 percent of job creation. SBA programs also serve disadvantaged populations so that these small business enterprises may overcome economic and social obstacles to success.

The recommendation provides a total of \$737,078,000 for the SBA for fiscal year 2019. Detailed guidance for the SBA appropriations accounts is presented below.

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$268,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	265,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	268,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	--
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+3,500

##### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$268,500,000 for the salaries and expenses of the SBA.

*SBIC Program Licensing.*—The Committee is aware of the often slow pace of licensing within the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program. The Committee would like to see an expedited and streamline licensing process for known, repeat Small Business Investment Companies that have the same management teams and a proven track record in the SBIC program. A fast track process for repeat licenses should be completed no longer than 60–90 days after an application is submitted to the SBA, which will allow SBA to properly redirect their licensing resources to more

first time funds. The SBA should improve their “green light letter” so that it clearly outlines the needed benchmarks for license approval. The SBA should not reduce the amount or type of SBIC program data it has reported for years and should make that data available no less than ten business days after the end of the quarter.

*Loan and Lender Monitoring System.*—The Committee finds that the Loan and Lender Monitoring System (L/LMS) is a vital component of the SBA’s technical capability to provide oversight of its largest lending programs, the 7(a) and 504 loan programs. The Committee is disappointed that SBA allowed this important oversight tool to lapse briefly in February and March 2016. SBA is directed to continue its use of the Loan and Lender Monitoring System to ensure that lenders are employing sound financial risk management techniques to manage and monitor risk within their SBA loan portfolios. SBA is directed to continue to maintain the current capability and capacity of the L/LMS system, and to strongly consider ways to upgrade the system to improve lender oversight. The SBA should look at the impact of consolidating the current exceptions into one with an employee cap of 1,500 and consider revising the methodology for determining employee size for NAICS Codes to use a 36-month rolling average computation.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$247,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	192,450,000
Recommended in the bill .....	247,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+54,650,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendations for Entrepreneurial Development Programs, by program, are displayed in the following table:

## ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

7(j) Technical Assistance Program (Contracting Assistance) .....	2,800
Entrepreneurship Education .....	6,000
Growth Accelerators .....	1,000
HUBZone Program .....	3,000
Microloan Technical Assistance .....	31,000
National Women's Business Council .....	1,500
Native American Outreach .....	2,000
PRIME Technical Assistance .....	5,000
Regional Innovation Clusters .....	5,000
SCORE .....	11,500
Small Business Development Centers (SBDC) .....	130,000
State Trade & Export Promotion (STEP) .....	18,000
Veterans Outreach* .....	12,300
Women's Business Centers (WBC) .....	18,000
<b>Total EDP Programs .....</b>	<b>247,100</b>

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

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

*Women's Business Centers.*—The Committee notes the absence of WBCs serving many of the U.S. territories and other U.S. insular areas, and recommends that the SBA consider including these areas in WBC services.

*Native American Outreach.*—The Committee directs that Native American Outreach activities be managed by an Assistant Administrator of the Office of Native American Affairs, or through SBA 7(j) management and technical assistance, to continue organizing multi-agency workshops and Native supplier initiative events around the country, and facilitating Native contractors participation in the SBA's 8(a) Business development program, HUB Zone, women business, veteran and service disabled veteran business, and other small business contracting program.

## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$19,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	21,900,000
Recommended in the bill .....	21,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+2,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$21,900,000 for the Office of Inspector General of the SBA.

*Disaster Funding.*—In fiscal year 2018, the SBA, Disaster Loan Program received supplemental funding in the amount of \$1.65 billion to primarily assist with disaster efforts related to hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. The committee is pleased with SBA's expeditious response to Hurricane Harvey which included having 33 staff for two Disaster Relief Centers up and running within nine days after Hurricane Harvey. The Committee looks forward to the

SBA IG's evaluation of SBA's loan processing and issuance of the supplemental funds provided to aid disaster victims.

*Oversight.*—The Committee is concerned about the quality of lender oversight activities at SBA, particularly considering the magnitude of SBA's loan portfolio, and notes that SBA's Office of Inspector General continues to identify weaknesses in SBA's lender oversight process. The Committee agrees with SBA's Inspector General recommendations and supports efforts to strengthen the Office of Credit Monitoring's ability to conduct strong oversight of SBA loan portfolios and the lenders that participate in order to reinforce general program soundness and manage overall risk.

#### OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$9,120,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	9,120,000
Recommended in the bill .....	9,120,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	---

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$9,120,000 for the Office of Advocacy of the SBA. The Committee supports the Office's mission to reduce regulatory burdens that Federal policies impose on small businesses and to maximize the benefits small businesses receive from the government.

#### BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$156,220,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	4,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	159,150,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+2,930,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+155,150,000

The SBA Business Loans Program serves as an important source of capital for America's small businesses. The recommendation supports the 7(a) Business Loan Program at a level of \$30 billion, the 504 certified development company program at a level of \$7.5 billion, Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) debentures, and the Secondary Market Guarantee Program.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$159,150,000 for the Business Loans Program Account. Of the amount appropriated, \$155,150,000 is for administrative expenses related to Business Loan Programs. The amount provided for administrative expenses may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for SBA salaries and expenses to cover the common overhead expenses associated with business loans. Funding is included to fully support the Microloan program.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	186,458,000
Recommended in the bill .....	31,308,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+31,308,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	- 155,150,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$31,308,000 for Disaster Loan Program administrative expenses which may be transferred and merged with Salaries and Expenses. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General for audits and reviews of the disaster loans program.

The Committee directs the SBA to continue providing updates on available resources for the disaster loans program on a monthly basis.

*Pre-mitigation activities within the Disaster Loan Program.*—The Committee recognizes the benefit of limiting the financial exposure of the SBA and reducing the claims payments from the National Flood Insurance Program. Therefore the Committee urges the SBA to coordinate with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to expand the SBA Disaster Loan Program to allow applicants in areas of high flood or natural disaster risk to utilize loans for pre-disaster mitigation projects that adhere to FEMA's standards of mitigation activities that significantly reduce a structure's long-term flood risk.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
(INCLUDING RESCISSION AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 530. The Committee continues a provision for the SBA authorizing transfers of up to five percent of any SBA appropriation to other appropriations, provided that transfers do not increase an appropriation by more than 10 percent. The provision also requires that transfers be treated as a reprogramming of funds.

Section 531. The Committee includes a provision rescinding unobligated balances under the Certified Development Company Program.

Section 532. The Committee includes a provision repealing the Expedited Disaster Assistance Loan Program.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE  
PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$58,118,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	55,235,000
Recommended in the bill .....	58,118,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+2,883,000

The United States Postal Service (USPS) is funded almost entirely by Postal ratepayers rather than taxpayers. Funds provided to the Postal Service in the Payment to the Postal Service Fund in-

clude appropriations for revenue forgone, including providing free mail for the blind, and for overseas absentee voting.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends appropriations totaling \$58,118,000 for Payment to the Postal Service Fund. The recommendation funds free mail for the blind and overseas voting and reconciliation of prior year cost adjustment.

*Rural Post Offices.*—The Committee believes that the United States postal facility network is an asset of significant value. The closure of post offices in rural communities creates an economic burden for people in the United States that depend on the Postal Service for communication and package services. In addition to typical postal services, post offices are part of the identity of rural communities and provide a significant social value. The closure process of post offices does not adequately take into account community input.

*Notification to Congress.*—Title 39 of the U.S. Code requires the Postal Service to provide the public with notice prior to closing or consolidating a post office. The Committee understands that it is the Postal Service's policy to inform Member of Congress' district and Washington, D.C. offices when the public receives notice. The Committee directs the Postal Service to keep Members of Congress informed of Postal Service activities impacting their constituents and expects the Postal Service to ensure that Members of Congress are appropriately informed simultaneously or prior to all public notices.

*Accessibility for Disabled Individuals.*—The Committee notes that under the Architectural Barriers Act, the Postal Service is required to meet accessibility requirements for disabled individuals.

*Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semi-postal Stamp.*—The Committee strongly supports the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semi-postal Stamp and is aware that the legislative requirement that the stamp be sold by the U.S. Postal Service expires at the end of FY 2018. The Committee understands that more than 30 million copies of the original printing of the stamp remain. As the law permits the U.S. Postal Service to continue to sell the stamp and it can be done at no additional cost to the taxpayer, the Committee directs the U.S. Postal Service to continue to offer the stamp for sale to the public through FY 2020.

*Delivery Complaints.*—The Committee is concerned with the prevalence of reports of irregular delivery, mail delivered during late hours, and other service complaints. The Committee directs the U.S. Postal Service to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate within 180 days of enactment of this Act on the adequacy of current personnel levels, the number of City Carrier Assistants currently employed compared to previous years, and the consolidation of distribution centers. The report shall be accompanied by a comprehensive plan to better provide timely and consistent mail delivery service.

*Mail Theft.*—The Committee is aware that significant mail theft from U.S. Postal Service (USPS) cluster box units continues to be a problem across the country, notably in the City of Bakersfield and in Kern County, CA. The Committee understands USPS has taken action to replace or upgrade certain mailbox units, however,



mail theft continues to occur. Out of existing funds, the Committee directs USPS and the United States Postal Inspection Service to aggressively investigate issues concerning increased mail theft in cluster box units in affected communities and adopt a plan to address these crimes. USPS is encouraged to consider upgrading existing mailbox infrastructure, enhancing security at cluster mailboxes and other USPS delivery sites, and replacing keys. Given the importance of protecting U.S. mail, the Committee directs the USPS to report to Congress every six months on its plan and related actions to address this issue.

