

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2021

XXX, 2020.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. QUIGLEY of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. XXX]

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, 2021.

INDEX TO BILL AND REPORT

	<i>Page Number</i>	
	<i>Bill</i>	<i>Report</i>
Title I—Department of the Treasury	2	11
Title II—Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	29	31
Title III—The Judiciary	45	43
Title IV—District of Columbia	54	49
Title V—Independent Agencies	64	54
Administrative Conference of the United States	64	54
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	65	54
Consumer Product Safety Commission	65	55
Election Assistance Commission	67	56
Federal Communications Commission	70	58
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	72	62
Federal Election Commission	72	62
Federal Labor Relations Authority	73	63
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council	74	63
Federal Trade Commission	74	64
General Services Administration	76	67
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	89	82
Merit Systems Protection Board	89	82

	Page Number	
	Bill	Report
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation	90	82
National Archives and Records Administration	91	83
National Credit Union Administration	93	85
Office of Government Ethics	93	86
Office of Personnel Management	93	87
Office of Special Counsel	96	92
Postal Regulatory Commission	97	92
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	97	92
Public Buildings Reform Board	97	93
Securities and Exchange Commission	97	93
Selective Service System	101	97
Small Business Administration	102	97
United States Postal Service	108	102
United States Tax Court	110	105
Title VI—General Provisions—This Act	110	105
Title VII—General Provisions—Government-wide: Departments, Agencies, and Corporations	127	108
Title VIII—General Provisions, District of Columbia	177	112
Title IX—Infrastructure House of Representatives Report Require- ments	185	113

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares on a summary basis the appropriations, including trust funds, for fiscal year 2021, the budget request for fiscal year 2021, and the Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2021 in the accompanying bill.

SUMMARY TABLE—AMOUNTS IN NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY

[Net Discretionary Funding in Thousands of Dollars]

Title	Fiscal Year			Committee Recommendation compared to	
	2020 Enacted	2021 Budget	2021 Committee Recommendation	2020 Enacted	2021 Budget
Title I—Department of the Treasury ¹	\$13,058,431	\$15,719,950	\$13,659,833	+601,402	–2,060,117
Title II—Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	726,936	353,404	741,167	+14,231	+387,763
Title III—The Judiciary	7,486,508	7,815,744	7,773,341	+286,833	–42,403
Title IV—District of Columbia	714,291	753,362	762,120	+47,829	+8,758
Title V—Other Independent Agencies ²	1,858,503	2,927,809	1,949,339	+90,836	–978,470
Title VI—General Provisions— This Act	–14,369	–8,000	–250,000	–235,631	–242,000
Title VII—General Provisions— Government-wide	–2,000	–1,000	500	+2,500	+1,500
Title IX—Infrastructure	–	–	67,040,000	+67,040,000	+67,040,000

¹Total does not include Program Integrity Cap Adjustment requested in the 2021 Budget.

²Total does not include \$142,864,000 in Disaster Cap Adjustment funding in 2020 Enacted and 2021 Committee Recommendation.

INTRODUCTION

The Committee recommends a total of \$24,636,300,000 in new discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2021. The recommendation is \$808,000,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The Committee report refers to certain organizations, offices, and institutions as follows: the Government Accountability Office as

GAO; the Office of Management and Budget as OMB; the Office of Personnel Management as OPM; the Internal Revenue Service as IRS; the General Services Administration as GSA; the Small Business Administration as SBA; and full-time equivalent as FTE. References to “the Committee” means the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, unless otherwise noted. In addition, any reference to the “budget request” or “the request” should be interpreted to mean the Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2021, that was submitted to Congress on February 10, 2020.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The Financial Services and General Government bill has jurisdiction over a broad and varied range of government functions and services encompassing both the Executive and Judicial branches. These appropriations support the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, Federal Payments to the District of Columbia, and the Federal Judiciary. The bill also provides resources for a long list of independent agencies and commissions, each of which serves the public with a distinct mission.

Several of these diverse institutions of government, such as the General Services Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, and the National Archives and Records Administration, bear responsibility for basic, but critical, operations of the United States Government. Others serve public-facing functions such as protecting consumers from defective and dangerous products, ensuring that government officials are complying with ethics laws, assisting small businesses, and investing in distressed communities.

Some of the most significant investments in the fiscal year 2021 Committee recommendation include:

Infrastructure.—The bill includes \$67,040,000,000 in emergency infrastructure investments to respond to the economic collapse related to the coronavirus, including \$61,040,000,000 in funding to support expansion of broadband to unserved areas, the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Reimbursement Program, and broadband mapping. Additionally, the bill includes \$6,000,000,000 in funding for acquisition, construction, repairs and alterations, oversight, and other associated costs of Federal buildings.

Election Security.—The U.S. democratic process is under attack—and the country’s patchwork of voting systems is woefully underprepared to withstand efforts by sophisticated nation-states to hack the election process and influence election outcomes. State and local election officials lack the necessary tools and funding to replace antiquated voting machines, secure voter registration databases and electronic pollbooks that are vulnerable to hackers, conduct cybersecurity training for election officials and poll workers, perform post-election audits to validate election results, and implement other necessary efforts to ensure the integrity of the election process. The Committee recommends \$500,000,000 for Election Security Grants to augment efforts by State and local election officials to improve the security of elections for Federal office. The recommendation also includes \$19,063,000 for the Election Assistance Commission, an increase of \$3,892,000 above fiscal year 2020, to ensure the agency is appropriately resourced to execute its vital mission to assist states in the administration of Federal elections.

Combating Financial Crime and Countering the Financing of Terrorism.—The Committee strongly supports the critical work performed by the Department of the Treasury in combating terrorist financing and money laundering and recommends robust funding increases to improve and expand the Department’s capabilities to detect and deter financial crimes. The recommendation includes \$172,751,000 for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, an increase of \$3,039,000 above fiscal year 2020. It also provides \$126,963,000 for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, an increase of \$963,000 above fiscal year 2020. These resources will enhance the Department’s collection and analysis of intelligence and financial information that can be used by law enforcement to investigate financial crimes and money laundering.

Community Development Financial Institutions.—Low-income communities and distressed communities are particularly disadvantaged when it comes to accessing credit. The Committee strongly supports the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) program as an effective mechanism for expanding the capacity of community development organizations to finance businesses, develop affordable housing, and underwrite locally-driven revitalization initiatives. The Committee recommends \$273,500,000 to fund CDFI, representing an increase of \$11,500,000 over fiscal year 2020. The majority of this funding will support CDFI’s core program, Financial and Technical Assistance Grants, and the remainder will support Native Initiatives, the Bank Enterprise Award Program, the Healthy Food Financing Initiative, and individuals with disabilities. In addition, the recommendation includes \$10,000,000 to continue an initiative to increase the availability and affordability of small dollar loans.

Protecting Consumers.—The Committee is concerned about ongoing consumer protection issues, including hidden and emerging product safety incidents, data security episodes, and instances of financial fraud. Consequently, the Committee recommendation provides significant additional resources to agencies responsible for overseeing product safety, fair competition, unfair and deceptive trade practices, and financial markets. The recommendation provides \$137,000,000—an increase of \$4,500,000 over fiscal year 2020—for the Consumer Product Safety Commission to address chronic underfunding in recent years and to expand operational capabilities to match the safety challenges in an evolving marketplace. The Committee expects that these additional resources will also allow improved consumer education on hidden and emerging hazards, especially in relation to toys and other products that pose a disproportionate risk for children.

In addition, the Committee recommends \$341,000,000—a \$10,000,000 increase over fiscal year 2020—for the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). This additional funding will increase the FTC’s capabilities both to monitor mergers and acquisitions that could reduce competition or lead to higher prices, and to take enforcement action against companies that fail to take reasonable steps to secure their customer data or that engage in other problematic trade practices. The Committee also increases protections for investors against predatory and unfair practices by financial companies and advisors. To that end, the recommendation includes \$1,920,000,000—an increase of \$105,000,000 over fiscal year

2020—for salaries and expenses at the Securities and Exchange Commission to increase enforcement actions related to securities and financial fraud, monitoring of major market participants, compliance examinations, and investor education activities.

OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT

The Committee believes strongly in the need for careful oversight of government expenditure of taxpayer dollars and is committed to providing the necessary oversight to reduce waste, fraud, and inefficiency in the operations and programs funded by the Financial Services and General Government bill.

To this end, the Committee recommendation takes care to ensure adequate resources for the Offices of Inspectors General (OIG) funded by this Act, each of which plays a critical role in monitoring the agencies under the jurisdiction of this bill.

Additionally, language is included, where needed, directing agencies to provide spending plans, performance measurements, and workforce and project implementation plans to the Committee for review. The Committee intends to continue coordination with the Comptroller General of the United States, which offers expertise in reducing waste, fraud, and misuse of Federal funds.

The Committee recommendation again includes a provision requiring OMB to remind all Federal agencies of the compliance obligations detailed in the government-wide general provisions within title VII of this Act. It also includes new requirements to make apportionments of appropriations publicly available in a timely fashion and to ensure agencies' responsiveness to GAO.

REPROGRAMMING AND OPERATING PLAN PROCEDURES

Section 608 and Section 738 of this Act detail department and agency responsibilities and procedures relating to reprogramming of funds among programs, projects, and activities. Each department and agency funded in this Act shall follow the directions set forth in this Act and its accompanying report and shall not reallocate resources or reorganize activities except as provided herein. The Committee expects that agencies or entities that fulfill the requirements of Section 608 will also be in compliance with the requirements of Section 738.

Section 608 requires agencies and entities funded by this Act to receive prior approval from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate 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 Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by the Committee on Appropriations of either the House of Representatives or the Senate 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. In addition, prior to any significant reorganization, restructuring, relocation, or closing of offices, programs, or activities, each

agency or entity funded in this Act shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations.

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each agency shall submit a report to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2021. The amount appropriated for agencies shall be reduced by \$100,000 per day for each day after the required date that the report has not been submitted to the Committees.

Reprogramming procedures shall apply to funds provided in this bill, unobligated balances from previous appropriations Acts that are available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2021, and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2021.

To assess a reprogramming request, the Committee expects it would require the following information, at minimum: a thorough justification for the reprogramming, the impact of the reprogramming on budget requirements for future fiscal years, and the impact of the reprogramming on carryover funding. These requirements also apply to significant reorganizations or restructurings of programs, projects, or activities, even if such a reorganization or restructuring does not involve reprogramming of funding. The Committee also expects prompt notification of any reprogramming that does not meet the above criteria but might have significant impacts on budgetary requirements for future fiscal years.

The Committee directs that, for purposes of this report and the Act, the term “consult” means a pre-decisional engagement between a relevant Federal agency and the Committee during which the Committee is provided a meaningful opportunity to provide facts and opinions to inform: (1) the use of funds; (2) the development, content, or conduct of a program or activity; or (3) a decision to be taken.

Except in emergency situations, reprogramming requests should be submitted no later than June 28, 2021. Moreover, the Committee notes that when an agency or entity 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.

The Committee further expects any agency or entity funded in this bill that plans a reduction-in-force to notify the Committee in writing at least 30 days in advance of the date of such planned personnel action.

OTHER MATTERS AND DIRECTIVES

Federal Law Enforcement.—The Committee notes that the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 directs the Attorney General to establish a training program to cover the use of force and de-escalation, racial profiling, implicit bias, and procedural justice, to include training on the duty of Federal law enforcement officers to intervene in cases where another law enforcement officer is using excessive force, and make such training a requirement for Federal law enforcement officers. The Committee further notes that several Departments and agencies

funded by this Act employ Federal law enforcement officers and are Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers partner organizations. The Committee directs such Departments and agencies to adopt and follow the training program established by the Attorney General, and to make such training a requirement for its Federal law enforcement officers. The Committee further directs such Departments and agencies to brief the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on their efforts relating to training no later than 90 days after the Attorney General has established such a training program.

In addition, the Committee directs such Departments and agencies, to the extent that such Departments and agencies have not already done so, to submit their use of force data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)'s National Use of Force Data Collection database. The Committee further directs such Departments and agencies to brief the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on their current efforts to tabulate and submit its use of force data to the FBI.

Reports.—The Committee stresses that all reports are required to be completed in compliance with the timeframe outlined for each respective directive. Furthermore, the Committee expects that the specifications and conditions associated with funding appropriated by this Act shall be accomplished in the manner as directed in the report.

Budget Justifications.—Budget justifications are the primary tool used by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to evaluate the resource requirements and fiscal needs of agencies. The Committee is aware that the format and presentation of budget materials is largely left to the agency within presentation objectives set forth 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 2021 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 2021 to the fiscal year 2020 enacted levels.

Customer Service Measures.—The Committee supports efforts to improve customer service in accordance with Executive Order 13571, "Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service," and directs all agencies funded by this Act to develop standards to improve customer service and incorporate the standards into the performance plans required under title 31 of the United States Code.

Federal Advertising.—The Committee understands that, as the largest advertiser in the United States, the Federal government should work to ensure fair access to its advertising contracts for small disadvantaged businesses and businesses owned by minorities and women. As such, the Committee directs each of the agencies funded by this Act to include the following information in its fiscal year 2022 budget justification: expenditures for fiscal year 2020 and 2021, respectively, for all contracts for advertising services of SBA-recognized socioeconomic subcategory-certified small businesses, as defined in the Small Business Act, and all minority-owned businesses.

Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency.—The Committee notes the importance of ensuring access to Federal services and programs for all persons with limited English proficiency. Therefore, the Committee directs agencies and programs funded in this Act to comply fully with the requirements of Executive Order 13166, “Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency,” and on an ongoing basis, review and improve their efforts to provide meaningful access to the programs, services, and information they provide.

Grants Training Practices.—In its 2018 report, *Actions Needed to Ensure Staff Have Skills to Administer and Oversee Federal Grants*, GAO found that many agencies vary in following best practices in training approaches for their grants training programs. The Committee directs each department and agency with grants specialists to establish a process to monitor and evaluate grants training at a centralized level and expects that such agencies will work toward implementation of the recommendations contained in GAO-18-491. The Committee looks forward to GAO’s briefing on these efforts, as requested in House Report 116-122.

Drinking Water.—The Committee notes that not every Federal agency provides complimentary filtered drinking water for employees and urges Federal agencies to explore options for ensuring access to filtered drinking water.

American Flag Purchases.—The Committee urges all Federal agencies to purchase flags that contain 100 percent American-made materials. Although current law requires the Federal government to purchase flags made of only 50 percent American-made materials, providing more support for American manufacturers is recommended.

Fairness for Breastfeeding Mothers Act.—OMB and GSA are directed to provide a written report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act detailing the steps that have been taken to implement the Fairness for Breastfeeding Mothers Act (P.L. 116-30).

Nondiscrimination Report.—The Committee directs OMB and OPM to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act on their efforts to ensure that Federal agency resources for grants, cooperative agreements, and other assistance do not discriminate on the basis of age, disability, sex, race, color, national origin, religion, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

Cyberspace Solarium Commission Recommendations.—The Committee recognizes and supports the priorities and recommendations laid out in the Cyberspace Solarium Commission’s report and urges Federal departments and agencies to align cybersecurity budgetary

priorities with those laid out by the Commission. In particular, the Committee calls attention to recommendation 3.2, *Develop and Maintain Continuity of the Economy Planning*; recommendation 4.6.3, *Strengthen the Capacity of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States*, particularly with respect to the need to train Federal bankruptcy judges; recommendation 3.4, *Improve and Enhance the Funding of the Election Assistance Commission*; and recommendation 3.1, *Strengthen Sector-specific Agencies' Ability to Manage Critical Infrastructure Risk*, particularly with respect to the Department of the Treasury's Office of Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection.

Zero Trust Model.—The Committee is aware that the most effective cybersecurity systems are based on the zero trust model, which is designed not only to prevent cyber intrusions but to prevent cyberthieves from accessing or removing protected information. To ensure that Federal agencies achieve the highest level of security against cyberattacks in the shortest amount of time, the Committee encourages all agencies to acquire and deploy zero trust cybersecurity software that is compatible with all existing operating systems and hardware platforms used by Federal agencies. The Committee also encourages Federal agencies to acquire and utilize software compatible with all existing operating systems and hardware platforms that will enable agencies to measure or quantify their risk of a cybersecurity attack in the months ahead and the types of cyberattack the agency is most likely to experience. Upon learning the risk and type of cyberattack the agency is most likely to face, the agency shall immediately take remedial action to minimize such risk. Agencies shall include information in their fiscal year 2022 Congressional Justification to Congress on their progress in complying with this directive.

Impoundment of Resources.—The Committee notes and agrees with GAO decision B–330330, issued on December 10, 2018, regarding the withholding of budgetary authority from obligation pending congressional consideration of a special message under the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (ICA). In that decision, GAO concluded that “the ICA does not permit the withholding of funds through their date of expiration” and that “under the Constitution, the President must take care to execute the appropriations that Congress has enacted.” The Committee further notes GAO’s observation in that decision that an “appropriation is a law like any other; therefore, unless Congress has enacted a law providing otherwise, the President must take care to ensure that appropriations are prudently obligated during their period of availability.”