*Zip Code Reassignment.*—The Committee understands that in response to increasing requests for zip codes and place name changes, the Postal Service has developed a uniform review process. In addition to typical postal purposes, zip codes, city identity and boundaries play an integral role in a host of important areas, such as tax base, federal and state funding, qualifications for federal programs, election ballots, and school systems. The Committee encourages the Postal Service to ensure that decisions regarding reassigning of zip codes take into account all available information and community input.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$245,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	234,650,000
Recommended in the bill .....	250,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	+15,350,000

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts audits, reviews and investigations, and keeps Congress informed on the efficiency and economy of United States Postal Service (USPS) programs and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000,000 for the OIG. The Committee provides funding above the budget request in order for the OIG to continue their aggressive drug interdiction efforts.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	\$50,740,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	55,563,000
Recommended in the bill .....	51,515,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018 .....	+775,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019 .....	−4,048,000

The U.S. Tax Court adjudicates controversies involving deficiencies in income, estate, and gift taxes. The Court also has jurisdiction to determine deficiencies in certain excise taxes, to issue declaratory judgments in the areas of qualifications of retirement plans and exemptions of charitable organizations, and to decide

certain cases involving disclosure of tax information by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$51,515,000 for the U.S. Tax Court.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

Section 601. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting pay and other expenses for non-Federal parties in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

Section 602. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits transfers of funds unless expressly so provided herein.

Section 603. The Committee continues the provision limiting procurement contracts for consulting service expenditures to contracts that are matters of public record and available for public inspection.

Section 604. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting transfer of funds in this Act without express authority.

Section 605. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to engage in activities that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

Section 606. The Committee continues the provision concerning compliance with the Buy American Act.

Section 607. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds by any person or entity convicted of violating the Buy American Act.

Section 608. The Committee continues the provision specifying reprogramming procedures. The provision requires that agencies or entities funded by the Act notify the Committee and obtain prior approval from the Committee for any reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either the House or Senate Committees on Appropriations for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; (6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities. The provision directs agencies funded by this Act to consult with the Committee prior to any significant reorganization. The provision also directs the agencies funded by this Act to submit operating plans for the Committee's review within 60 days of the bill's enactment.

Section 609. The Committee continues the provision providing that fifty percent of unobligated balances may remain available through September 30, 2020, for certain purposes.

Section 610. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funding for the Executive Office of the President to request either a Federal Bureau of Investigation background investigation or Internal Revenue Service determination with respect to section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except with the ex-

press consent of the individual involved in an investigation or in extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

Section 611. The Committee continues the provision regarding cost accounting standards for contracts under the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program.

Section 612. The Committee continues the provision regarding non-foreign area cost-of-living allowances.

Section 613. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for abortion under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Section 614. The Committee continues the provision making exceptions to the preceding provision where the life of the mother is in danger or the pregnancy is a result of an act of rape or incest.

Section 615. The Committee continues the provision carried annually since 2004 waiving restrictions on the purchase of non-domestic articles, materials, and supplies in the case of acquisition of information technology by the Federal Government.

Section 616. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting officers or employees of any regulatory agency or commission funded by this Act from accepting travel payments or reimbursements from a person or entity regulated by such agency or commission.

Section 617. The Committee continues the provision permitting the Securities and Exchange Commission and Commodities Futures Trading Commission to fund a joint advisory committee to advise on emerging regulatory issues, notwithstanding section 708 of this Act.

Section 618. The Committee continues the provision requiring certain agencies in this Act to consult with the General Services Administration before seeking new office space or making alterations to existing office space.

Section 619. The Committee continues language providing for several appropriated mandatory accounts. These are accounts where authorizing language requires the payment of funds. The Congressional Budget Office estimates the cost for the following programs addressed in this provision: \$450,000 for Compensation of the President including \$50,000 for expenses, \$190,000,000 for the Judicial Retirement Funds (Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund, Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund, and the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund), \$13,519,000,000 for the Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Health Benefits, \$49,000,000 for the Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance, and \$8,060,000,000 for the Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Section 620. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds for the Federal Trade Commission to complete or publish the study, recommendations, or report prepared by the Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children.

Section 621. The Committee includes language to prevent conflicts of interest by prohibiting contractor security clearance related background investigators from undertaking final Federal reviews of their own work.

Section 622. The Committee includes language requiring that the head of any executive branch agency ensure that the Chief Information Officer (CIO) has authority to participate in the budget

planning process and approval of the information technology (IT) budget.

Section 623. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 624. The Committee includes language prohibiting agencies from requiring Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to disclose electronic communications information in a manner that violates the Fourth Amendment.

Section 625. The Committee continues language relating to Universal Service Fund payments for wireless providers.

Section 626. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds to be used to deny inspectors general access to records.

Section 627. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting any funds made available in this Act from being used to establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

Section 628. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds for the Securities and Exchange Commission to require the disclosure of political contributions to tax exempt organizations, or dues paid to trade associations.

Section 629. The Committee includes a new provision that provides the Archivist of the United State with the authority to force action on records that are past their disposition date or currently unscheduled and do not have a disposition date, and to unilaterally dispose of archival records in NARA's legal custody.

Section 630. The Committee includes new language that prohibits funds for enforcement of the Federal Elections Commission's prior approval requirement for corporate member trade association PACs.

Section 631. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds to pay for an abortion or the administrative expenses in connection with a multi-State qualified health plan offered under a contract under section 1334 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which provides any benefits or coverage for abortions, except for endangerment of the life of the mother, rape or incest.

Section 632. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds to the Securities and Exchange Commission for the purpose of requiring single ballot proxies.

## TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE

### DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 701. The Committee continues the provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 702. The Committee continues the provision establishing price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government with an exemption for the purchase of electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

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

Section 704. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the employment of noncitizens with certain exceptions.

Section 705. The Committee continues the provision giving agencies the authority to pay General Services Administration bills for space renovation and other services.

Section 706. The Committee continues, with modification, the provision allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Section 707. The Committee continues the provision providing that funds made available to corporations and agencies subject to 31 U.S.C. 91 may pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 708. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

Section 709. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the U.S.

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

Section 711. The Committee continues the provision to allow for interagency funding of national security and emergency telecommunications initiatives.

Section 712. The Committee continues the provision requiring agencies to certify that a Schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 713. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the payment of any employee who prohibits, threatens or prevents another employee from communicating with Congress.

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

Section 715. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, propaganda, publicity and lobbying by executive agency personnel in support or defeat of legislative initiatives.

Section 716. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting any Federal agency from disclosing an employee's home address to any labor organization, absent employee authorization or court order.

Section 717. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds to be used to provide non-public information such as mailing, telephone, or electronic mailing lists to any person or organization outside the government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 718. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds for propaganda and publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

Section 719. The Committee continues the provision directing agency employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

Section 720. The Committee continues the provision authorizing the use of funds to finance an appropriate share of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.

Section 721. The Committee continues the provision authorizing the transfer of funds to the General Services Administration to finance an appropriate share of various government-wide boards and councils and for Federal Government Priority Goals under certain conditions.

Section 722. The Committee continues the provision that permits breastfeeding in a Federal building or on Federal property if the woman and child are authorized to be there.

Section 723. The Committee continues the provision that permits interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council and provides for a report on the budget and resources of the National Science and Technology Council.

Section 724. The Committee continues the provision requiring documents involving the distribution of Federal funds to indicate the agency providing the funds and the amount provided.

Section 725. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to monitor personal access or use of Internet sites or to collect, review, or obtain any personally identifiable information relating to access to or use of an Internet site.

Section 726. The Committee continues a provision requiring health plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program to provide contraceptive coverage and provides exemptions to certain religious plans.

Section 727. The Committee continues language supporting strict adherence to anti-doping activities.

Section 728. The Committee continues a provision allowing funds for official travel to be used by departments and agencies, if consistent with OMB Circular A-126, to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot program.

Section 729. The Committee continues the provision that restricts the use of funds for Federal law enforcement training facilities.

Section 730. The Committee continues the provision that prohibits Executive Branch agencies from creating prepackaged news stories that are broadcast or distributed in the United States unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of such news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency. This provision confirms the opinion of the Government Accountability Office dated February 17, 2005 (B-304272).

Section 731. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting use of funds in contravention of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (the Privacy Act) and regulations implementing that section.

Section 732. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds from being used for any Federal Government contract with any foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation.

Section 733. The Committee continues the provision requiring agencies to pay a fee to the Office of Personnel Management for processing retirement of employees who separate under Voluntary Early Retirement Authority or who receive Voluntary Separation Incentive payments.

Section 734. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds to require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract or participating in an acquisition to disclose political contributions.

Section 735. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds for the painting of a portrait of an employee of the Federal Government, including the President, the Vice President, a Member of Congress, the head of an executive branch agency, or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

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

Section 737. The Committee continues a provision, with modification, requiring agencies to submit reports to Inspectors General concerning expenditures for agency conferences.

Section 738. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to be used to increase, eliminate, or reduce funding for a program or project unless such change is made pursuant to re-programming or transfer provisions.

Section 739. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting agencies from using funds to implement regulations changing the competitive areas under reductions-in-force for Federal employees.

Section 740. The Committee continues the provision ensuring contractors are not prevented from reporting waste, fraud, or abuse by signing confidentiality agreements that would prohibit such disclosure.

Section 741. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the implementation of certain non-disclosure agreements unless certain provisions are included in the agreements.

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

Section 743. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds to any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation within the preceding 24 months unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 744. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate of requests for a transfer of funds from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as well as post any such notifications on the Bureau's website.

Section 745. The Committee continues a provision addressing possible technical scorekeeping differences for fiscal year 2019 between the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office.

Section 746. The Committee modifies a provision on the conditions for implementing Executive Order 13690.