The Committee recommendation expands upon the existing requirements under the ICA to make budget authority prudently available for obligation with new language in section 748. This new provision requires that budget authority proposed for rescission or deferral pursuant to sections 1012 or 1013 of the ICA be made available, not just in time to be prudently obligated (as is required under the ICA), but, in any case, no later than 90 calendar days before such budget authority would expire. This requirement applies to the current period of availability of budget authority proposed for rescission or deferral under the ICA procedures, as well as the initial period of availability of such budget authority. Withholding budget authority with a fixed period of availability through

its expiration would not just violate the ICA but would violate the requirements of this new provision as well. The Committee recommendation includes a corresponding requirement that appropriations be released to agencies through administrative apportionment processes in time for the agencies to prudently obligate their appropriations (as is already required under current law), but in any case, to release funds to agencies no later than 90 calendar days before such appropriation would expire.

In furtherance of those requirements, the Committee recommendation requires that GAO report on the Administration's compliance with section 748, and that the President provide to GAO such information, documentation, views, and access to personnel as the Comptroller General determines is necessary to complete any such report.

In addition, the Committee notes that apportionments are only legally binding under the Antideficiency Act to the extent that they are consistent with the law, and the Committee expects that any department or agency will promptly notify Congress in the event that an apportionment contains contrary direction. To that end, the recommendation includes a provision that requires each department and agency of the executive branch to notify Congress if an apportionment is not provided in the required timeframe, conditions (or purports to condition) availability on some further action, could hinder the department or agency's obligation of budgetary resources, or otherwise improperly restricts budgetary resources.

Executive Branch Responsiveness to GAO.—The Committee is troubled by the Administration's inconsistent application of fiscal law and unresponsiveness to constitutionally appropriate oversight. The Committee recommendation expands upon GAO's current law access to information by including a requirement for executive agencies to respond to GAO's written requests for information, documentation, and views relating to a decision or opinion on budget or appropriations law not later than 20 days after the agency receives the request, unless such request provides a later deadline. The bill requires the Administration to notify Congress and GAO of any failure to provide GAO with the information it requests, and it authorizes the Comptroller General to bring suit to compel production of information, documentation, or views withheld in violation of this section. Further, in light of SBA's failure to comply with GAO's independent and nonpartisan oversight of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, the bill includes added requirements for SBA with respect to GAO relations, and withholds funds from SBA until such requirements are met.

The recommendation also expands the reporting requirements in the Antideficiency Act. Section 145 of OMB Circular A-11 sets out reporting requirements for Antideficiency Act violation reports, which includes a summary of the cause of the violation, identification of the position of the officials responsible for the violation, and descriptions of the actions the agency will take to prevent the recurrence of such violation. The recommendation amends the reporting requirements in the Antideficiency Act to codify and mandate compliance with this existing practice and restores the long-standing requirement that Antideficiency Act violation reports are required when GAO finds that a violation occurred.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$228,373,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	241,473,000
Recommended in the bill	231,861,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+3,488,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	−9,612,000

The Departmental Offices support the Secretary of the Treasury 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 international 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 \$231,861,000 for Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$25,000,000 for the Department to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

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

Financial Literacy.—The Committee is concerned about the low level of financial literacy and numeracy skills among the adult population of the U.S. As the Department develops and implements initiatives to educate and empower consumers to make better informed financial decisions, the Committee directs the Department to work with the Financial Literacy and Education Commission (FLEC) to develop materials that effectively serve at-risk groups, such as communities of color and historically disadvantaged individuals. Further, the Committee encourages the Department to explore the degree to which existing Federal financial literacy programs benefit those individuals with low literacy skills and to develop measurable goals and objectives for the FLEC that address the needs of this population. Finally, the Committee urges the Department to explore opportunities to work with rural community-based adult and family literacy organizations to promote and implement future financial literacy initiatives.

Puerto Rico Technical Assistance.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Department is directed to provide a report to the Committee describing how the Department has used its authority to provide technical assistance to Puerto Rico in fiscal year 2020 and how it plans to use it in fiscal year 2021.

Cybersecurity in the Financial Services Sector.—The Committee recognizes the need to protect the financial services sector and its customers from the devastating effects of cyberattacks and supports efforts by both industry and government to mitigate this threat. The Committee encourages continued coordination to develop consistent and workable cybersecurity safeguards across the financial services sector, including within the payment processing and financial technology industries. Within funding provided, the Committee expects the Department to make the activities of the Office of Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection (OCCIP) a priority. OCCIP is directed to brief the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, on its collaborative efforts with the financial services sector to enhance cybersecurity controls and safeguards, and proposed methods and tools to improve these efforts, such as nanoscale physically unclonable function devices.

Treatment of U.S. Territories.—The Committee is concerned with the continued inclusion of U.S. territories on the European Union’s (EU) list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes, and with the EU’s decision to analyze U.S. territories separately from the U.S. as a whole. This blacklisting is damaging to investment and economic development in the territories, particularly as the territories are striving to recover from recent emergencies and natural disasters. The Committee finds the blacklisting to be unsubstantiated and rejects the inclusion of U.S. territories on the list. The Committee urges the Department to continue its efforts to have all U.S. territories removed from the list.

Consumer Payment Choice.—The Committee is aware of a growing trend by retailers to refuse to accept cash as a form of payment. Studies have shown this practice has a negative impact on underbanked, unbanked, and other populations, including the elderly and rural populations, and disproportionate effects on wages, fees, and privacy. The Committee looks forward to the timely submission of the consumer payment choice report required in House Report 116–122.

Automobile Insurance Rates.—The Committee is aware of concerns regarding the lack of reliable data regarding disparate pricing practices in the automobile insurance market. The Committee believes that the availability of such data on people of color and those in lower-income communities would be useful to policymakers and researchers. Therefore, the Committee directs the Federal Insurance Office to examine the impact of non-driving related factors, such as a consumer’s credit history, homeownership status, census tract, marital status, professional occupation, and educational attainment, on the affordability of auto insurance premiums for traditionally underserved communities.

Automatic Stabilizers.—The Committee urges Treasury to study the advantages of automatic stabilizers such as unemployment insurance in blunting economic downturns. The Department should assess potential approaches to strengthening existing stabilizers, such as automatic payments to individuals, in the event of severe

recessions, and consider the usefulness of alternative indicators of the onset of a recession, such as the “Sahm rule.”

Student Loans.—The Committee directs Treasury, in coordination with Federal banking regulators, to encourage financial institutions to work constructively with private student loan borrowers experiencing financial difficulties.

Soil Carbon Capture Tax Credit.—The Committee encourages the Office of Tax Policy, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to assess the feasibility of developing a tax credit to incentivize carbon capture on farms and ranches.

Transparency of U.S. Treasury Markets.—The Committee encourages the Department to continue efforts to enhance transparency in the U.S. Treasuries market. In a report issued in 2015, the Department made specific recommendations for refining and enhancing the regulatory framework for Treasuries and noted that that post-trade transparency in the U.S. Treasury market is far more limited than in other markets. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Department is directed to provide an update on efforts to increase post-trade public transparency for U.S. Treasury securities, including the real-time dissemination of information regarding trading activity, including price and volume data, consistent with post-trade data of similarly situated asset classes.

Banking Regulatory and Supervisory Treatment.—The Committee recognizes the role that international banks play in providing credit to U.S. businesses, enhancing liquidity to financial markets, and employing people in the U.S. The Committee encourages the Secretary, as chair of the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC), to work in close coordination with other FSOC member agencies to ensure that the current prudential regulatory and supervisory regimes are aligned and promote a level playing field between international banks and their U.S. peers based on their risk profile and footprint within the U.S.

FSOC Guidance.—The Committee recognizes the guidance finalized by FSOC on December 4, 2019, regarding the designation of nonbank financial companies as systemically important financial institutions, which outlines an activities-based approach and is intended to make FSOC’s process more transparent, accountable, and rigorous. While FSOC’s guidance is important, the Committee recognizes Congress may also codify these changes to require FSOC to focus on activities-based risk assessments for nonbank financial companies, which would target areas of potential systemic risk, instead of on designations of individual companies.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$20,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	20,000,000
Recommended in the bill	20,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) was established in 1975 to monitor the impact of foreign investment in the U.S. and to coordinate and implement Federal policy on such investment. The Foreign Investment Risk Review

Modernization Act of 2018 (FIRRMA) expanded the jurisdiction of CFIUS to address growing national security concerns over foreign exploitation of certain national security structures which traditionally have fallen outside of the Committee’s jurisdiction, and modernized CFIUS processes to better enable timely and effective reviews of covered transactions. FIRRMA also established the CFIUS Fund to support these expanded functions and responsibilities, and to collect filing fees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the CFIUS Fund. In addition, \$24,146,000 is included under “Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses” to enable the Department to hire an additional 39 FTE by the end of fiscal year 2021 to support the anticipated growth in the CFIUS caseload. The Committee supports the Department’s efforts to hire and fully staff operations for CFIUS activities, including its critical role in reviewing transactions that may pose a national security threat.

The Committee notes the importance of closely monitoring anti-competitive consolidations that hurt small business and often result in artificial price inflation.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$169,712,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	172,751,000
Recommended in the bill	172,751,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+3,039,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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, human rights abusers, weapons of mass destruction proliferators, and rogue nations, among others. In addition to the enforcement of sanctions, TFI also produces vital analysis of foreign intelligence and counterintelligence across all elements of the national security community.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$172,751,000 for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.

The Committee strongly supports OFAC’s critical role in punishing malign actors’ behavior, particularly Russia’s escalating aggression in Ukraine and insidious influence operations in Europe and the U.S. TFI is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the allocation of staffing and resources among OFAC’s active sanctions programs.

Russian Sanctions.—The Committee is concerned that high-ranking Russian officials and oligarchs are evading sanctions by transferring assets to family members, thereby weakening the sanctions regime on those responsible for Russia’s continued aggression in Ukraine and human rights abuses. The Committee urges OFAC to

conduct a review of the transfer of Russian assets and apply sanctions to personal relatives where appropriate. Such sanctions should be tied to gross human rights abuses such as illegal detainment of prisoners of war and other freedom-fighters.

Human Rights Abuse and Corruption Sanctions.—The Committee supports robust enforcement of human rights abuse and corruption-related sanctions, and includes not less than \$3,000,000 for the enforcement of such sanctions, including activities authorized by the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act. The Committee directs OFAC to brief within 90 days of enactment of this Act on its efforts to investigate and impose sanctions pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, including an explanation of why such sanctions have rarely been undertaken with respect to senior government officials in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

Sanctions Enforcement in Africa.—The Committee is concerned that corruption continues to be an impediment to social, economic, and political development in nations such as Sudan, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Committee supports the use of funds to enhance regional expertise and capacity to promote the effectiveness of sanctions regimes designed to curtail money flows that are fueling wars and contributing to regional destabilization.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$18,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	18,000,000
Recommended in the bill	18,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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 \$18,000,000 for the CEA.

The Treasury Chief Information Officer (CIO) is directed to continue to review and approve each investment under the CEA and submit quarterly reports on the progress of each investment. To ensure the Treasury CIO retains control over the execution of these funds, the recommendation does not permit the transfers of funds from the CEA.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$6,118,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	13,500,000
Recommended in the bill	6,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	- 118,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	- 7,500,000

The Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs account funds capital investments that support the missions of all Treasury bureaus and programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$6,000,000 for Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$41,044,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	39,335,000
Recommended in the bill	41,044,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+1,709,000

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 \$41,044,000 for the OIG to conduct audits of the Department's highest risk programs and continue its investigative work to prevent, detect, and investigate complaints of fraud, waste, and abuse impacting Treasury programs and operations.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116-136) included \$35,000,000 for the OIG to conduct oversight of the Coronavirus Relief Fund.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$170,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	171,350,000
Recommended in the bill	171,350,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+1,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

The Office of Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) conducts audits, investigations, and evaluations to assess the operations and programs of the Internal Revenue Service (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 \$171,350,000 for TIGTA.

Healthy and Safety of IRS Employees.—The Committee believes that protecting the health and safety of all Federal workers is a top priority. The Committee directs TIGTA to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act that includes the following information related to the COVID–19 pandemic: IRS’s policies and guidance to protect the health and safety of all IRS employees and how these compare to the Centers for Disease Control and Office of Personnel Management guidance, all safety and health incidents, and the employee telework and return-to-work notification process. Additionally, the report should include TIGTA’s recommendations for improvement.

Tax-Exempt Status Compliance.—The Committee is concerned with 501(c) and 501(c)(5) organizations abusing their tax-exempt status. The Committee urges the IRS to ensure that these organizations meet all conditions in order to maintain their tax-exempt status. Within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, the Committee requests TIGTA to provide an update on Noncompliant Activity by Exempt Organizations (audit number: 201910021) and Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division’s Examinations of Unrelated Business Income Tax (audit number: 201930025), from TIGTA’s fiscal year 2020 Annual Audit Plan for the IRS.

Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.—The Committee emphasizes the importance of prevention and detection of fraud and abuse and requests updates from TIGTA on its audits and investigations in this area. The Committee is interested in TIGTA’s reviews of the implementation of the CARES Act to determine whether taxpayers received the law’s intended benefits as well as whether the IRS has sufficient processes in place to identify fraud, abuse, and noncompliance with the law’s provisions.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$22,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	17,500,000
Recommended in the bill	19,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	– 3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+1,500,000

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). SIGTARP’s 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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$19,000,000 for SIGTARP, to enable the office to continue to execute its vital mission to target crime at financial institutions and protect taxpayer dollars.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$126,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	126,963,000
Recommended in the bill	126,963,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+963,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

The mission of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) is to safeguard the financial system from illicit use; combat money laundering; and promote national security through the collection, analysis, and dissemination of financial intelligence and strategic use of financial authorities. FinCEN supports Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement agency investigations of money laundering and other financial crimes, and fosters interagency and global cooperation against domestic and international financial crimes.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$126,963,000 for FinCEN.

Business Email Compromise.—Email compromise fraud schemes generally entail criminal attempts to compromise the email accounts of victims to send fraudulent payment instructions to financial institutions or business associates in order to misappropriate funds or to assist in financial fraud. The Committee is concerned with the prevalence of such schemes in the real estate sector. FinCEN is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment on its ongoing efforts to combat and raise awareness of business email compromise scams, including joint activities conducted with the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Federal Trade Commission, and other relevant agencies.

Geographic Targeting Orders.—FinCEN is expected to keep the Committee apprised of the Department’s efforts to detect money laundering and other illicit activity involving real estate transactions through the use of Geographic Targeting Orders.

Innovative Efforts to Combat Money Laundering.—The Committee recognizes the importance of public-private partnerships in strengthening Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money laundering compliance programs, while at the same time reducing compliance costs and facilitating the movement of legitimate financial transactions. The Committee urges FinCEN to continue to work with Federal regulators and financial institutions to encourage innovative approaches to detect and combat money laundering and terrorist financing, including artificial intelligence and machine learning technology. FinCEN shall brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act on its efforts in this regard.

Trade-Based Money Laundering.—The Committee looks forward to the report required in the explanatory statement accompanying the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations

Act, 2020, regarding the risk that trade-based money laundering and other forms of illicit finance pose to national security.

Asia-Pacific Region.—The Committee recognizes the importance of FinCEN’s support to law enforcement cases in Hawaii and the U.S. Pacific territories as part of the Bureau’s broader mission to combat money laundering and promote national security. FinCEN shall brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act on current trends and methods of money laundering in the Asia-Pacific Region and ongoing efforts to counter this activity.

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 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 2020	\$340,280,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	360,200,000
Recommended in the bill	341,069,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+789,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	- 19,131,000

The mission of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service (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 all public debt operations and the promotion of the sale of U.S. securities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$341,069,000 for the Fiscal Service. In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$78,650,000 for the Fiscal Service to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

Transparency in Federal Spending.—Transparency and accountability are critical to a democratic and fiscally responsible government, and USASpending.gov is the primary portal through which the public can review and understand Federal spending. While the Committee is pleased by ongoing improvements to the website, the

Committee is concerned about recent Inspector General audits that revealed limitations in functionality and ongoing data quality problems that often prevents users from getting complete and correct answers to their inquiries about Federal spending. Therefore, the Committee directs the Fiscal Service to work with OMB and other Federal agencies to improve USASpending. In addition, the Committee directs the Fiscal Service to continue 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. The Committee further directs the Fiscal Service to coordinate with OMB to publish all unclassified vendor contracts and grant awards for all Federal agencies online at USASpending.gov. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report on transparency in Federal spending required in House Report 116–122.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$119,600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	125,837,000
Recommended in the bill	121,804,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+2,204,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	–4,033,000

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) is responsible for the enforcement of laws designed to eliminate certain illicit activities and the regulation of 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 \$121,804,000 for the TTB.

Trade Practice Enforcement and Education.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for TTB to continue its education and enforcement efforts for industry trade practice violations. Enforcement of basic trade practice functions, required under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, is critical to ensuring a competitive, fair, and safe marketplace. The Committee urges the TTB to increase its outreach to educate and inform the industry on trade practice laws and regulations. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the TTB to report on how the 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, as well as increase education activities and accessibility to permit holders in all 50 States.