Section 747. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds to implement, administer, or enforce a rule issued pursuant to section 13(p) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Section 748. The Committee continues the provision concerning the non-application of these general provisions to title IV and to title VIII.

## TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 801. The Committee continues language that appropriates funds to refund overpayments of taxes collected and to pay settlements and judgments against the District of Columbia government.

Section 802. The Committee continues language prohibiting the use of Federal funds for publicity or propaganda purposes.

Section 803. The Committee continues language establishing re-programming procedures for Federal and local funds.

Section 804. The Committee continues language prohibiting the use of Federal funds to provide salaries or other costs associated with the offices of United States Senator or Representative.

Section 805. The Committee continues language limiting the use of official vehicles to official duties.

Section 806. The Committee continues language prohibiting the use of Federal funds for any petition drive or civil action which seeks to require Congress to provide for voting representation in Congress for the District of Columbia.

Section 807. The Committee includes language prohibiting the use of Federal funds for needle exchange programs, and programs that support supervised consumption facilities that allow the use of substances on Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act.

Section 808. The Committee continues language providing for a “conscience clause” on legislation that pertains to contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans.

Section 809. The Committee continues language prohibiting the use of Federal funds 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.

Language is also included prohibiting local and Federal funds to legalize or reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substance Act or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative for recreational use.

Section 810. The Committee continues the provision that prohibits the use of funds for any abortion except in the cases of rape or incest or if necessary to save the life of the mother.

Section 811. The Committee continues language requiring the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to submit a revised operating budget for all agencies in the D.C. government, no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act that realigns budgeted data with anticipated actual expenditures.

Section 812. The Committee continues language requiring the CFO to submit a revised operating budget for D.C. Public Schools, no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act that realigns school budgets to actual school enrollment.



Section 813. The Committee continues language allowing the transfer of local funds and capital and enterprise funds.

Section 814. The Committee continues language prohibiting the obligation of Federal funds beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly provided herein.

Section 815. The Committee continues language providing 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. The Committee continues language appropriating local funds during fiscal year 2020 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 2019.

Section 817. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds to enact any act, resolution, rule, regulation, guidance, or other law to permit any person to carry out any activity to which subsection (a) of section 3 of the Assisted Suicide Funding Restriction Act of 1997 applies, and repeals the District of Columbia Death With Dignity Act of 2016.

Section 818. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds in this Act from being used to carry out the Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act of 2018 (D.C. Law 20–261).

Section 819. The Committee includes a provision to repeal the Local Budget Autonomy Amendment Act of 2012.

Section 820. The Committee continues language limiting references to “this Act” as referring to only this title and title IV.

#### TITLE IX—FINANCIAL REFORM

The bill includes a number of financial services reforms that have been passed by the House of Representatives in the 115th Congress.

#### TITLE X—EMAIL PRIVACY ACT

##### VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE CORRECTIONS

The bill includes H.R. 387, the Email Privacy Act, which was passed by the House of Representatives on February 6, 2017.

#### TITLE XI—AMATEUR RADIO PARITY ACT

The bill includes H.R. 555, the Amateur Radio Parity Act of 2017, which was passed by the House of Representatives on January 23, 2017.

#### TITLE XII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1201. The Committee includes a provision establishing a “Spending Reduction Account” in the bill.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses.....	201,751	201,751	208,751	+7,000	+7,000
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.....	141,778	159,000	161,000	+19,222	+2,000
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account.....	24,000	25,208	25,208	+1,208	---
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs.....	4,426	4,000	8,000	+3,574	+4,000
Fund for America's Kids and Grandkids.....	---	---	585,000	+585,000	+585,000
Office of Inspector General.....	37,044	36,000	37,044	---	+1,044
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.....	169,634	161,113	170,834	+1,200	+9,721
Special Inspector General for TARP.....	34,000	17,500	28,800	-5,200	+11,300
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.....	115,003	117,800	117,800	+2,797	---
Subtotal, Departmental Offices.....	727,636	722,372	1,342,437	+614,801	+620,065
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (rescission).....	-702,000	---	---	+702,000	---
Total, Departmental Offices.....	25,636	722,372	1,342,437	+1,316,801	+620,065

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Bureau of the Fiscal Service.....	338,280	330,837	338,280	---	+7,443
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.....	111,439	114,427	123,527	+12,088	+9,100
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account.....	250,000	14,000	191,000	-59,000	+177,000
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS.....	725,355	1,181,636	1,995,244	+1,269,889	+813,608
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services.....	2,506,554	2,241,000	2,491,554	-15,000	+250,554
Enforcement.....	4,860,000	4,628,000	4,860,000	---	+232,000
Program Integrity.....	---	204,643	---	---	-204,643
Subtotal.....	4,860,000	4,832,643	4,860,000	---	+27,357
Operations Support.....	3,634,000	4,155,796	3,988,000	+354,000	-167,796
Program Integrity.....	---	156,928	---	---	-156,928
Subtotal.....	3,634,000	4,312,724	3,988,000	+354,000	-324,724