Negotiated Settlements.—The Committee is aware of continued concerns regarding the inconsistent and opaque standards for negotiated settlements in lieu of permit actions for alleged trade practice violations. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report required in House Report 116–122.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

The United States Mint (the 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 Congress.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a spending level for capital investments by the Mint for circulating coinage and protective services of \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2021.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND
PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$262,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	14,000,000
Recommended in the bill	273,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+11,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+259,500,000

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 \$273,500,000 for the CDFI Fund program. Of the amounts recommended, \$171,000,000 is for financial and technical assistance grants, \$16,000,000 is for Native Initiatives, \$25,000,000 is for the Bank Enterprise Award Program, \$22,000,000 is for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative, \$10,000,000 is for the Small Dollar Loan Program, and \$29,500,000 is for administrative expenses. In addition, the Committee recommends a loan limit 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 these areas to the extent practical.

CDFI Program Integration for Individuals with Disabilities.—The Committee is pleased to include \$6,000,000 in 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.

Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the CDFI Fund is required to submit a report to the Committee summarizing the number of awards, amount of each award, types of programs, impact of the funding on the number of CDFIs serving the disability community, and recommendations to improve the award process to CDFIs seeking funds for this program.

Persistent-Poverty Areas.—Building upon the existing investment requirement in persistent poverty counties that has been included in previous appropriations Acts, the Committee supports increasing targeted investments in high-poverty areas, defined as any census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2011–2015 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Census Bureau.

High Poverty Areas.—The Committee appreciates the CDFI Fund's efforts to increase the overall dollar amount invested by awardees in high-poverty areas. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the CDFI Fund is directed to submit a report on the amount and percentage increase of financial assistance awardee investments made in high-poverty areas over the most recent three fiscal years. The report should also detail the impact these investments have had on populations living in high-poverty areas. If the percentage of financial assistance awardee investments made in high-poverty areas in fiscal year 2020 was less than the average percentage of financial assistance awardee investments made in high-poverty areas in fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019, the report shall explain why the benchmark was unable to be met and what steps are being taken to meet it in fiscal year 2021.

The Committee directs the CDFI Fund to place a priority on making additional funds available to CDFIs that have provided no less than 15 percent of their total lending to recipients in persistent poverty counties, as measured by a three-year average of their activity. Within one year of enactment of this Act, the CDFI Fund is directed to submit a report to the Committee on the implementation of this request.

Small Dollar Loan Program.—The Committee is pleased to dedicate \$10,000,000 for the Small Dollar Loan Program. The Committee directs the CDFI Fund to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the implementation of the program.

CDFI Outreach.—Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the CDFI Fund is required to submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate summarizing its outreach efforts over the past ten years including the (1) type, number, and location of outreach activities, and (2) recommendations to improve its outreach process to rural, non-foreign areas, and underserved communities.

Bond Guarantee Program.—The Committee observes that existing taxpayer safeguards in place during fiscal year 2019 and prior years resulted in no losses over the life of the Bond Guarantee Pro-

gram (BGP) and that the Administration proposal to add further restrictions in the form of collateral and cash requirements, liquidity premiums, escrow procedures, and designated bonding authority risks shutting out credit-worthy CDFIs from accessing this valuable source of long-term debt to the detriment of communities across the nation. The Committee directs the CDFI Fund to follow BGP requirements consistent with fiscal year 2019 and prior years. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Department of the Treasury shall report to the Committee on measures it is taking to expand the delivery of BGP resources to high poverty communities. To encourage greater utilization of the BGP, the Department shall include in the report an assessment of the potential benefits of reducing the minimum bond size from \$100,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The Committee recommends \$12,116,491,000 for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which constitutes an increase of \$606,437,000, or 5 percent, above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The fiscal year 2021 recommendation increases funding above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level in all four IRS accounts.

In addition, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116–127) included \$15,000,000 and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$750,700,000 for the IRS to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

Once again, the fiscal year 2021 request for the IRS includes \$400,000,000 under a discretionary program integrity cap adjustment. This funding was requested in the Enforcement and Operations Support accounts to fund new personnel and investments as well as expand and improve IRS's overall operations. Although the Committee recognizes IRS's needs for additional funding, the fiscal year 2021 budget agreement does not include a program integrity cap adjustment. The Committee realizes that not receiving the \$400,000,000 under the program cap adjustment will further strain IRS resources. This looms on an agency that has outdated legacy systems and is struggling to train, maintain, and hire needed expertise to advance the mission of the IRS.

Within the IRS allocation, the Committee is pleased that the IRS will continue implementation of the Taxpayer First Act of 2019, which will revamp customer service, introduce new taxpayer protections, and deliver new online service platforms to facilitate filing and payment for individuals and businesses. The Committee looks forward to future briefings on the status and outputs of the Taxpayer First Act implementation, especially the IRS's reorganization plan.

Additionally, the recommendation includes \$250,000,000 for Business Systems Modernization. These resources are dedicated for the IRS Integrated Modernization Business Plan, which aims to improve the taxpayer experience by modernizing core tax administration systems, improving IRS operations, and strengthening cybersecurity. The Committee supports efforts by the IRS to modernize the agency's legacy systems and has included report directives to the IRS to provide the Committee with detailed plans for completing the Customer Account Data Engine 2 (CADE 2) and retiring the Individual Master File (IMF).

The Committee continues to be discouraged with the level of service taxpayers are receiving. Additionally, the Committee is concerned over the level and quality of taxpayer customer service that will be offered post COVID-19. Not only will the IRS have to prepare for the upcoming tax season, but the agency will also have to handle taxpayer issues associated with COVID-19 Economic Income Payments, which will increase the demand and need for quality customer service.

Cost of War.—The Committee encourages continued compliance with section 1090 of Public Law 114-328, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2017, which requires the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the IRS to calculate the cost to every taxpayer of the wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria. The Committee believes it is important that the IRS continue to comply with the law by updating and archiving this information on an annual basis in a centralized, publicly accessible, online location.

Child Care Credit.—The Committee is aware of an urgent need to support access to quality, affordable child care. Therefore, the Committee directs GAO to conduct an evaluation of the employer-provided child care credit and report to the Committee within one year of enactment of this Act with information that may include the following: the common characteristics of employers that are using the child care credit, challenges identified by employers that are not using the credit, and the extent to which employees benefit from available child care when employers use the child care credit. GAO should include any recommendations based on their findings regarding the use of the tax credit to ensure employees have access to child care. The Committee directs the IRS to provide any data that GAO may request for this report.

Controlled Foreign Corporations.—The Committee directs the IRS to submit a report to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, that quantifies Federal, State, and territorial tax avoidance by companies that operate controlled foreign corporations in Puerto Rico and by individuals and other businesses that have moved from a State; describes the measures that would need to be taken to eliminate any possible tax avoidance; and includes a plan enumerating the legislative changes needed to make Puerto Rico a domestic jurisdiction for tax purposes. Additionally, the Committee instructs the Department to submit a report within 30 days of enactment of this Act on Puerto Rico's efforts to replace Act 154 with a territorial corporate income tax system, and to keep the Committee informed of any developments thereafter.

User Fee and Spending Reports.—The Committee directs the IRS to submit a user fee spending plan within 60 days of enactment of this act detailing planned spending on its four appropriations accounts. Additionally, the Committee directs the IRS to submit on a quarterly basis, FTE usage and obligations by account and anticipated FTE usage and spending through fiscal year 2021.

The Internal Revenue Service shall comply with section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code in all reports.

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

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$2,511,554,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	2,562,554,000
Recommended in the bill	2,602,554,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+91,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+40,000,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$2,602,554,000 for Taxpayer Services.

Taxpayer First Impact on Secondary Mortgage Market.—The Committee directs the IRS to conduct a study detailing the implementation of the Taxpayer First Act (P.L. 116–25) as it relates to any impact on the secondary mortgage market, including instances of a single borrower with jointly filed tax returns. The IRS shall submit the report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Taxpayer ID Theft.—The Committee reminds the IRS of the directive in House Report 116–122 that requires the IRS to report 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. This report was also directed to 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 continue their work related to identity theft tax refund fraud in fiscal year 2021.

Free File Program.—The Committee is concerned about confusing guidance and low participation of the Free File program. The Committee urges the IRS to increase promotion of the Free File program via press releases, press outreach, social media, and other communications with taxpayers. Additionally, Congress directs the IRS, in consultation with the National Taxpayer Advocate, to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 90 days of enactment of this Act summarizing the actions it has taken to address recommendations made by the MITRE Corporation 2019 Free File Report. Furthermore, the Committee urges the IRS to include Military Tax and other free tax preparation and filing services provided by the Department of Defense in all promotional material targeted at military servicemembers.

Telephone Service.—The Committee remains concerned that taxpayers are not receiving the level of telephone service they require

and that the IRS's "Level of Service" (LOS) measure of telephone performance understates the severity of the problem. The National Taxpayer Advocate has pointed out that although the LOS measure is widely understood to reflect the percentage of all calls that IRS employees answer, the LOS measure does not take into account the significant majority of calls the IRS receives, which either are directed for automated responses or result in taxpayer hang-ups. In addition, the LOS measure the IRS publishes includes only calls to the Accounts Management lines and excludes calls to the compliance lines. In fiscal year 2019, the National Taxpayer Advocate reports the IRS claimed an LOS of 65 percent, yet telephone assistors answered only about 29 million of nearly 100 million calls overall (29 percent). The Committee directs the IRS to include in its fiscal year 2022 Congressional budget submission data on the number of calls received, the number of calls answered by telephone assistors, and the percentage of all calls answered by telephone assistors, and to report this data separately for its Accounts Management telephone lines, its compliance telephone lines, and all telephone lines combined.

Multilingual IRS Notices.—Taxpayers with limited English proficiency make up 5.3 million households and frequently do not receive notices in their preferred languages. The Committee directs the IRS to develop a plan to place a checkbox on Form 1040 to allow taxpayers to choose to receive their notices in Spanish and other languages, including but not limited to Chinese, Vietnamese, Somali, Hmoob, French/French Creole, and Tagalog. Additionally, the Committee directs the IRS develop a plan to identify and translate additional notices that provide information on statutory rights and webpages that pertain to those notices.

Modernization of Forms.—The Committee supports the IRS's efforts to modernize its forms and internal and external digital services consistent with the requirements of the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA) (Public Law 115–336). The Committee believes the 21st Century IDEA will enable the IRS Media and Publication division to improve internal workflows, which in turn will enhance the digital service delivery for taxpayers and reduce costs. The Committee directs that of the amount provided, not less than \$8,000,000 be used to ensure that the IRS's most critical paper-based forms are mobile responsive and fully compliant with Public Law 115–336. The IRS is directed to brief the Committee on the status of their modernization efforts within 180 days of enactment of this Act. However, in vulnerable populations, especially in rural communities where internet usage rates are below the national average, the Committee encourages the IRS to continue to provide printed forms and instructions.

Backlog of Taxpayer Correspondence.—As of July 2020, the IRS had a correspondence backlog of 12 million pieces of mail. As a result of COVID–19, the IRS was unable to open mail for an extended period of time, which has added to this backlog. The IRS is directed to brief the Committee quarterly on the status of the correspondence backlog, focusing on timeframe for addressing and strategies to reduce the backlog.

ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$5,010,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	5,351,243,000
Recommended in the bill	5,206,246,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+196,246,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-144,997,000

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 of employee pension plans; determinations of qualifications of organizations seeking tax-exempt status; examinations of tax returns of exempt organizations; enforcement of statutes relating to detection and investigation of criminal violations of the internal revenue laws; identification of underreporting of tax obligations; securing of unfiled tax returns; and collecting of unpaid accounts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,206,246,000 for Enforcement. The Committee recommends not less than \$60,257,000 to support IRS activities for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program.

Digital Protection Initiative.—The Committee is cognizant of the rising threats to citizens as they engage with the government online. It is critical that the IRS tap into commercially available, affordable, proven, automated technology to protect taxpayers from criminals who would impersonate legitimate IRS resources or take other measures to defraud U.S. citizens of their personal information and funds.

Private Debt Collection Agencies.—The Committee continues to pay close attention to the performance of the IRS private debt collection program. To assist in that oversight, the IRS is directed to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on the ranked performance of each private collection agency (PCA) along with a comparison to the performance of firms working with the Bureau of Fiscal Service. Additionally, the Committee directs the IRS to conduct an immediate review of the PCAs currently working with the program to determine if additional competition by eligible vendors would be beneficial to both taxpayers and the IRS.

Virtual Currencies Guidance.—The Committee directs the IRS to continue to update its guidance on the tax consequences and basic reporting requirements for taxpayers that use virtual currencies, including acceptable methods for calculating the fair market value of virtual currencies, acceptable methods of determining the cost basis of virtual currency dispositions, and the tax treatment of tokens resulting from virtual currency network forks.

Non-Filers.—TIGTA has identified serious lapses in the IRS non-filer program, particularly with respect to high-income non-filers. For tax years 2014–2016, TIGTA identified approximately 879,000 high-income taxpayers that did not have a satisfied filing requirement, with estimated total taxes due of \$45.7 billion. The Committee encourages the IRS to focus its enforcement efforts on the taxpayers who have the highest risk of noncompliance, specifically high-income taxpayers.

White Collar Criminals.—The Committee is concerned about white-collar criminals’ use of tax havens, low-tax countries, and other techniques to defraud the Federal government of important revenue. The Committee is deeply concerned that recent reports show that, according to IRS data, millionaires in 2018 were close to 80 percent less likely like to be audited than in 2011. The Committee recognizes that the Treasury Department estimates that every \$1 in enforcement can produce \$5 in additional revenue. Recapturing these funds is a responsible first step in reducing the Federal deficit and ensuring the U.S. government can carry out its vital services.

Reducing the Tax Gap.—The Committee appreciated GAO report 19–491, which identified that the IRS could improve its use of existing data to identify abusive schemes involving tax-exempt entities. Abusive tax schemes contribute to the tax gap and threaten the tax system’s integrity. Improving the integrity of the tax system in this area could help reduce the tax gap. GAO found that while IRS has established programs to help identify new abusive schemes, opportunities exist to better ensure that IRS accomplishes its objectives of identifying existing and emerging schemes. The Committee encourages the IRS to follow through on GAO’s recommendations.

IRS Workforce.—The Committee directs the IRS to engage in strategic workforce planning and hire staff to fill mission critical occupations such as tax examiners and revenue officers.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$3,808,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	4,224,706,000
Recommended in the bill	4,057,691,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+249,191,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	–167,015,000

The Operations Support appropriation provides for overall planning and direction of the IRS, including shared service support related 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 \$4,057,691,000 for Operations Support. The recommendation is \$249,191,000 above fiscal year 2020.

Obligations and Employment.—Within 45 days of the end of each quarter for calendar year 2021, the IRS is directed to submit to the Committee an obligation and personnel report. The report 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 FTE within each office during the previous quarter; and the estimated number of FTE within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Information Technology Reports.—Within 30 days of the end of each quarter for calendar year 2021, the IRS is required to submit

a report on major information technology project activities to the Committee and to GAO. 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 three months; the anticipated costs and schedules for the upcoming three months; and the total expected costs to complete IRS's top five major information technology project activities. In addition, the quarterly report should include the date 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.

In addition, the Committee directs GAO to review and provide an annual report to the Committee evaluating the cost and schedule of activities for all major IRS information technology projects for the year, with a particular focus on the projects included in IRS's quarterly reports.

Threshold Update.—The Committee encourages the Treasury Department to examine using its regulatory authority to update the dollar threshold for tax information reporting for slot machine jackpots. The Department is directed to report to Congress within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the feasibility of updating the threshold within such authority.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$180,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	300,000,000
Recommended in the bill	250,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+70,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-50,000,000

The Business Systems Modernization (BSM) appropriation provides funding to modernize key business systems of the IRS.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$250,000,000 for BSM. The Committee continues to support the IRS in its efforts to modernize its business systems, such as CADE 2, the Enterprise Case Management System, and the Return Review Program.

Quarterly Reports.—The IRS is directed to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate and GAO, no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter, on the status of BSM-funded items in this bill. In addition, GAO is directed to conduct an annual review of BSM-funded initiatives.

The Committee expects the reports to include detailed, plain English summaries on the status of plans, costs, and results for the IRS Integrated Modernization Business Plan (Plan) including CADE 2, the Individual Master File, the Enterprise Case Management System, and the Return Review Program. The reports should include prior quarter results and expenditures; upcoming quarter

deliverables and costs; risks and mitigation strategies associated with ongoing work; reasons for any cost and schedule variances; total expenditures to date by fiscal year; and estimated costs for completing each IT investment or phase of the Plan.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 101. The Committee continues a provision that allows for the transfer of up to four percent of the Enforcement appropriation and up to five percent of other appropriations 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 that prohibits the IRS from targeting U.S. citizens for exercising their First Amendment rights.

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

Section 108. The Committee continues a provision 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 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 that prohibits funds to violate the confidentiality of tax returns.