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Business Systems Modernization.....	110,000	110,000	200,000	+90,000	+90,000
General provision (sec. 113).....	320,000	---	77,000	-243,000	+77,000
Total, Internal Revenue Service.....	11,430,554	11,496,367	11,616,554	+186,000	+120,187
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury.....	12,155,909	12,678,003	13,611,798	+1,455,889	+933,795
Appropriations.....	(12,857,909)	(12,316,432)	(13,611,798)	(+753,889)	(+1,295,366)
Rescissions.....	(-702,000)	---	---	(+702,000)	---
(Mandatory).....	---	---	---	---	---
(Discretionary).....	(12,155,909)	(12,678,003)	(13,611,798)	(+1,455,889)	(+933,795)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<b>TITLE II - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS</b>					
<b>APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT</b>					
The White House					
Salaries and Expenses.....	55,000	55,000	55,000	---	---
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses.....	12,917	13,081	13,081	+164	---
White House Repair and Restoration.....	750	750	750	---	---
Subtotal.....	13,667	13,831	13,831	+164	---
Council of Economic Advisers.....	4,187	4,187	4,187	---	---
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.....	11,800	13,500	13,000	+1,200	-500
Office of Administration.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---
<b>Total, The White House.....</b>	<b>184,654</b>	<b>186,518</b>	<b>186,018</b>	<b>+1,364</b>	<b>-500</b>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Management and Budget.....	101,000	103,000	103,000	+2,000	---
Office of National Drug Control Policy					
Salaries and Expenses.....	18,400	17,400	17,400	-1,000	---
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.....	280,000	---	280,000	---	+280,000
Other Federal Drug Control Programs.....	117,093	11,843	118,327	+1,234	+106,484
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy...	415,493	29,243	415,727	+234	+386,484
Unanticipated Needs.....	798	1,000	1,000	+202	---
Information Technology Oversight and Reform.....	19,000	25,000	25,000	+6,000	---
Special Assistance to the President and Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses.....	4,288	4,288	4,288	---	---
Operating Expenses.....	302	302	302	---	---
Subtotal.....	4,590	4,590	4,590	---	---
Total, Title II, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President.....	725,535	349,351	735,335	+9,800	+385,984

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Justices.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	82,028	84,359	84,703	+2,675	+344
Subtotal.....	85,028	87,359	87,703	+2,675	+344
Care of the Building and Grounds.....	16,153	15,999	15,999	-154	---
Total, Supreme Court of the United States.....	101,181	103,358	103,702	+2,521	+344
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges.....	3,000	4,000	4,000	+1,000	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	31,291	31,274	32,016	+725	+742
Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.....	34,291	35,274	36,016	+1,725	+742

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
-----					
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges.....	1,000	2,000	2,000	+1,000	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	18,889	19,070	19,450	+561	+380
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, U.S. Court of International Trade.....	19,889	21,070	21,450	+1,561	+380
-----					
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges.....	435,000	429,000	429,000	-6,000	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	5,099,061	5,132,543	5,167,961	+68,900	+35,418
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	5,534,061	5,561,543	5,596,961	+62,900	+35,418
-----					
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund					
Defender Services.....	8,230	8,475	8,475	+245	---
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners.....	1,078,713	1,141,489	1,142,427	+63,714	+938
Court Security.....	50,944	51,233	49,750	-1,194	-1,483
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services.....	7,258,947	7,365,049	7,402,073	+143,126	+37,024