Section 111. The Committee includes a new provision that creates a Nonrecurring Expenses Fund for the IRS.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 112. 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 serv-

ices for Treasury employees who are overseas; and to hire experts or consultants.

Section 113. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between “Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses”, “Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence”, “Financial Crimes Enforcement Network”, “Bureau of the Fiscal Service”, and “Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau” appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 114. 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 115. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the Department of the Treasury from undertaking a redesign of the one dollar Federal Reserve note.

Section 116. The Committee continues 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 117. The Committee continues a provision requiring Congressional approval for the construction and operation of a museum by the United States Mint.

Section 118. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits 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 119. The Committee continues a provision deeming that funds for the Department of the Treasury’s intelligence-related activities are specifically authorized in fiscal year 2021 until enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2021.

Section 120. 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 121. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Department to submit a Capital Investment Plan.

Section 122. The Committee continues a provision requiring a report on the Department’s Franchise Fund.

Section 123. The Committee continues a provision requiring quarterly reports of the Office of Financial Stability and the Office of Financial Research.

Section 124. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits the use of funds from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to plan, design, construct, or carry out a project to construct a wall, barrier, fence, or road along the southern border of the United States, or a road to provide access to a wall, barrier, or fence constructed along the southern border of the United States.

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) that 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 2020	\$55,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	57,000,000
Recommended in the bill	55,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-2,000,000

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 \$55,000,000 for the White House. No funding is provided for new FTE positions related to the White House Photo Office or the Visitor's Office.

American-Grown Flowers.—The Committee encourages the White House to use American-grown cut flowers for all floral arrangements and displays purchased using Federal funds.

Acting Officials and Vacancies.—The Committee is concerned about the number and duration of acting officials and vacancies in presidentially appointed, Senate-confirmed positions throughout Federal departments and agencies. This undermines accountability and weakens the capacity for Federal leadership to develop expertise and effectively address new and pressing issues, including emergencies such as the coronavirus. The Committee recommends that the White House work in collaboration with relevant offices and agencies to design an online dashboard that tracks the status of all positions that require Senate confirmation, including, but not limited to, (1) whether that position is currently vacant or filled, (2) if the position is filled, the name of that official and whether that official is serving on a permanent or acting basis, (3) if a nominee or prospective nominee has been named for that position, (4) if there is a nominee or prospective nominee, their name and the latest action by the President or Congress relating to the process required for Senate confirmation, and (5) a means to enable each nominee or prospective nominee, and each agency involved in that individual's nomination, to see all steps required in the appointments process, including background investigation and financial disclosure, and track progress. The Committee further recommends that the White House conduct a thorough review of all positions that are filled in an acting capacity or vacant and develop a plan to expeditiously nominate a qualified individual to hold each such position.

Presidential Personnel Office.—The Committee encourages that no less than \$750,000 be expended for additional staff support for the Office of Presidential Personnel to expedite the recruitment, selection, vetting, processing, and nomination of highly qualified individuals that the President may appoint to senior positions in the Federal government.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$13,081,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	13,641,000
Recommended in the bill	13,641,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+560,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

The Executive Residence at the White House Operating Expenses account provides for the care, maintenance, staffing, and operations of the Executive Residence, including official and ceremonial functions of the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$13,641,000 for the Operating Expenses of the Executive Residence. The bill continues the same restrictions on reimbursable expenses for use of the Executive Residence as have been included in past years.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$750,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	2,500,000
Recommended in the bill	1,625,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+875,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-875,000

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 \$1,625,000 for White House Repair and Restoration. Additional funds are provided over fiscal year 2020 to begin proposed renovations to the White House kitchens and improvements to heating, cooling, ventilation, and electrical systems.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$4,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	4,000,000
Recommended in the bill	4,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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 \$4,000,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$11,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	13,200,000
Recommended in the bill	12,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	- 700,000

The National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council have been combined to form the National Security Staff, which advises and assists the President on 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 \$12,500,000 for the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council. The increased funding is provided, in part, to increase global health security activities.

Global Health Security and Biodefense.—The Committee is deeply concerned about the elimination of the Directorate for Global Health Security and Biodefense and a reduction in pandemic specialist positions on the National Security Staff. These vacancies have severely undermined the U.S.’s ability to coordinate the government’s response to coronavirus, to reassure the American people during a time of significant duress, to prevent the global spread of disease, and to prepare for future pandemics. The Committee provides funding to reconstitute the Directorate and directs the National Security Staff to provide the Committee, within 100 days of enactment of this Act, with a report on the status of pandemic-relating staffing. The report shall list all authorized positions on the National Security Staff that are predominately or wholly dedicated to global health security, biodefense, or pandemic preparation. For each such position, the report shall detail if the position was reconstituted, newly filled, or newly created after enactment of this Act; shall describe whether that position was filled or vacant at the time of the report’s submission to the Committee; and shall describe whether that position is staffed by an employee paid via the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council appropriation account or by a detailee (and if so, the report shall provide the name of the detailee’s home agency).

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$94,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	100,000,000
Recommended in the bill	96,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-4,000,000

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 \$96,000,000 for the Office of Administration. Additional funding is provided over fiscal year 2020 for inflationary costs. Of the recommended amount, not to exceed \$12,800,000 is available until expended for modernization of information technology infrastructure within the Executive Office of the President.

White House Visitor Logs.—The Committee encourages the Office of the Administration to establish and update, every 90 days, a publicly available database that contains the visitor logs for the White House, the residence of the Vice President, and any other location at which the President or the Vice President regularly conduct official business.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$101,600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	115,740,000
Recommended in the bill	107,245,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+5,645,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-8,495,000

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 \$107,245,000 for OMB. The recommendation also continues several long-standing provisions, not requested by the President, limiting certain OMB activities. Additional funds over fiscal year 2020 are provided for inflationary costs and to support the transfer of 21 FTEs from the Information Technology Oversight and Reform account to OMB.

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 2022 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 Committee with quarterly reports on personnel and obligations consisting of on-board staffing levels, es-

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 Committee 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 jurisdiction of this Act.

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 Committee within 60 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.

Performance Measures.—The Committee continues to urge OMB to ensure that agencies comply with title 31 of the United States Code, including the development of organizational priority goals and outcomes such as performance outcome measures, output measures, efficiency measures, and customer service measures. OMB should also ensure that agency funding requests in fiscal year 2022 are directly linked to agency performance plans. The Committee requests OMB to highlight specific examples where priority goals and performance outcomes influenced fiscal year 2022 budget justifications.

Online Budget Repository.—The Committee directs OMB to issue guidance requiring all Federal departments, agencies, and corporations to post their Federal agency budgets and respective Congressional budget justifications on a publicly available website in a searchable, sortable, and machine-readable format. The Committee furthermore directs OMB to ensure that, within seven days after submission of the President's budget request to Congress for a particular fiscal year, there exists a single webpage linking to all such budgets and budget justifications. OMB is directed to report to the Committee within 30 days of submission of the President's budget request to Congress with a list of all agencies that are not in compliance with these requirements.

Inspector General Inquiries.—The Committee is concerned by OMB's refusal to provide agency Inspector Generals with information they have requested that is essential to their oversight and audit activities, including investigations conducted in response to Congressional requests. The Committee directs OMB to fully comply with the Inspector General Act of 1978, which requires the head of any Federal agency to furnish an Inspector General with requested information or assistance, insofar as is practicable and not in contravention of any existing statutory restriction or regulation of the Federal agency from which the information is requested.

Food Safety Modernization Act.—The Committee directs OMB to work closely with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to meet the timelines for promulgation of rules and regulations outlined in the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (Public Law 111–353). The Committee requests a report every 180 days after the enactment of this Act describing any rule or regulation that is more than 60

days overdue and the reasons why each rule or regulation is overdue.

Public Safety Telecommunicators.—The Committee recognizes that the Standard Occupational Classification System’s (SOC) categorization of a “public safety telecommunicator” as an “office and administrative support occupation” is outdated and does not reflect the nature of this life-saving work. The Committee directs OMB to re-examine the classification of public safety telecommunicators under the SOC and urges OMB to correctly classify them as a “protective service occupation.”

Apportionment Transparency.—The Committee is disappointed that OMB has made little progress towards providing greater apportionment transparency, as was directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2020 appropriations act. The Committee reiterates the importance of greater transparency into OMB’s apportionment process, and directs OMB to promptly comply with the requirements of section 204 of this Act.

Retail Redlining.—Redlining detrimentally impacts employment opportunities, the local tax base, redevelopment, and economic growth. OMB is directed to submit a report to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, that examines redlining’s effects on the placement of Class A commercial investment and other business lending in the U.S. The report shall examine communities that fail to attract Class A investment despite meeting relevant median income levels, public transportation access, or other requirements for such investment, as well as disincentives for such investment such as higher down payments, higher interest rates, shorter maturities, extra fees, and outside collateral requirements. The report shall identify current Federal programs that may be helpful to communities impacted by retail redlining and recommendations that might help reduce retail redlining practices.

Federal and Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity.—The Committee is aware that Federal agencies and the nation’s critical infrastructure face unique cybersecurity threats. Executive Order 13800, issued on May 11, 2017, directs agency heads to implement several risk management and cybersecurity measures, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity. OMB is directed to report, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, on the status of compliance with Executive Order 13800 by each applicable agency. The report shall identify risk management and cybersecurity compliance gaps and outline the steps each agency needs to take to manage such risks. OMB shall prioritize working with the applicable agency heads to address remaining gaps and inconsistencies.

Federal Information Technology Workforce.—OMB is directed to consult with the Office of Personnel Management and the General Services Administration and report to the Committee, no later than September 30, 2021, on gaps in Federal information technology workforce skills, disciplines, and experience required to enable the Federal government to modernize its ability to use technology and develop effective citizen-facing digital services to carry out its mission.

Free Association Compacts.—The Committee is encouraged that the Administration is seeking to extend the free association compacts with the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau, retaining

U.S. strategic control of an expanse of the Pacific Ocean larger than the 48 contiguous states. The Committee is concerned, however, that OMB has not yet identified a source of funding for the assistance, programs, services, and trust funds. Not identifying a funding source acceptable to Congress for the last extension with Palau forced the Committee to take the needed funds from other purposes for years after that agreement was signed. The Committee directs OMB to propose a Congressionally acceptable funding source within 60 days of enactment of this Act. Recognizing that the compacts guarantee the citizens of these nations access to the United States, the Committee further instructs OMB to estimate any net costs to State and territorial governments and report any program eligibility such as eligibility for Medicaid that would mitigate the costs to state and territorial governments that serve the citizens of these freely associated states.

Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia.—The Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act created a task force to coordinate and assess relevant Federal activities. However, despite a 2016 GAO report that quantified Federal agency spending in this area (GAO-17-119), there is little clarity in the budget resources currently being allocated to this important task. OMB is directed to include with the fiscal year 2022 budget a report that details Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia research and control spending activities by agency, including but not limited to monitoring, prevention, mitigation, remediation, and ecological or human health purposes.

Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity.—Within 120 days of enactment of this Act, OMB is directed to report to the Committee, and to release to the public, a final report on the activities conducted and conclusions reached by the Interagency Working Group for Revision of the Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, consistent with the commitments made in the Notice published on March 1, 2017 at 82 Fed. Reg. 12242.

Access to Death Data.—Accurate, timely, and complete death data are important for the integrity of public programs. One source of significant amounts of death data is individual States, which incur costs to collect, record, and share this data. State law also governs the terms under which this data can be shared. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, OMB, in consultation with the Treasury Department, the Social Security Administration, and the appropriate State vital records agencies, is directed to report to the Committee, the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the House Committee on Oversight and Reform on how State-reported death data is currently managed and distributed among Federal agencies and provide recommendations on how to improve that management and distribution.

Research Grant Flexibility.—The Committee is aware that many university-based laboratories are closed or severely limiting operations due to the pandemic. Researchers working in these laboratories—including graduate students and postdoctoral fellows—comprise the backbone of the U.S. research enterprise. To mitigate impacts from the pandemic, the Committee encourages OMB to provide maximum flexibilities for Federal research grant funds to help maintain the research workforce and activities.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$1,300,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	1,000,000
Recommended in the bill	1,300,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+300,000

The Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC) was created in 2008 to develop and coordinate overall U.S. intellectual property policy and strategy.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,300,000 for IPEC.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$18,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	16,400,000
Recommended in the bill	18,400,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+2,000,000

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, including the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) and Drug-Free Communities (DFC) grant programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$18,400,000 for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses.

The Committee notes the importance of the HIDTA and DFC grant programs in combating the nation’s opioid epidemic. The Committee further notes that 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 rejects the proposal in the President’s budget to transfer the HIDTA and DFC programs out of ONDCP, and instead directs ONDCP to retain operational control over these programs to maintain the interagency benefits needed to address the opioid crisis.

Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy.—The Committee continues to be concerned about narcotics trafficking and related violence in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, home to approximately 3.3 million American citizens, and their effect on U.S. States, especially communities along the Eastern seaboard. The Committee appreciates ONDCP’s submission of the Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy required by House Report 116–122 and expects that ONDCP will include a Caribbean Border Counter-

narcotics Strategy in forthcoming versions of the National Drug Control Strategy.

National Drug Control Strategy and U.S. Territories.—The Committee is concerned that the National Drug Control Strategy does not adequately address the problem of substance abuse, drug trafficking, and associated violence in the U.S. territories. The Committee notes that the Data Supplement accompanying the 2020 National Drug Control Strategy excluded statistics from these jurisdictions. The Committee directs ONDCP to take all reasonable steps to collect and publish relevant information from the five U.S. territories, in the same manner that such data is collected and published for the States and the District of Columbia. ONDCP is further directed to consider the territories in preparing future reports.

Alternative Livelihood Opportunities.—The Committee recognizes the importance of creating alternative livelihood opportunities for farmers in opium poppy crop-producing regions of Mexico in order to reduce the supply of opioids flowing into the U.S. The Committee urges ONDCP to lead interagency efforts with the Government of Mexico to develop an alternative livelihood program in Mexico to increase economic opportunities for farmers, reduce their dependence on opium poppy as a cash crop, and complement other existing drug supply reduction strategies.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$285,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	— —
Recommended in the bill	290,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+290,000,000

The HIDTA Program provides resources to Federal, 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.

There are 29 HIDTAs operating in all 50 States plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Each HIDTA is managed by an Executive Board comprised of equal numbers of Federal, State, local, and 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 \$290,000,000 for the HIDTA Program, an increase of \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 2020.

The Committee believes the collaborative structure of the HIDTA Program provides Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement leaders a balanced and equal voice in determining program priorities and is an effective tool in combating problems of drug trafficking and drug-related violence.

Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP).—The Committee recognizes the effectiveness of ODMAP in facilitating information sharing and supporting efforts by public health and public safety officials to mobilize rapid response to a suspected overdose event. The Committee encourages ONDCP, in consultation with the HIDTA Directors, to prioritize discretionary funds towards programs that promote public health and public safety collaboration, including ODMAP, in states with increased opioid death rates in recent years.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$121,715,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	12,432,000
Recommended in the bill	123,965,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+2,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+111,533,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$123,965,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs. The recommended level for fiscal year 2021 is distributed among specific programs and activities as follows:

Drug-Free Communities	\$102,000,000
Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance	3,000,000
Anti-Doping Activities	10,000,000
World Anti-Doping Agency	2,715,000
Model Acts Program	1,250,000
Community-Based Coalition Enhancement Grants (CARA Grants)	5,000,000

World Anti-Doping Agency Governance.—Given the increased prevalence of doping fraud among international sports federations and governments, the Committee continues to have serious concerns about the World Anti-Doping Agency’s (WADA) credibility, independence, and accountability to athletes. The Committee supports ONDCP’s efforts to improve WADA’s effectiveness and urges it to continue working with domestic and international partners to protect clean athletes. The Committee directs ONDCP to closely monitor WADA’s reform efforts to determine whether WADA is making sufficient progress in increasing the independence and transparency of its operations, enhancing the role of athletes in WADA decision-making, and restoring confidence in clean competition. In an effort to encourage necessary reforms within WADA, the bill includes language to allow ONDCP to exercise discretion in paying annual WADA membership dues. The Committee directs ONDCP to report within 120 days of enactment of this Act on WADA’s progress in reducing undue influence by sports organizations with a direct financial interest in WADA decisions, and increasing independent athlete and independent anti-doping stakeholder representatives on WADA’s committees and decision-making bodies.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	1,000,000
Recommended in the bill	1,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

The Unanticipated Needs account enables 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.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$15,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	11,491,000
Recommended in the bill	11,491,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	-3,509,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

The Information Technology Oversight and Reform (ITOR) account supports efforts to make the Federal government's investments in information technology more efficient, secure, and effective.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$11,491,000 for information technology oversight activities. This total reflects the proposed transfer of 21 FTEs from ITOR to OMB.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$4,288,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	4,698,000
Recommended in the bill	4,698,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+410,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$4,698,000 for the Office of the Vice President.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
OPERATING EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$302,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	302,000
Recommended in the bill	302,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

The Official Residence of the Vice President Operating Expenses account supports the care and operation of the Vice President's residence and specifically supports 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 \$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 among various accounts within the Executive Office of the President, with advance approval of the Committee. The amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent.

Section 202. The Committee includes language requiring the OMB Director to include a statement of budgetary impact with any Executive Order or Presidential Memorandum issued or rescinded during fiscal year 2021 where the regulatory cost exceeds \$100,000,000.

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

Section 204. The Committee includes a new provision requiring OMB to implement a system to make publicly available, in an automated fashion, all documents apportioning an appropriation and all relevant delegations of apportionment authority, and to provide the Committee with such information until the automated system is implemented. This requirement would apply to any appropriation apportioned under the President's apportionment authority, including appropriations provided in prior years and those included in Acts other than appropriations Acts.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The funds in title III are for the operation and maintenance of United States Courts and include the salaries of judges, probation and pretrial 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 \$7,773,341,000 in discretionary funding for the Judiciary in fiscal year 2021.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$7,500,000 for the Judiciary to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

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.

The Committee realizes new laws and challenges constantly impact the Judiciary’s workload. As such, the recommendation prioritizes resources based on the President’s request and Judiciary’s re-estimate. The Committee is pleased to provide an increase of \$87,969,000 for the Defender Services Program to continue hiring efforts to fully implement the Federal Defender Organization staffing formula and ensure the right of individuals to retain counsel. The formula reflects needed staffing increases based on the weighted case averages over the previous five years. Additionally, the Committee provides a \$1 above-inflation increase for the non-capital panel attorney hourly rate, which supports the statutory maximum. The Committee is aware of the projected increases in caseload and panel attorney payments and is committed to ensuring the Defender Services Program has sufficient resources to staff the program.

The Committee recognizes the Judiciary’s efforts to remain operational during the COVID–19 pandemic. The ability to telework, adjust Probation’s and Pretrial and court room procedures, and conduct Supreme Court oral arguments remotely to keep the third branch operational is commended.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$87,699,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	93,630,000
Recommended in the bill	95,025,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+7,326,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+1,395,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$95,025,000 for fiscal year 2021 for the salaries and expenses of personnel and for the cost of operating the Supreme Court, excluding the care of the building and grounds. The Committee includes language making \$1,500,000 available until expended for information technology investments. The Committee directs the Court to include with its budget justification materials a report showing information technology carryover balances and describing expenditures made in the previous fiscal year and planned expenditures in the budget year.

Supreme Court Live and Video Access.—The Committee notes that providing the American people with the opportunity to access Supreme Court arguments in real time via video and/or live audio would greatly expand the Court's accessibility to average Americans and provide historic and educational value. As such, the Committee encourages the Supreme Court to take steps to permit video and live audio coverage of all open sessions of the Court unless the Court decides that allowing such coverage in any case would violate the due process of one or more of the parties before the Court.

Supreme Court Code of Conduct.—The Committee urges the Supreme Court to adopt a Code of Conduct applicable for the Justices. The Committee looks forward to being briefed on proposals for the adoption of a Code of Conduct within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$15,590,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	11,678,000
Recommended in the bill	10,618,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	−4,972,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	−1,060,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$10,618,000 for Care of Buildings and Grounds, 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 2020	\$32,700,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	34,023,000
Recommended in the bill	33,802,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+1,102,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	−221,000

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 \$33,802,000 for United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$19,564,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	20,097,000
Recommended in the bill	20,027,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+463,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	−70,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Court of International Trade has exclusive nationwide jurisdiction over civil actions against the United States and certain civil actions brought by the United States arising out of import transactions and administration and enforcement of the U.S. customs and international trade laws. The Committee recommends \$20,027,000 United States Court of International Trade.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$5,250,234,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	5,459,475,000
Recommended in the bill	5,412,919,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+162,685,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-46,556,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,412,919,000 for the operations of the regional Courts of Appeals, District Courts, Bankruptcy Courts, the Court of Federal Claims, and probation and pretrial services offices.

In addition, the Committee recommends a reimbursement of \$9,700,000 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.

Bankruptcy Education and Training.—The Committee encourages increased education for bankruptcy judges on how bankruptcy court decisions impact national security.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$1,234,574,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	1,316,240,000
Recommended in the bill	1,322,543,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+87,969,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+6,303,000

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 \$1,322,543,000 for Defender Services.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$53,545,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	55,478,000
Recommended in the bill	55,478,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+1,933,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	— —

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$55,478,000 for payments to jurors and commissioners.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$639,165,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	664,011,000
Recommended in the bill	664,011,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+24,846,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$664,011,000 for Court Security 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 2020	\$94,261,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	99,812,000
Recommended in the bill	97,970,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+3,709,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-1,842,000

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 \$97,970,000 for the AO.

Workplace Misconduct.—The Committee is disappointed with the recent findings of workplace misconduct in the Judiciary. The Committee directs the Judiciary to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act to the Committee on the number of workplace misconduct complaints received; types of assistance available for employees; Judiciary-wide feedback on the workplace misconduct services provided; and the number and types of investigations of reported incidents. Additionally, the Committee directs the Judiciary to include in their annual justification to Congress a report on the steps the Office of Integrity is taking to ensure it has enough resources and staff to provide an exemplary workplace for every judge and every court employee. Further, the Committee directs the Judiciary to expand its comprehensive training program on workplace behavior and bystander intervention and encourages the Judiciary to expand and report on its confidential nationwide reporting system to document employee misconduct complaints.

Law Enforcement Availability Pay.—The Committee recognizes that U.S. Probation Officers are ineligible for Law Enforcement Availability Pay (LEAP). The Committee directs the AO to provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, on implementing LEAP pay for U.S. Probation Officers.

Pilot Program.—The Committee is interested in increasing access to counsel for a wider range of litigants and circumstances by expanding the pool of funding available for legal assistance for low-income people. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Judiciary shall brief the Committee on the potential feasibility of creating a pilot program to broaden access to appointed representation for Federal cases under section 1915(e)(1) of title 28, United States Code. The briefing shall address possible benefits of such a pilot program as well as the legal, policy and procedural challenges and concerns that would be presented by establishment of a pilot.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$30,436,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	31,344,000
Recommended in the bill	31,115,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+679,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	– 229,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Federal Judicial Center (FJC) improves the management of Federal Judicial dockets and court administration through education for judges and staff and through research, evaluation, and planning assistance for the courts and the Judicial Conference. The Committee recommends \$31,115,000 for the FJC.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$19,670,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	20,256,000
Recommended in the bill	20,133,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+463,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	– 123,000

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 Congress. The Committee recommends \$20,133,000 for the Commission.

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 2021 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 2021 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 continues language to extend temporary judgeships in the districts of Arizona, California Central, Florida Southern, Hawaii, 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 2020	\$40,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	— —
Recommended in the bill	40,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	— —
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+40,000,000

The Resident Tuition Support program, also known as the D.C. Tuition Assistance Grant program, provides up to \$10,000 annually for undergraduate District students to address the difference between in-state and out-of-state tuition rates and makes it possible for them to attend eligible four-year public universities and colleges nationwide. 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 \$40,000,000 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 2020	\$18,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	51,400,000
Recommended in the bill	52,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+34,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+1,500,000

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 helps address the impact of the Federal presence on public safety in the District of Columbia.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$52,900,000 for emergency planning and security costs and additional costs incurred by the District of Columbia related to the Presidential Inauguration on January 20, 2021.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$5,000,000 for the District of Columbia to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$250,088,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	267,838,000
Recommended in the bill	265,618,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+15,530,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	–2,220,000

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, Court System, and Capital Improvement Program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$265,618,000 for operation of the District of Columbia Courts.

The amount recommended by the Committee includes \$14,977,000 for the Court of Appeals, \$127,514,000 for the Superior Court, \$80,974,000 for the Court System, and \$42,153,000 for capital improvements to courthouse facilities. Funds for capital improvements are provided to improve life safety compliance, conduct general repair projects and upgrades, and move the various court offices into owned space and out of leased space.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$46,005,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	46,005,000
Recommended in the bill	46,005,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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 a Federal payment of \$46,005,000 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 2020	\$248,524,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	248,175,000
Recommended in the bill	245,923,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	-2,601,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-2,252,000

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 operational responsibilities for the former District agencies in charge of probation and parole and houses the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia within its framework.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$245,923,000 for CSOSA. Of the amounts provided, \$179,180,000 is for Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration and \$66,743,000 is for pretrial services. The recommendation includes \$459,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the costs associated with a replacement lease and relocation of the Pretrial Services Agency.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$44,011,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	44,194,000
Recommended in the bill	44,011,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-183,000

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. PDS's purpose is to provide legal representation services within the District of Columbia justice system.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$44,011,000 for PDS for the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$2,150,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	1,805,000
Recommended in the bill	2,150,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+345,000

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 \$2,150,000 to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	532,000
Recommended in the bill	600,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+68,000

This appropriation provides funding for 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 \$325,000 for the CJDT and \$275,000 for the JNC.

The Committee notes that the reduction proposed in the President's request would significantly impair the Commissions' ability to conduct thorough and comprehensive investigations of judicial misconduct complaints and conduct examinations of candidates for the Judiciary in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$52,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	90,000,000
Recommended in the bill	52,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	- 37,500,000

The Scholarships for Opportunity and Results (SOAR) Act, as reauthorized in P.L. 116-94, 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 \$52,500,000 for school improvement. Based on the statutory funding formula, \$17,500,000 is provided for District of Columbia Public Schools, \$17,500,000 is provided for Public Charter Schools, and \$17,500,000 is provided for Opportunity Scholarships. The Committee also adds new bill language requiring schools participating in the SOAR program to certify compliance with Federal civil rights and special education laws.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$413,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	413,000
Recommended in the bill	413,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$413,000. The Committee 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 2020	\$4,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	3,000,000
Recommended in the bill	4,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+1,000,000

Currently, two 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 one percent of the population.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$4,000,000 for testing, education, and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND
SEWER AUTHORITY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$8,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---
Recommended in the bill	8,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+8,000,000

The Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority supports the D.C. Clean Rivers Project, which is designed to reduce combined sewer overflows to the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers and Rock Creek.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$8,000,000 for implementation of the D.C. Clean Rivers project.

TITLE V—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$3,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	3,500,000
Recommended in the bill	3,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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 \$3,500,000 for ACUS.

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) was established under title X of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection 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 CFPB and provided CFPB with additional authorities to conduct rulemaking, supervision, and enforcement with respect to Federal consumer financial laws. Funding required to support the CFPB's operations are obtained from transfers from the Federal Reserve System.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee rejects the President's budget proposal to restructure the CFPB and place it under the appropriations process. The Committee strongly supports the CFPB's work to empower and protect consumers by regulating offerings of consumer financial products and enforcing violations of consumer financial laws and regulations. The Committee directs CFPB to take aggressive action to

protect consumers, including those negatively affected by the coronavirus, and to thoroughly assess any potential changes in CFPB rules and regulations to ensure that consumers are not unduly harmed.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$132,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	135,000,000
Recommended in the bill	137,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+4,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+2,000,000

The Consumer Product Safety Act of 1972 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 \$137,000,000 for the CPSC. CPSC has been chronically underfunded in recent years. The increase is provided to address unfunded priorities identified by the Commission, including increased import surveillance, applied research on exposure to potential chronic hazards related to nanotechnology in consumer products and crumb rubber, and a quantitative risk assessment of crumb rubber.

The recommendation includes \$1,300,000 for the Virginia Graeme Baker (VGB) Grant Program and the associated administrative costs to reduce the number of injuries and deaths associated with pools and spas.

The Committee commends the CPSC for continuing to provide resources for the national and grassroots “Pool Safely” campaign, a safety information and education program designed to reduce child drownings and near drowning injuries and maintain a zero-fatality rate for drain entrapments. This multifaceted initiative includes consumer and industry education efforts, press events, partnerships, outreach, and advertising. The Committee expects the CPSC to maintain the fiscal year 2020 levels for the “Pool Safely” campaign.

The Committee expresses concern over low participation rates for products recalled by the CPSC. The Committee directs the Chairman of the CPSC to include with its annual report to the President and Congress the following statistics for the top 20 recalled products by the number of injuries or deaths associated with the product, initiated or ongoing during the previous fiscal year, that are pursuant to order under section 15(d), a settlement agreement, or a voluntary corrective action taken in consultation with the Commission: (1) number of products subject to the recall sold; (2) number of such products for which a consumer has received a remedy; (3) number of consumers to whom a direct notification has been made; and (4) number of incidences of injuries resulting from a product subject to the recall occurring after the initiation of the recall that are reported to the Commission.

The CPSC is also directed to include in its VGB Grant Program solicitation explicit language indicating that some aspects of the grant proposal may be achieved by contracting with other entities, including civic organizations.

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 2020	\$15,171,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	13,063,000
Recommended in the bill	19,063,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+3,892,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+6,000,000

The Election Assistance Commission (EAC) is a bipartisan Federal commission that helps election officials administer and voters participate in elections. Established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), EAC distributes, administers, and audits HAVA funds, serves as the Nation’s clearinghouse for information on election administration, conducts the Election Administration and Voting Survey and other studies, develops the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines, accredits testing laboratories and certifies voting systems, and administers the National Mail Voter Registration Form in accordance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$19,063,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the EAC, of which \$1,500,000 shall be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for election reform activities authorized under HAVA.

The Committee is pleased with the steps EAC has taken to begin to rebuild its workforce and strengthen the agency’s capacity to support State and local election officials on all aspects of election administration, including enhancing election security. The Committee is committed to providing robust funding to enable EAC to perform the vital mission of protecting Federal elections.

Support to Local Election Jurisdictions.—The Committee urges EAC to increase outreach and trainings to local election jurisdictions, with particular attention to those jurisdictions which are consistently last to report polling data for Federal elections.

Election Cybersecurity.—The Committee is concerned with the threat of election meddling from state and non-state actors through cyberattacks on election and voter registration systems. The Committee encourages EAC to work with NIST and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to strengthen coordination with and out-

reach to State and local election officials on cybersecurity best practices.

Ranked Choice Voting.—The Committee encourages EAC to gather data in the 2020 Election Administration and Voting Survey related to state readiness to implement ranked choice voting, including whether existing State voting technology supports ranked choice voting.

ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$425,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	— — —
Recommended in the bill	500,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+75,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+500,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$500,000,000 for Election Security Grants.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$400,000,000 for grants to States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

The Committee is gravely concerned by persistent threats from Russia and other foreign actors attempting to influence the U.S. democratic process, and vulnerabilities that continue to exist throughout the Nation’s election system. Since fiscal year 2018, Congress has provided \$805,000,000 in grants to States to improve the security of elections for Federal office. However, that funding has been inconsistent, unpredictable, and insufficient to meet the vast need across all the States and territories. Congress must provide a consistent, steady source of Federal funds to support State and local election officials on the frontlines of protecting U.S. elections.

The bill requires States to use payments to replace direct-recording electronic (DRE) voting machines with voting systems that require the use of an individual, durable, voter-verified paper ballot, marked by the voter by hand or through the use of a non-tabulating ballot marking device or system, and made available for inspection and verification by the voter before the vote is cast and counted. Funds shall only be available to a State or local election jurisdiction for further election security improvements after a State has submitted a certification to the EAC that all DRE voting machines have been or are in the process of being replaced.

Funds shall be available to States for the following activities to improve the security of elections for Federal office: implementing a post-election, risk-limiting audit system that provides a high level of confidence in the accuracy of the final vote tally; maintaining or upgrading election-related computer systems, including voter registration systems, to address cyber vulnerabilities identified through DHS scans or similar assessments of existing election systems; facilitating cyber and risk mitigation training for State and local election officials; implementing established cybersecurity best practices for election systems; and other priority activities and investments identified by the EAC, in consultation with DHS, to improve election security. The EAC shall define in the Notice of Grant Award the eligible investments and activities for which grant funds

may be used by the States. The EAC shall review all proposed investments to ensure funds are used for the purposes set forth in the Notice of Grant Award.

The bill also requires that not less than 50 percent of the payment made to a State be allocated in cash or in kind to local government entities responsible for the administration of elections for Federal office.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$339,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	343,070,000
Recommended in the bill	376,070,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+37,070,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+33,000,000

The mission of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is to implement and enforce 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 \$376,070,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FCC, to be derived from offsetting collections. Of this amount, no less than \$33,000,000 is for implementing the Broadband DATA Act (Public Law 116–130). The Committee also includes a cap of \$134,495,000 for the administration of spectrum auctions.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$200,000,000 for the FCC to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, including to support efforts of health care providers to address coronavirus by providing telecommunications services, information services, and devices necessary to enable the provision of telehealth services.

Broadband Maps.—The Committee provides significant funding for upfront costs associated with implementation of the Broadband DATA Act. The Committee anticipates funding related to the Broadband DATA Act will decline considerably in future years and expects the FCC to repurpose a significant amount of staff currently working on economic, wireline, and wireless issues to focus on broadband mapping.