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<b>Administrative Office of the United States Courts</b>					
Salaries and Expenses.....	90,423	89,867	92,413	+1,990	+2,546
<b>Federal Judicial Center</b>					
Salaries and Expenses.....	29,265	29,064	29,819	+554	+755
<b>United States Sentencing Commission</b>					
Salaries and Expenses.....	18,699	18,548	18,548	-151	---
<b>Total, title III, the Judiciary</b>					
(Mandatory).....	7,552,695	7,662,230	7,704,021	+151,326	+41,791
(Discretionary).....	(442,000)	(438,000)	(438,000)	(-4,000)	---
	(7,110,695)	(7,224,230)	(7,266,021)	(+155,326)	(+41,791)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support.....	40,000	---	30,000	-10,000	+30,000
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia.....	13,000	12,000	13,000	---	+1,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts....	265,400	244,939	303,280	+37,880	+58,341
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts.....	49,890	46,005	49,890	---	+3,885
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia.....	244,298	256,724	256,724	+12,426	---
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.....	41,829	45,858	45,858	+4,029	---
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.....	2,000	1,900	2,000	---	+100
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions.....	565	565	565	---	---
Federal Payment for School Improvement.....	45,000	45,000	45,000	---	---
Federal Payment for the D.C. National Guard.....	435	435	435	---	---
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS. Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
	14,000	---	---	-14,000	---
<b>Total, Title IV, District of Columbia.....</b>	<b>721,417</b>	<b>658,426</b>	<b>751,752</b>	<b>+30,335</b>	<b>+93,326</b>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<b>TITLE V - OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES</b>					
Administrative Conference of the United States.....	3,100	3,100	3,100	---	---
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	126,000	123,450	127,000	+1,000	+3,550
Election Assistance Commission.....	10,100	9,200	10,100	---	+900
Election Reform Program.....	380,000	---	---	-380,000	---
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	322,035	333,118	335,118	+13,083	+2,000
Offsetting fee collections.....	-322,035	-333,118	-335,118	-13,083	-2,000
Direct appropriation.....	---	---	---	---	---
General provision (sec. 511).....	600,000	---	---	-600,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<b>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation</b>					
Office of Inspector General (by transfer).....	(39,136)	(42,982)	(42,982)	(+3,846)	---
Deposit Insurance Fund (transfer).....	(-39,136)	(-42,982)	(-42,982)	(-3,846)	---
Federal Election Commission.....	71,250	71,250	71,250	---	---
Federal Labor Relations Authority.....	26,200	26,200	26,200	---	---
<b>Federal Trade Commission</b>					
Salaries and Expenses.....	306,317	309,700	311,700	+5,383	+2,000
Offsetting fee collections (mergers).....	-126,000	-136,000	-136,000	-10,000	---
Offsetting fee collections (telephone).....	-16,000	-17,000	-17,000	-1,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	164,317	156,700	158,700	-5,617	+2,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
-----					
General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund					
Limitations on Availability of Revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities.....	692,069	1,338,387	275,900	-416,169	-1,062,487
Repairs and alterations.....	666,335	909,746	679,934	+13,599	-229,812
Rental of space.....	5,493,768	5,430,345	5,430,345	-63,423	---
Building operations.....	2,221,766	2,253,195	2,253,195	+31,429	---
Installation Acquisition Payments.....	---	200,000	---	---	-200,000
Subtotal, Limitations on Availability of Revenue.....	9,073,938	10,131,673	8,639,374	-434,564	-1,492,299
Rental income to fund.....	-9,950,519	-10,131,673	-10,131,673	-181,154	---
Total, Federal Buildings Fund .....	-876,581	---	-1,492,299	-615,718	-1,492,299

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Government-wide Policy.....	53,499	65,835	60,000	+6,501	-5,835
Operating Expenses.....	45,845	49,440	49,440	+3,795	---
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.....	8,795	9,301	9,301	+506	---
Office of Inspector General.....	65,000	67,000	67,000	+2,000	---
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents.....	4,754	4,796	4,796	+42	---
Federal Citizen Services Fund.....	50,000	58,400	55,000	+5,000	-3,400
Technology Modernization Fund.....	100,000	210,000	150,000	+50,000	-60,000
Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.....	5,000	31,000	31,000	+26,000	---
Environmental Review Improvement Fund.....	1,000	6,070	6,070	+5,070	---
GSA - President's Management Council Workforce Fund.....	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000
Total, General Services Administration.....	-542,888	551,842	-1,059,692	-516,804	-1,611,534
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.....	1,000	---	1,000	---	+1,000
Merit Systems Protection Board					
Salaries and Expenses.....	44,490	42,145	44,490	---	+2,345
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	2,345	2,345	2,345	---	---
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board.....	46,835	44,490	46,835	---	+2,345
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation					
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.....	1,975	1,875	---	-1,975	-1,875
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.....	3,366	3,200	---	-3,366	-3,200
Total, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation.....	5,341	5,075	---	-5,341	-5,075

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
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 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Archives and Records Administration					
Operating Expenses.....	384,911	365,105	372,400	-12,511	+7,295
Reduction of debt.....	-25,050	-27,224	-27,224	-2,174	---
Subtotal.....	359,861	337,881	345,176	-14,685	+7,295
Office of Inspector General.....	4,801	4,241	4,823	+22	+582
Repairs and Restoration.....	7,500	7,500	7,500	---	---
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program.....	6,000	---	6,000	---	+6,000
Total, National Archives and Records Administration.....	378,162	349,622	363,499	-14,663	+13,877
NCUA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund.....	2,000	---	2,000	---	+2,000
Office of Government Ethics.....	16,439	16,294	17,019	+580	+725

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
-----					
Office of Personnel Management					
Salaries and Expenses.....	129,341	132,172	132,172	+2,831	---
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	131,414	133,483	133,483	+2,069	---
-----					
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses.....	260,755	265,655	265,655	+4,900	---
-----					
Office of Inspector General.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	25,000	25,265	25,265	+265	---
-----					
Subtotal, Office of Inspector General.....	30,000	30,265	30,265	+265	---
-----					
Total, Office of Personnel Management.....	290,755	295,920	295,920	+5,165	---
-----					
Office of Special Counsel.....	26,535	26,252	26,252	-283	---
Postal Regulatory Commission.....	15,200	15,100	15,200	---	+100
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.....	8,000	5,000	5,000	-3,000	---
Public Buildings Reform Board.....	5,000	2,000	2,000	-3,000	---



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
-----					
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	1,652,000	1,658,302	1,658,302	+6,302	---
SEC NYC Regional Office.....	---	40,750	37,189	+37,189	-3,561
Headquarters Lease.....	244,507	---	---	-244,507	---
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Securities and Exchange Commission.....	1,896,507	1,699,052	1,695,491	-201,016	-3,561
SEC fees.....	-1,896,507	-1,699,052	-1,695,491	+201,016	+3,561
SEC Reserve Fund (rescission).....	---	-25,000	---	---	+25,000
Selective Service System.....	22,960	26,400	26,000	+3,100	-400

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<b>Small Business Administration</b>					
Salaries and expenses.....	268,500	265,000	268,500	---	+3,500
Entrepreneurial Development Programs.....	247,100	192,450	247,100	---	+54,650
Office of Inspector General.....	19,900	21,900	21,900	+2,000	---
Office of Advocacy.....	9,120	9,120	9,120	---	---
<b>Business Loans Program Account:</b>					
Direct loans subsidy.....	3,438	4,000	4,000	+562	---
Guaranteed Loan Subsidy.....	---	-155,150	---	---	+155,150
Administrative expenses.....	152,782	155,150	155,150	+2,368	---
Total, Business loans program account.....	156,220	4,000	159,150	+2,930	+155,150
<b>Disaster Loans Program Account:</b>					
Administrative expenses.....	---	186,458	31,308	+31,308	-155,150
Total, Small Business Administration.....	700,840	678,928	737,078	+36,238	+58,150
<b>United States Postal Service</b>					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund.....	58,118	55,235	58,118	---	+2,883
Office of Inspector General.....	245,000	234,650	250,000	+5,000	+15,350
Total, United States Postal Service.....	303,118	289,885	308,118	+5,000	+18,233

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Tax Court.....	50,740	55,563	51,515	+775	-4,048
Total, title V, Independent Agencies.....	2,710,944	2,727,271	1,234,094	-1,476,850	-1,493,177
Appropriations.....	(2,710,944)	(2,752,271)	(1,234,094)	(-1,476,850)	(-1,518,177)
Rescissions.....	---	(-25,000)	---	---	(+25,000)
(by transfer).....	(39,136)	(42,982)	(42,982)	(+3,846)	---
(Discretionary).....	(2,710,944)	(2,727,271)	(1,234,094)	(-1,476,850)	(-1,493,177)

TITLE VI - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Mandatory appropriations (sec. 619).....	21,800,000	21,818,000	21,818,000	+18,000	---
PCA Oversight Board scholarships (sec. 620).....	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
SBA 503 Unobligated balances (sec. 620).....	-2,600	-50,000	-50,000	-47,400	---
Government-wide transfers (sec. 737).....	---	3,000,000	---	---	-3,000,000
Total, title VI, General Provisions.....	21,798,400	24,768,000	21,768,000	-30,400	-3,000,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
-----					
TITLE IX - OTHER MATTERS					
Other matters.....	---	---	-126,000	-126,000	-126,000
Total, title IX, Other Matters.....	---	---	-126,000	-126,000	-126,000
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OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF REQUIREMENTS (P.L. 115-56)					
SBA, Disaster Loans Program Account.....	450,000	---	---	-450,000	---
Total, Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements (P.L. 115-56).....	450,000	---	---	-450,000	---
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<b>BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2018 (P.L. 115-123)</b>					
GSA, Federal Buildings Fund (emergency).....	126,951	---	---	-126,951	---
SBA, Office of Inspector General (emergency).....	7,000	---	---	-7,000	---
SBA, Disaster Loans Program Account (emergency).....	1,652,000	---	---	-1,652,000	---
<b>Total, Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123).....</b>	<b>1,785,951</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>-1,785,951</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Total, Other Appropriations.....</b>	<b>2,235,951</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>-2,235,951</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>(emergency).....</b>	<b>2,235,951</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>-2,235,951</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>47,900,851</b>	<b>48,843,281</b>	<b>45,679,000</b>	<b>-2,221,851</b>	<b>-3,164,281</b>
Appropriations.....	(46,369,500)	(48,556,710)	(45,729,000)	(-640,500)	(-2,827,710)
Rescissions.....	(-704,600)	(-75,000)	(-50,000)	(+654,600)	(+25,000)
Emergency.....	(2,235,951)	---	---	(-2,235,951)	---
(by transfer).....	(39,136)	(42,982)	(42,982)	(+3,846)	---
<b>Discretionary total (non-emergency).....</b>	<b>23,422,900</b>	<b>26,587,281</b>	<b>23,423,000</b>	<b>+100</b>	<b>-3,164,281</b>