Broadband Access.—The Committee believes that deployment of broadband in rural and economically disadvantaged areas is a driver of economic development, jobs, and new educational opportunities. The Committee supports FCC efforts to judiciously allocate Universal Service Fund (USF) funds for these areas.

Rural Digital Opportunity Fund.—The Committee appreciates the significant investment the FCC is planning to make to deploy broadband services to unserved areas. The Committee recognizes the need for government programs to minimize instances in which two different providers receive support from two different programs to serve the same location. However, the Committee is concerned that current program rules may have the unintended consequence

of discouraging other funding sources from participating in broadband deployment, particularly State-based programs. The Committee directs the FCC to adjust program rules to ensure applicants, and the States in which those applicants would deploy broadband, are not put at a disadvantage when applying for the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund based on the State's proactive, independent investment in broadband.

Elevation Data Coordination for Broadband Deployment.—The U.S. Geological Survey is leading the 3D Elevation Program (3DEP), a collaborative initiative to systematically collect accurate enhanced elevation data nationwide primarily through Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) technology. Such data can facilitate line-of-sight analyses for signal propagation studies, identification of the optimum locations for cell tower networks and other broadband deployments, models of potential impacts to wireless signals from future development and vegetation growth, mapping of existing towers, and design and permitting of new infrastructure. The Committee encourages the FCC to participate in this program to help support the deployment of 5G and other next-generation wireless services. The Committee understands that FCC participation in 3DEP will strengthen the Commission's support for building, maintaining, and expanding U.S. wireless networks.

Territorial Access to Broadband.—The Committee is concerned about disparities in access to communications services on Tribal lands and in territories. The Committee encourages the FCC to implement policies that increase broadband access and adoption in these areas. The Committee commends the FCC's work in establishing the Uniendo a Puerto Rico Fund and the Connect U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) Fund to make additional USF funding available to rebuild fixed and mobile voice and broadband networks damaged in the 2017 hurricane season. In September 2019, the FCC approved \$950,000,000 in Stage 2 funding to improve, expand, and harden communications networks in Puerto Rico and the USVI. The Committee supports these efforts and urges the FCC to expeditiously move forward with its funding commitments under these programs.

Tribal Access to Broadband.—The Committee urges the FCC to responsibly and efficiently take action to increase access to broadband on Tribal lands and supports consultation with Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and entities related to Hawaiian home lands to help close the digital divide. The FCC is encouraged to use all available resources to increase funding for consultation with Federally recognized Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, and entities related to Hawaiian home lands; other work by the Office of Native Affairs and Policy (ONAP); and associated work from other bureaus and offices in support of ONAP.

Lifeline Service.—The Committee is concerned that changes to the Lifeline minimum service standards and support levels will adversely impact low-income Americans, including many suffering from economic hardships due to the coronavirus. The Committee directs the FCC to pause implementation of any changes to the currently applicable minimum service standards for Lifeline-supported mobile broadband service and any changes in the current levels of Lifeline support for voice services until the FCC has completed the

State of the Lifeline Marketplace Report required by the 2016 Lifeline Order (Lifeline and Link Up Reform and Modernization et al., Third Report and Order, Further Report and Order, and Order on Reconsideration, 31 FCC Rcd 3962 (2016)).

Broadcaster Relocation.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (P.L. 115–141) provided an additional \$1,000,000,000 over two years to the TV Broadcaster Relocation Fund to reimburse channel relocation service and equipment costs 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 is monitoring this issue closely. Both broadcasters and entities who purchased spectrum rights participated in good faith to make the incentive auction successful. The Committee supported FCC’s administration of the incentive auction and expects the FCC to take into careful consideration any participating entity’s concerns.

Transmissions of Local Television Programming.—The Committee encourages consumer access to local television programming, especially in rural areas, for its economic, safety, and cultural importance. 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 to the Satellite Television Extension and Localism Reauthorization (STELAR) Act of 2014, many communities continue to struggle with market modification petitions to the FCC. 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 related to satellite television carriage issues.

Report on Cross-Border Signal Interference.—The FCC is directed to report to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, on cross-border signal interference to U.S. mobile providers operating in the 700 MHz band and occurring along the U.S.-Mexico border as a result of the commencement of network operations by Mexican providers, and recommendations on how to remedy any such interference. As part of the report, the Commission shall collect information from licensed operators in the U.S. regarding interference to their 700 MHz service.

Hurricane Recovery and Resilience.—The Committee remains troubled that the FCC has not taken more aggressive steps to promote network resiliency to mitigate the impact of future severe weather events on communications networks. The Committee urges the FCC to take additional actions to mitigate the impact of future storms on communications networks.

Robocalls.—The Committee is gravely concerned about the rapidly growing problem of robocalls and understands that the Commission receives more consumer complaints about robocalls than any other single issue. The Commission is directed to provide a re-

port to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act detailing the status of implementation of the TRACED Act, P.L. 116–105.

Robocall Penalty Collection.—The Committee is aware of significant delays in collecting and enforcing financial penalties levied under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) and is concerned that these fines serve as an insufficient deterrent to potential TCPA violators. The Committee urges the FCC to regularly discuss collections of these fees with the Department of Justice to ensure timely collection and to report to the Committee every three months after enactment of this Act on the status of collected and uncollected penalties.

Vertical Location Data.—The Committee commends the FCC for taking initial steps to improve vertical location data provided to emergency dispatchers. However, the Committee believes meaningful change will not occur without additional action. The Committee directs the FCC to make additional improvements to vertical location data requirements, including requiring wireless carriers to provide the floor number of an emergency call or creating a system for useful and actionable information to be relayed to emergency dispatch centers. The Committee recommends that vertical location directives should not be limited to the most populous areas; vertical location data should be available to emergency response centers nationwide. Within 180 days of the enactment of Act, the FCC is directed to report to the Committee on actions it is taking or plans to take to improve vertical location data available to dispatch centers.

911 Access.—The Committee urges the FCC to take steps to ensure that all cellular phones, including phones operating under a pre-paid plan with an empty balance, provide ongoing access to 911 and provide automatic location information for 911 calls.

Mid-Band Spectrum.—The Committee believes that Fifth-Generation (5G) mobile technology is critical to U.S. national and economic security. A key component of the U.S. strategy for 5G is ensuring that U.S. wireless providers have enough mid-band spectrum (frequencies between 3 GHz and 24 GHz), which provides fast data connections while also traveling longer distances. The Committee is concerned that the U.S. is falling behind other countries in the allocation of such spectrum. The Committee urges the Administration and the FCC to work expeditiously to identify and make available more mid-band spectrum for 5G so that the U.S. does not fall further in the race to deploy 5G networks and services.

5G Supply Chain.—The Committee understands the importance of a secure 5G technology supply chain. The Committee encourages the FCC to investigate options for increasing supply chain diversity, competition, and network security via interoperable technologies and open standard-based interfaces.

USF Contribution Reform.—In recognition of the ongoing rapidly changing communications industry landscape, the Committee believes it is imperative that the FCC work with the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service on recommendations for USF modernization, including contribution reform to ensure the long-term sustainability and viability of the USF programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION

Section 510. The Committee extends an exemption from the Antideficiency Act for the USF.

Section 511. The Committee continues language prohibiting the FCC from changing rules governing the USF regarding single connection or primary line restrictions.

Section 512. The Committee includes new language prohibiting the FCC from finalizing, implementing, administering, or enforcing the proposed rule entitled “Universal Service Contribution Methodology.”

Section 513. The Committee includes new language prohibiting the FCC from establishing or implementing a 5G Fund for Rural America, or any similar Federal universal service support mechanism, until the FCC completes the creation of an improved map that depicts the availability of mobile broadband internet access service.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$42,982,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	42,982,000
Recommended in the bill	42,982,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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 OIG 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 Resolution Fund to finance the OIG.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$71,497,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	73,329,000
Recommended in the bill	73,329,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+1,832,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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 \$73,329,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FEC.

Online Campaign Advertisements.—Engagement in the political process is one of the hallmarks of our democracy. Americans are increasingly turning to social media platforms, such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter, to engage in the political process. Indeed, spending on digital political advertising reached a record \$1,400,000,000 in the 2016 election cycle. Yet our campaign finance laws do not require meaningful transparency about who is behind campaign advertisements run on digital platforms. Therefore, the Committee directs the FEC to submit a report, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, on how the FEC plans to address the disparity in disclosure requirements for broadcast and online campaign advertisements.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$24,890,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	28,395,000
Recommended in the bill	26,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+1,210,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-2,295,000

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 \$26,100,000 for the FLRA.

FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT STEERING COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$8,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	10,000,000
Recommended in the bill	6,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	-2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-4,000,000

This account funds the authorized activities of the Environmental Review Improvement Fund and the Federal Permitting Steering Council (FPISC). The FPISC leads ongoing government-wide efforts to modernize the Federal permitting and review process for major infrastructure projects and works with Federal agency partners to implement and oversee adherence to the statutory requirements set forth in the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$6,000,000 for the FPISC.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$331,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	330,199,000
Recommended in the bill	341,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+10,801,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$341,000,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FTC. The Congressional Budget Office estimates \$150,000,000 of collections from Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger filing fees and \$19,000,000 of collections from Do-Not-Call list fees, which partially offset the appropriation requirement for this account.

The Committee is highly concerned by increasing instances of fraudulent or deceptive data collection practices and other violations of consumer protection laws, as well as by increasing concentration in technology and other markets. The Committee provides the FTC with additional resources to increase both its enforcement of antitrust statutes and its capacity to investigate unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent business practices.

Fraudulent Calls to Seniors.—The Committee notes that there has been a significant uptick in fraudulent telephone calls to seniors from people claiming to represent the Social Security Administration. In many cases, these callers are spoofing the actual Social Security hotline number, making it appear as if they are calling from the Social Security hotline. The Committee urges the FTC to prioritize investigations into robocalls that attempt to defraud senior citizens.

Fraudulent Health Care Calls.—The Committee is aware of the growing practice of robocallers attempting to commit financial fraud by targeting health care providers and patients. In some cases, callers use a spoofed number, making it appear as if they are calling from a hospital or physician's office, and seek to obtain sensitive health-related or finance-related information about patients. In other cases, callers posing as agents of the Department of Justice or relevant credentialing authorities contact hospitals, questioning the licensing of physicians working at the hospital. These practices pose a direct threat to patients and providers, and they undermine the integrity and trust that are vital components of the patient-physician and patient-hospital relationship. The Committee directs the FTC to prioritize investigations into robocalls that attempt to defraud patients, physicians, hospitals, and other health care stakeholders.

Non-Foreign Areas.—The Committee remains concerned that some companies and corporations engaged in interstate commerce are unwilling to ship products to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the other territories, as is offered for the continental United States. The Committee believes that these non-foreign areas must be afforded equal treatment to the other 48 states. The Committee requests the FTC to continue monitoring these inequalities in interstate commerce and to continue issuing relevant outreach and educational materials.

Unproven Stem Cell Products.—The Committee commends the FTC for its recent enforcement actions against companies making deceptive health claims about the safety and efficacy of unapproved and unproven stem cell products. Unproven stem cell products have put many patients at risk and resulted in patients being blinded, paralyzed, and infected with dangerous pathogens. The Committee encourages the FTC to continue to prioritize enforcement actions against companies making deceptive and unproven health claims regarding the safety and efficacy of unapproved stem cell-based products. Further, the Committee encourages the FTC to continue to coordinate with the Food and Drug Administration to optimize its enforcement and consumer education activities.

Cryptocurrency.—Cryptocurrencies are digital assets that use cryptography to secure or verify transactions. They are not created by a government or central bank, but they can be exchanged for U.S. dollars or other government-backed currencies. As consumer interest in cryptocurrencies has grown, so have scams such as deceptive investment and business opportunities, bait-and-switch schemes, and deceptively marketed mining machines. The Committee encourages the FTC to work with the Securities and Exchange Commission, other financial regulators, consumer groups, law enforcement, and other public and private stakeholders to identify and investigate fraud related to cryptocurrencies market and discuss methods to empower and protect consumers.

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

Consumer Repair Rights.—The Committee is aware of the FTC's ongoing review of how manufacturers—in particular mobile phone and car manufacturers—may limit repairs by consumers and repair shops, and how those limitations may increase costs, limit choice, and impact consumers' rights under the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act. Not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, the FTC is directed to provide to the Committee, and to publish online, a report on anticompetitive practices related to repair markets. The report shall provide recommendations on how to best address these problems.

Rebate Walls.—The Committee is concerned with an increasingly common anticompetitive behavior potentially distorting the U.S. biopharmaceutical market known as a rebate wall, which occurs when a pharmaceutical manufacturer couples volume-based discounts with retaliatory measures such as the clawback of rebates when a competitor product is granted formulary access. The Committee urges the FTC to prioritize investigations into manufacturers that erect rebate walls to block competition from new branded therapies, biosimilars, generics, and other innovative products. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the FTC is directed to submit a report to the Committee regarding its efforts to address rebate walls during the preceding 18 months. The Committee encourages the FTC to coordinate with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and the Food and Drug Administration to optimize enforcement and consumer education activities regarding rebate walls.

Product Hopping.—The Committee recognizes that product hopping conduct that pharmaceutical manufacturers use to avoid generic competition can drive up drug prices due to reduced competition and may restrict consumer access to critical medications. Product hopping consists of reformulating a drug so the generic version cannot be substituted and encouraging doctors to write prescriptions for the reformulated product. The Committee recognizes that consumers can be harmed from two versions of product hopping: “hard switches” (withdrawing the original drug) and “soft switches” (keeping the original drug on the market after introducing a reformulated version). The Committee directs FTC to publish a report outlining the actions it has taken in the past 15 years to address these issues and other issues related to generic competition, and the principles it uses to assess whether a pharmaceutical industry practice is unlawful under the antitrust statutes.

Food and Agribusiness Mergers.—The Committee is concerned by the growing concentration in the food and agribusiness industries, which has far-reaching implications for family farmers, food chain workers, the food we eat, the communities we live in, and the natural environment. Within one year of enactment of this Act, the FTC, in coordination with the Department of Justice, shall report to the Committee on antitrust actions in this sector taken over the past five years and the ability of existing antitrust laws to provide adequate safeguards against and remedies related to such concentration.

Aluminum Benchmarking.—The Committee encourages the FTC to work with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice on competition issues in aluminum benchmarking in the U.S. The Committee directs the FTC to provide a briefing on this issue no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

Antitrust Actions.—The Committee directs the GAO to study FTC and DOJ antitrust actions over the past 25 years. The study shall examine the following questions: How many instances have FTC and DOJ been on opposing sides of the same matter? In how many of these instances was the split created by (a) the FTC intervening in DOJ’s case; and (b) the DOJ intervening in FTC’s case? In these instances, how (if at all) did the split affect the final outcome (e.g., did the judicial opinion cite the split or explain how it affected the court’s decision)? In how many instances has an FTC

action appeared before the Supreme Court? Of these instances, in how many cases did the FTC represent itself (rather than be represented by the Solicitor General)? In how many instances has the DOJ or FTC reneged on a clearance agreement with the other agency? In how many of these instances was the disruption created by (a) the FTC's decision to renege on the agreement; and (b) the DOJ's decision to renege on the agreement? How many amicus briefs did each agency file in each year? How many of the total amicus briefs filed by DOJ were done so at the invitation of the court? How many of the total amicus briefs filed by FTC were done so at the invitation of the court?

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Committee continues several reporting requirements for the General Services Administration (GSA) for fiscal year 2021.

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. GSA also has the statutory authority to take properties. The Committee believes that in some instances, employing such authorities can result in savings to the taxpayer when appropriately executed. As such, the Committee expects to be kept informed of these activities. In order to provide increased transparency, the Administrator is directed to report to the Committee 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 of the end of each quarter, GSA is directed to submit a spending report to the Committee. 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 must also include obligations by object class, program, project, and activity.

State of the Portfolio.—Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee a report on the state of the Public Buildings Service real estate portfolio for fiscal year 2020. 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.

Vacant Buildings.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee a report on all the vacant or underutilized buildings in the Public Buildings Service portfolio in fiscal year 2020 and the potential for any of these facili-

ties to be used as a security barrier for adjacent fully occupied Federal buildings.

Land Ports of Entry State of the Portfolio.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, GSA is directed to provide the Committee 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 a report describing GSA’s methodology for calculating rental rates for Congressional offices located in Federal Courthouses within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

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 2020	\$8,856,530,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2021	10,388,375,000
Recommended in the bill	9,052,711,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2020	+196,181,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2021 request	-1,335,644,000

The Federal Buildings Fund (FBF) finances 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 \$9,052,711,000 for the FBF. Within this total, \$209,700,000 is for construction, \$585,965,000 is for repairs and alterations, \$5,723,900,000 is for rental of space, and \$2,533,146,000 is for building operations.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$295,150,000 for GSA to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

Historically, prior to obligating funds for prospectus-level construction, alterations, or leases, GSA 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 GSA to continue to follow this process.

Mitigating Bird Deaths.—The Committee recognizes the importance of mitigating bird deaths due to collisions with buildings. The Committee encourages GSA, to the maximum extent practicable, to incorporate methods and strategies to reduce bird mortality from collisions with public buildings constructed, acquired, altered, or operated by GSA. GSA is encouraged to follow current best practices for building facade materials, design features, lighting practices, and operations, including those practices referenced in green building system credits, and to obtain certification for such credits when green building systems are applied.

Native Plant Materials.—GSA has maintained a steadfast commitment to promoting sustainability in the more than 9,000 assets that fall under its purview. A valuable element in advancing this overall sustainability strategy would involve the integration of regionally-adapted native plant materials into the grounds and, as appropriate, structures of Federal properties. Accordingly, the Committee instructs GSA to develop and implement a program whereby the sponsors of any development project involving a Federal facility with a footprint that exceeds 5,000 square feet are directed to use site planning, design, construction, and maintenance strategies for the property that integrate, to the maximum extent technically feasible, the use of locally-adapted native plant materials in all natural spaces, including roofs and other appropriate portions of the structure where feasible.

High Performance Leasing.—The Administration has committed time and resources to develop lease procedures to reduce utility consumption, optimize building performance, and save taxpayer funds on leasing inefficient facilities, in light of its statutory obligation to provide for implementation of cost-effective energy and water efficiency measures throughout Federally leased properties. The Committee expects the Administration to follow statutory requirements and implement its policies for leases, including compliance with the ENERGY STAR and building rating certification lease policies and procedures in applicable projects. The Committee further encourages the Administration to develop and implement mechanisms to improve landlord compliance with energy provisions of leases for Federal space.

Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) Court Space.—The Committee is concerned with the lack of necessary facilities for Immigration Judges on the U.S.-Mexico border. For fiscal year 2019, Congress authorized 534 Immigration Judges. However, the Committee notes that EOIR only has 426 courtrooms. Therefore, the Committee directs GSA to take direction from EOIR on its new space requirements. The Committee further directs GSA to conduct market research and market surveys, with EOIR's program of requirements, that are geographically adjacent to the southwest border with the purpose of identifying potential facilities that can be used as immigration courtrooms from Federal, State, local, and private sources, including courtrooms where the cases of detained aliens or aliens subject to the Migrant Protection Protocols may be heard. The Committee expects GSA to use a turn-key leasing approach, when possible, for court space acquisition. Furthermore, in

Federal locations along the U.S.-Mexico border, the Committee encourages GSA to identify and prioritize the acquisition of available space for use by EOIR as courtrooms, including courtrooms where the cases of detained aliens or aliens subject to the Migrant Protection Protocols may be heard. Finally, the Committee directs GSA to submit a report on its efforts within 90 days of enactment of this Act that includes the resources necessary to carry out this request.

Plumbing Requirements.—During the next revision of GSA’s building construction requirements (GSA P100), the Committee encourages GSA to evaluate additional codes and standards, including those that have achieved American National Standard Institute (ANSI) designation, or were developed by an ANSI Audited Designator, to better align with the intent of Federal policy on the use of codes, standards, and directives that Congress has given Federal departments and agencies through more than 100 Committee Reports since the 108th Congress.

High Cost Leasing.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, GSA is directed to provide the Committee a report on projects where a lease which requires new building construction cannot be awarded because the offered rates exceed the local market rate and are in high-cost areas where the land and construction costs are above the national average. The report should cover the previous five fiscal years. The content of this report shall include, but not be limited to, a list of pending Federal construction projects that are a result of unsuccessful lease procurements.

Buy American Act.—The Committee notes that in certain recent significant design-build contracts, the retained contractor has used foreign rather than domestic sourcing for major elements of the project, despite the submission of responsive domestic bids. In light of the importance of securing and protecting domestic supply chains for the future, the Committee directs GSA to provide a report not later than 180 days after the end of fiscal years 2020 and 2021, consistent with the requirements of 41 USC 8302(b)(2) as it pertains to both manufactured and unmanufactured articles, materials, and supplies.

Old Post Office Lease Agreement.—The Committee remains concerned about GSA’s management of the lease agreement between GSA and the Trump Old Post Office LLC. Given GSA’s past failures to address constitutional and contractual issues raised by President Trump’s ownership interest in the Trump International Hotel, and the possibility that GSA may now be receiving rent earned from constitutional violations and/or a breached lease, the Committee directs GSA, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, to produce unredacted and complete copies of the Trump Old Post Office LLC’s annual and monthly statements; conduct an audit pursuant to Section 5.4 of the lease between GSA and the Trump Old Post Office LLC to determine the amount of rent GSA is receiving pursuant to its lease of the Old Post Office Building, including what portion of that rent consists of GSA’s share of the hotel’s gross revenue, and identify what steps GSA is taking to ensure that it is receiving all gross revenue-related rent it is owed; and the legal analysis of Section 37.19 of the lease agreement that led to GSA’s conclusion that the Trump Old Post Office LLC satisfied the terms and conditions of the lease agreement.

Outlease Rent Concessions.—The Committee is concerned about the management of GSA outleases in Federal buildings due to the effects of coronavirus on the commercial real estate market. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, GSA is directed to submit a report on all concessions made to outlease tenants in Federal buildings related to the response to coronavirus, including rental payments, lease term length, and any other changes to the lease agreement. If GSA determines that any outlease tenant's request for concessions is not in the interests of the government, then GSA shall provide a detailed response to the tenant and include the response in its report to the Committee.

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

Courthouses.—The Committee is supportive of the Judiciary's courthouse construction program and encourages the Administration to fund this program in future budget requests.

Federal Building Discharging Sewage into North Carolina Waterways.—The Committee is aware that the GSA Inspector General has found it is likely that GSA is committing a serious environmental violation at the Terry Sanford Federal Building a U.S. Courthouse in Raleigh, North Carolina. The building is owned and operated by GSA. The Committee has concerns with the allegation of a lack of response to the initial know violations, leading to the continuation of discharge of raw sewage into local and state waterways. Therefore, the Committee urges GSA to respond and prioritize the needs of the District Court and other tenants of the Terry Sanford Federal Building in regards to repairs associated with this specific violation as well as any other repairs and renovations needed for general operations. GSA is directed to brief the Committee within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the status of efforts to address the deficiencies specific to the Terry Sanford Building identified by the GSA Inspector General.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2020	\$152,400,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2021	762,377,000
Recommended in the bill	209,700,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2020	+57,300,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2021 request	-552,677,000

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 \$209,700,000 for the following projects:

State	Description	Amount
DC	Department of Homeland Security Consolidation at St. Elizabeths	\$200,700,000
DC	Southeast Federal Center Remediation	\$9,000,000

Mexico-American Border Coordinators.—Mexico is the second largest importer of all goods into the U.S., in addition to being the second largest recipient of all goods exported by the U.S. The Committee is concerned that a lack of coordination between Customs and Border Protection (CBP), GSA, the Department of Transportation, and other relevant Federal agencies is hampering freight infrastructure development at the southwest border, critical to maintaining this bilateral trade relationship. In fiscal year 2020, the Committee directed GSA to designate a border infrastructure coordinator in each region along the southwest border and report to the Committee on its efforts and any additional resources necessary to establish these positions. The Committee looks forward to receiving the required report and directs GSA to continue funding these coordinators in fiscal year 2021. The Committee further directs GSA to submit a report within 120 days of the enactment of this Act on any additional resources necessary to establish these positions.

Land Ports of Entry—Centers of Excellence.—The Committee is concerned that many U.S. land ports of entry on the southwest border were either not designed to accommodate asylum seekers or do not have adequate space to process the large numbers of asylum seekers who legally present themselves for primary inspection by CBP officers. The lack of processing space at land ports of entry strands vulnerable asylum seekers in Mexico and leads some to attempt to cross illegally in more remote locations between the ports of entry, further overwhelming U.S. Border Patrol resources. Therefore, the Committee directs GSA, in conjunction with CBP, to explore establishing a Center of Excellence to prioritize Construction and Acquisition program funding for major repairs and alterations at southwest border land ports of entry that have the highest number of asylum seekers, including the costs associated with establishing such a Center of Excellence. The Administrator is further directed to report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act on the prioritization of and investments for all Capital Program—Construction and Acquisition projects.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2020	\$833,752,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2021	1,363,223,000
Recommended in the bill	585,965,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2020	–247,787,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2021 request	–777,258,000

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 \$585,965,000 to remain available until expended for repairs and alterations.

Major Repairs and Alterations.—The Committee recommends \$203,908,000 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 of this Act. GSA is further directed to provide notification to the Committee not less than 15 days prior to any changes in the use of these funds.

Basic Repairs and Alterations.—The Committee recommends \$382,057,000 for non-recurring repairs and alterations projects between \$10,000 and the current prospectus threshold of \$3,095,000.

Energy Performance Savings Contracts.—Within available funds, the Committee recommends at least \$15,000,000 to leverage energy savings performance contracts so that the capital improvement projects involving energy systems, energy controls, and building envelopes awarded in fiscal year 2021 ensure maximum return on investment to the taxpayer. The Committee remains concerned with the findings in the GSA Inspector General (GSA IG) report released on March 17, 2020, entitled “PBS’s \$1.7 Billion Energy Savings Performance Contracts Are Not Achieving Energy and Cost Savings Due to Inadequate Oversight” and recommends that GSA implement the GSA IG’s recommendations in the report.

Child Care Centers in GSA Buildings.—The Committee is extremely concerned about the GSA IG report entitled “Child Care Centers in GSA Controlled Buildings Have Significant Security Vulnerabilities” released on January 30, 2020. The GSA IG identified significant security vulnerabilities at several child care centers. They found child care centers in GSA-controlled buildings that do not meet the minimum security standards. The GSA IG also found child care centers in buildings that have other significant risks and that many of the recommended security countermeasures have not been implemented.

The Committee believes GSA has the authority and discretion to upgrade GSA-controlled buildings containing child care centers to meet minimum security standards. The Committee directs GSA to pursue implementation of these countermeasures by either gaining tenant agency approvals and amortizing the costs into their occupancy agreements or incorporating the upgrades necessary into existing building repairs and alterations projects. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, GSA should provide a report on a comprehensive plan to address security vulnerabilities at GSA controlled child care centers.

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2020	\$5,497,561,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2021	5,725,464,000
Recommended in the bill	5,723,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2020	+226,339,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2021 request	–1,564,000

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 \$5,723,900,000 for rental of space. The Committee expects GSA to continue its efforts to reduce its leased inventory.

Health Care Clinics.—The Committee notes that several health care clinics lease projects were in the fiscal year 2014 budget request and were part of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 but have been significantly delayed and have still not opened. Therefore, the Committee directs GSA, in cooperation with OMB, to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act detailing: (1) the timeline and explanation of events that have delayed delivery of these health care clinic lease projects and (2) actions that need to occur for those projects to proceed, including an estimated timeline for completing each action.

Sensitive Leased Locations.—The Committee directs GSA to produce a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on any GSA leases for occupancy by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or CBP of a building that is within 2,500 feet of a facility operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs or that meets the definition of a sensitive location as defined by ICE or CBP guidelines within the last two fiscal years.

Congressionally Designated Organizations.—The Committee is aware that the some Congressionally Designated Museums are expected to pay rent in Federal buildings. The Committee strongly encourages the GSA, where practicable, to enter into cooperative agreements with such entities in perpetuity and without charge.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2020	\$2,372,817,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2021	2,537,311,000
Recommended in the bill	2,533,146,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2020	+160,329,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2021 request	–4,165,000

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 \$2,533,146,000 for building operations and maintenance. Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee a spend plan, by region, regarding the use of these funds.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$64,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	65,843,000
Recommended in the bill	64,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-1,843,000

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 \$64,000,000 for Government-wide Policy.

Interagency Task Force on Health and Human Services Information Technology (IT).—The Committee recognizes a growing need for the integration and modernization of Federal IT systems and notes that increased investment in IT would greatly improve employee and recipient interactions with Federal health and human service programs while enhancing program efficiency, integrity, analytic capability, and network security. The Committee urges the Chief Information Office and Chief Technology Officer (CTO) of HHS, in collaboration with the White House CTO and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), as well as the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) within HHS, 18F within the GSA, and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure security Agency (CISA) within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, to establish an interagency task force that will examine existing IT infrastructure in Federal health human service programs nationwide and identify the limitations to successfully integrating and modernizing health and human services IT, and the network security necessary for health and human services IT interoperability. The task force shall submit to the Committee within 180 days of enactment on this Act a report on its progress and on recommendations for further Congressional action, which should include estimated costs for agencies to make progress on interoperability initiatives.

Category Management.—The Committee is interested in understanding the effects of GSA's category management policy on contracts with small businesses. Category management refers to the business practice of buying common goods and services as an enterprise to eliminate redundancies, increase efficiency, and deliver more value and savings from the Federal government's acquisition programs. Within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs GSA, in cooperation with SBA, to submit a report to the Committee on the number of contracts that could have been awarded under sections 8(a), 8(m), 15(a), 15(j), 31, or 36 of the Small Business Act, but were exempted by category management since its implementation.

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 percent 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, or frosted glass. The Committee recognizes that with the increase in local and state bird-friendly building ordinances and guidelines in states such as California and Minnesota that there is an increasing need for a uniform minimum Federal standard.

Green Building Certification.—The Committee recognizes the importance of incorporating energy and water efficiency in constructing, modernizing, and operating Federal facilities to save taxpayer money and meet Federal goals. To the extent that GSA utilizes certification systems in achieving this objective, the systems should comply with the Department of Energy (DOE) final rule on Green Building Certification Systems for Federal Buildings (79 Fed. Reg. 61.563, 10 C.F.R. §§ 433.300, 435.300).

First Aid Kit Enhancements.—The Committee is aware that first aid products endorsed by the Department of Defense's Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care (CoTCC) help to reduce death or trauma as a result of bleeding. To improve outcomes in crisis situations, the Committee encourages GSA to consult with CoTCC and determine whether it is appropriate to incorporate CoTCC-approved items in first aid kits in Federal buildings, Federal courthouses, and Federal law enforcement vehicles. The Committee directs GSA to produce a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act on whether the use of CoTCC-approved items is appropriate in Federal buildings.

Hotel Per Diem Rates.—The Committee is concerned about the lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the travel and tourism industry, particularly on hoteliers and other lodging providers. The travel and tourism industry is critical to the economy. Unfortunately, due to stay-at home orders, mandatory shutdowns, and social distancing measures, hotel rates and occupancies have dropped to historic lows. The average daily rate (ADR) for hotels fell 44 percent nationwide in April compared to last year, with declines as large as 60 percent in certain locales. Because GSA utilizes ADR to set per diem rates for Federal travel, the Committee is concerned that COVID-19 will produce significantly depressed per diem rates, negatively impacting the hotel and lodging industry's long-term recovery. To allow the travel industry to recover from this economic catastrophe, the Committee directs GSA to consider the extraordinary impact of COVID-19 in determining the per diem rates for Federal travel for fiscal year 2021 and adjust their rates accordingly.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$49,440,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	49,440,000
Recommended in the bill	49,440,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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 PBS; 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 \$49,440,000 for operating expenses. Within the amount provided, \$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 on data transparency. 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 13327. 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 Departments given the expansive amount of data which could be added to the FRPP.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$9,301,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	9,625,000
Recommended in the bill	9,625,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+324,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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 \$9,625,000 for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$67,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	69,000,000
Recommended in the bill	67,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-2,000,000

The GSA Office of Inspector General (GSA IG) 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 \$67,000,000 for the OIG.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$3,851,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	3,915,000
Recommended in the bill	3,915,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+64,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$55,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	58,400,000
Recommended in the bill	55,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-3,400,000

The Federal Citizen Services Fund provides for the salaries and expenses of GSA's Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies. The Fund enables citizen access and engagement with government through an array of operational programs and direct citizen-facing services. The Fund also 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 \$55,000,000 for the Federal Citizen Services Fund. The Committee expects that the funds provided for these activities, combined with efficiency gains and resource prioritization, will result in increased delivery of information to the public and the ease of transaction with the government.

Open Government.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for implementation of the OPEN Government Data Act’s (title II of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, Public Law 115–435) § 3511 requirements. Specifically, these funds are to be used to support the establishment and maintenance of a Federal Data Catalogue; assistance to Federal agencies for implementation of the requirement of Comprehensive Data Inventories; and the establishment of an open data best practices online repository, including additional personnel dedicated to operational and standards setting support functions.

PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	\$9,900,000
Recommended in the bill	9,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+9,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$9,900,000 for the activities related to the Presidential Transition, including \$1,000,000 for briefing and training personnel associated with the incoming Administration.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$25,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	150,000,000
Recommended in the bill	25,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	- 125,000,000

This account provides appropriations for the Technology Modernization Fund (TMF) which is a full cost recovery fund that finances the transition of IT systems for Federal agencies to modern IT platforms.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for the TMF. The Committee encourages GSA and the TMF Board to prioritize and fund those projects that have the most significant impact on mission enhancement and that most effectively modernize citizen-facing serv-

ices, including updating public facing websites, modernizing forms, and digitizing government processes.

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	\$31,000,000
Recommended in the bill	16,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+16,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-15,000,000

This account provides appropriations for the purposes of carrying out actions pursuant to the recommendations of the Public Buildings Reform Board consistent with Public Law 114–287.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$16,000,000 for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	\$90,000,000
Recommended in the bill	---
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-90,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends no appropriation for the Working Capital Fund.

Shared Services.—The Committee remains concerned about GSA’s implementation and program management of its Payroll Shared Services Initiative NewPay, including the continued lack of transparency and details on implementation costs and return on investment for current Federal agency personnel and customers. The Committee is also concerned about the migration and other costs per Federal employee that Federal agencies and departments might incur to transition very limited payroll services of the current payroll and related systems applications to NewPay. The Committee has previously denied GSA’s appropriations request for migration and other costs associated with NewPay. GSA’s fiscal year 2021 budget justification materials do not provide a sufficient basis for providing \$20,000,000 in additional funding. GSA has also yet to provide detailed justifications, spend plans, and obligations by category, activities, or services already funded with the \$20,600,000 provided in fiscal year 2019 for NewPay implementation by the TMF. The Committee understands that GSA has established a NewPay Project Management Office within its own organization. However, the Committee wants to avoid establishing duplicative agency offices and expertise, and to ensure that millions of Federal employees’ payroll and human resources services are not interrupted or adversely impacted during transition to NewPay’s limited services. The Committee directs GSA to consult with the existing Federal civilian payroll and human resource management shared services providers for the program management and implementation efforts associated with NewPay and related shared services

initiatives, and to produce a report on those consultations with 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Office of Customer Experience.—The Committee is aware that institutionalizing data-driven decision-making may facilitate cost efficiencies, service innovations, and improved customer satisfaction among those who interact with the Federal government. It is critical that GSA tap into commercially-available, affordable, and proven technology to listen, understand, and act on critical experience data. Such technology should enable GSA to leverage a unified, agile, and open platform that spans data collection, advanced data analysis, and response tracking and management while integrating other tools already in use at GSA.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

Section 521. The Committee continues a 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 a 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 a 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 a provision that permits GSA to pay small claims (up to \$250,000) made against the Federal government.

Section 525. The Committee continues a 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 a provision requiring a spend plan for certain accounts and programs.

Section 527. The Committee includes a new provision to expand the definition of items that can be acquired to implement the Chief Financial Officer's Act of 1990. This new authority is not provided to fund the expansion of NewPay.

Section 528. The Committee includes a new provision requiring GSA to transmit a new prospectus for consolidation of a new Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters.

Section 529. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for any contracts inconsistent with the Brooks Act and part 36.6 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

Section 530. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for any Executive Order that would establish a preferred architectural style for Federal buildings and courthouses or would conflict with existing GSA architectural guidelines.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$1,670,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	1,670,000
Recommended in the bill	1,670,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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 \$1,670,000 for the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$46,835,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	44,499,000
Recommended in the bill	46,835,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+2,336,000

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 \$46,835,000 for the MSPB. The recommendation includes a transfer of \$2,345,000 from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$1,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	1,800,000
Recommended in the bill	1,800,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

The General Fund payment to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund is invested in Treasury securities with maturities suitable to the needs of the Fund. Interest earnings from the investments are used to carry out the activities of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation. The Foundation awards scholarships, fellowships, and grants, and funds activities of the Udall Center. The Foundation also supports training programs for professionals in healthcare policy and public policy, such as the Native Nations Institute (NNI). NNI, based at the University of Arizona, provides Native Americans with leadership and management training and analyzes policies relevant to tribes.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,800,000 for the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$3,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	3,227,000
Recommended in the bill	3,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	-- --
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	- 27,000

The U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution is a Federal program established by Public Law 105–156 to assist parties in resolving environmental, natural resource, and public lands conflicts. The Institute is part of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation and serves as an impartial, nonpartisan institution providing professional expertise, services, and resources to all parties involved in such disputes. The Institute helps parties determine whether collaborative problem solving is appropriate for specific environmental conflicts, how and when to bring all the parties together for discussion, and whether a third-party facilitator or mediator might be helpful in assisting the parties in their efforts to reach consensus or to resolve the conflict. In addition, the Institute maintains a roster of qualified facilitators and mediators with substantial experience in environmental conflict resolution and can help parties in selecting an appropriate neutral professional.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$359,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	356,954,000
Recommended in the bill	361,449,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+2,449,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+4,495,000

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is an independent agency established in 1934 to identify, access, protect, preserve, and make available for use the important documents and records of all three branches of the Federal government. Today,

NARA’s responsibilities also include publishing the Federal Register, mediating Freedom of Information Act disputes, and coordinating controlled unclassified information.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$361,449,000 for NARA to support basic operations, services to the public, operation of Public Libraries, and declassification review. Of the amount appropriated, up to \$2,000,000 is available until expended to implement the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$8,100,000 for NARA to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

The Committee directs NARA to continue its work related to the Electronic Records Initiative, mass digitization, preservation of archival electronic records, and cybersecurity. In lieu of initiating a new program related to veterans’ records, NARA is directed to provide to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, with comprehensive financial projections for the Federal Records Centers Program for the next five years and legislative recommendations for improving the program’s long-term financial stability.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$4,823,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	5,300,000
Recommended in the bill	5,195,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+372,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	– 105,000

The NARA 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 \$5,195,000 for the NARA OIG.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$7,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	5,000,000
Recommended in the bill	7,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+2,500,000

The NARA Repairs and Restoration account provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of Archives facilities and Presidential libraries nationwide. It enables NARA to maintain its facilities in proper condition for visitors, researchers, and employees, as well as to ensure the structural integrity of its buildings.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$7,500,000 for Repairs and Restoration.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION
GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$6,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	— —
Recommended in the bill	7,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+7,000,000

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) program provides for grants to preserve and publish records that document American history. Administered within NARA, the NHPRC helps State, local, and private institutions preserve non-Federal records; helps historical organizations 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 \$7,000,000 for NHPRC grants.

Nixon Recordings.—The Committee encourages NARA to continue its effort to make available online to researchers, transcribers, and other interested parties the audio recordings of former President Richard Nixon.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$1,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	— —
Recommended in the bill	2,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+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 in appropriations acts. Grants are available for improving operations as well as addressing safety and soundness issues.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for the National Credit Union Administration's (NCUA) CDRLF for technical assistance grants.

Supporting Community Development Credit Unions.—Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, NCUA is directed to issue a report to the Committee on its current efforts to support and advance Community Development Credit Unions in low-income communities. The report shall include, to the extent feasible, a national

list of credit unions with a low-income designation and the assets under control of each such credit union, as well as best practices for lending to low-income and economically distressed communities.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$17,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	18,576,000
Recommended in the bill	18,600,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+1,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+24,000

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. 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. OGE is also responsible for creating and running an electronic financial disclosure system under the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge (STOCK) Act.

Acting Officials and Vacancies.—The Committee is concerned about the number and duration of acting officials and vacancies in presidentially appointed, Senate-confirmed positions throughout Federal departments and agencies. This undermines accountability and weakens the capacity for Federal leadership to develop expertise and effectively address new and pressing issues, including emergencies such as the coronavirus. The Committee recommends that the White House work in collaboration with relevant offices and agencies to design an online dashboard that tracks the status of all positions that require Senate confirmation, including, but not limited to, (1) whether that position is currently vacant or filled, (2) if the position is filled, the name of that official and whether that official is serving on a permanent or acting basis, (3) if a nominee or prospective nominee has been named for that position, (4) if there is a nominee or prospective nominee, the latest action by the President or Congress relating to the process required for Senate confirmation, and (5) a means to enable each nominee or prospective nominee, and each agency involved in that individual's nomination, to see all steps required in the appointments process, including background investigation and financial disclosure, and track progress. The Committee further recommends that the White House conduct a thorough review of all positions that are filled in an acting capacity or vacant and develop a plan to expeditiously nominate a qualified individual to hold each such position.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$18,600,000 for the OGE.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$299,755,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	—
Recommended in the bill	307,255,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+7,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+307,255,000

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. OPM oversees the examination of applicants for employment; issues regulations and policies on hiring, classification and pay, and training; and manages many other aspects of personnel management. The agency also operates a reimbursable training program for the Federal government's managers and executives. In addition, OPM is responsible for administering the retirement, health benefits, and life insurance programs covering most Federal employees, retired Federal employees, and their survivors.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$152,630,000 for OPM's General Fund. The Committee also recommends \$154,625,000 for administrative expenses to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$12,100,000 for OPM to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

OPM Re-Organization.—Section 1112 of the fiscal year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act prohibits the transfer of OPM functions to GSA or the Executive Office of the President until at least 180 days after a report on the findings and recommendations of an independent report is submitted to the appropriate Congressional Committees and any required legislation is enacted.

In addition, the Committee reminds OPM of its obligation to engage in prior consultation with and notify the Committee of any reorganizations, restructurings, new programs, or elimination of programs as described in title VI of this Act.

Federal Viewpoint Survey.—The Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey administered by OPM is the primary means of measuring employee satisfaction and engagement in Federal agencies. It is important for agency leaders to receive timely survey results so they may take appropriate action to enhance agency performance. Currently, the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey is administered to employees each spring; however, since agencies do not receive their survey data from OPM until the fall, leaders are not able to respond or react quickly to employee feedback. This can contribute to further dissatisfaction amongst employees who feel that little is being done by leaders to respond to the results of the survey. The Committee directs OPM to report to the Committee within 90 days

of enactment of this Act on the feasibility of providing survey results to agency leaders within four to six weeks of the survey closing date.

In addition, the Committee is concerned that the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey is not readily accessible on mobile devices for the thousands of Federal employees who do not work on desktop computers in an office environment. The Committee directs OPM to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the feasibility of making the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey available in a mobile-friendly format for Federal employees to complete on their mobile devices.

USA Learning Knowledge Portal Services Program.—The USA Learning Knowledge Portal Services Program supports online education and training via a cloud-based database of tools to help Federal agencies understand the importance of sharing knowledge of agency missions, goals, and values across all organizational lines. Since there has been a rapid and significant increase in program spending, OPM is directed to provide a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act to the Committee on the program's expenditures by fiscal year for the past five years, performance metrics, and procurement procedures to ensure contracts for this program have been awarded fairly and openly.

Backlog of Pension Benefits and Retirement Services.—The Committee is concerned with the growing backlog of processing and disbursement of pension benefits and the undue financial burden these delays may cause for retiring Federal employees. Tens of thousands of new retirees wait months to receive their complete annuities, with some waiting more than a year, and in the meantime they may be constrained by reduced interim pensions. The Committee expects OPM to continue to prioritize retirement and disability processing and to move to a fully automated electronic filing system. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, OPM is directed to issue a report to the Committee outlining the progress made during fiscal year 2020 to address the processing backlog and to ensure retiring employees throughout the Federal government are receiving their hard-earned benefits in a timely manner. The Committee believes that the backlog and delays in retirement processing are unacceptable and directs OPM to continue to provide the Committee with monthly reports on its progress in addressing the backlog in claims.

The Committee is concerned with the underrepresentation of minority- and women-owned investment banking and asset management firms that provide financial advisory services to all participants in the Federal Employees Retirement System. To reflect the diversity of the nation, the Committee encourages OPM to promote to all participants in the Federal Employees Retirement System the utilization to the greatest extent possible of both women- and minority-owned investment banking and asset management firms, defined as having women or minority ownership of at least 51 percent.

Federal Government Hiring Process.—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 the type of challenges they face and improvements that could be made to make the Federal hiring process more efficient and effective. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, OPM is required to report to the Committee on a plan to reduce barriers to Federal employment, reduce delays in the hiring process, and 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 its territories and at Hispanic Serving Institutions and Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Direct Hire Authority.—The Committee is aware of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) request to OPM to provide direct hire authority to BOP facilities. To ensure the safety of staff and inmates, the Committee encourages OPM to expedite and grant direct hire authority for BOP facilities in which ten percent or more of the total available positions are vacant, prioritizing facilities with the largest number of vacancies. In addition, the Committee encourages OPM to review the GAO open recommendation included in *OPM Needs to Improve Management and Oversight of Hiring Authorities* (GAO-16-521) to determine whether opportunities exist to refine, consolidate, eliminate, or expand agency-specific authorities to other agencies.

Cybersecurity Recruitment in the Federal Government.—The Committee recognizes the importance of cybersecurity education and recruitment of cybersecurity students into the Federal workforce. The Committee directs OPM to use all its available tools to increase the recruitment of cybersecurity students and that all hiring agencies using the Pathways Internship Program make their programs available to students studying information sciences and technology and related degrees. The Committee strongly encourages OPM to update the definition of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education to include cybersecurity education. OPM is directed to report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act on its efforts to increase recruitment of cybersecurity students into the Federal workforce using its various recruitment tools including the Pathways Internship Program.

Hiring Guidelines.—The Committee encourages OPM to review its policies and guidelines regarding hiring and firing of individuals who use marijuana in States where that individual's private use of marijuana is not prohibited under the law of the State. These policies should reflect changes to the law on marijuana usage and clearly state the impact of marijuana usage on Federal employment.

Federal Employee Health Benefit Plans (FEHBP).—The Committee recognizes the importance of medical foods, as defined in the Orphan Drug Act (21 U.S.C. 360ee(b)(3)), which often serve as first-line therapies to treat a number of conditions. The Committee is concerned about the lack of coverage of medical foods in FEHBP insurance plans. The Committee encourages OPM to encourage

FEHBP plans to explore options for including coverage of medical foods within their plans.

Federal Telework Programs.—The Telework Enhancement Act mandated that OPM provide an annual report to Congress addressing the telework programs of each Executive Branch agency (5 U.S.C. 6506). The Committee directs OPM to include a new section in their annual report focusing on Federal agency telework preparedness during COVID-19, challenges, and recommendations to better prepare Federal agencies for government- or agency-wide telework situations. Additionally, the Committee urges OPM to direct Federal agencies to continue to track telework successes, compile best practices, and expand telework programs. The Committee supports cost savings and productivity improvements from well-managed telework programs in the Federal workplace.

Constituent Services.—The Committee is aware of the ongoing backlog in processing constituent service cases and requests that OPM conduct a monthly review of this backlog. Further, OPM should develop a strategy for reducing the caseload and handling cases more expeditiously, including adjusting the number of caseworkers needed to reduce the backlog and meet service demands.

Contractor Backpay.—The Committee recognizes the hardships experienced by contract workers and their families during Federal government office closures. Many Federal contract workers perform jobs that are critical to the daily operations of the Federal government, such as food service, security, and custodial work. The Committee encourages Federal agencies to examine the fairness and equity of Federal government closure policies and guidelines and their impact on contract employees.

Federal Wage System.—The Committee is concerned that some General Schedule (GS) localities include several Federal Wage System areas, which creates pay increase disparities for hourly workers within a GS locality, and encourages OPM to explore limiting the number of local wage areas defined within a General Schedule Pay Locality to a single wage area.

Enhancing the Utility of the Fedscope Database.—The Committee notes that Fedscope, a publicly-accessible database maintained by OPM, is a valuable source of information about Federal employees and agencies. Fedscope provides national-level and state-level data about the number of Federal employees, the agencies that employ them, and selected characteristics of those employees. To enhance its utility to Congress and the public, the Committee urges OPM to provide information about the number of Federal employees employed in each county in the United States, or the functional equivalent in the case of U.S. states and territories that do not use the county system. Additionally, the Committee urges OPM to provide information about the number of Federal employees employed in each Congressional district. Within 120 days of enactment of this Act, OPM is directed to provide a report to the Committee on the feasibility and expected timeline of publishing this information.

IT Infrastructure.—The Committee remains concerned over OPM's overall progress in improving its IT security and infrastructure, and its continuing efforts to implement the recommendations of the GAO and OPM Inspector General reports to improve information security. The Committee directs OPM to undertake a study and produce a report on how blockchain technology can help im-

prove its IT security and infrastructure. The study should include, but is not limited to, an examination of the feasibility of employing distributed ledger technologies, such as blockchain, to do the following: tamper-seal and verify actual users and authenticate data, without the need for third-party authentication; employ Digital Security Certificates that never expire; ensure an unbroken chain-of-custody of all Federal employee personal information; provide a clear audit trail of any transactions that include a Federal employee’s personal information and/or documents; secure digital signatures; and eventually replace password-based security verification with proof of identity via uniquely identifiable methods. OPM is directed to provide this report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$30,265,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---
Recommended in the bill	31,265,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+31,265,000

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 includes \$26,265,000 from the appropriate trust funds.

OPM Reorganization.—The Committee is concerned with the Administration’s proposal to eliminate OPM as a standalone agency and transfer its functions to GSA and OMB. The Committee directs the OIG to monitor these efforts and to provide updates to the Committee. Updates should include timelines of any planned moves, impact on OPM funding requirements, changes in staff levels in each functional unit, gained efficiencies, and improved services.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$27,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	27,435,000
Recommended in the bill	28,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+1,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+1,465,000

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 OSC may transmit whistleblower allegations to the agency head concerned and require an agency investigation and a report to Congress and the President when appropriate. Additionally, OSC is responsible for the enforcement of 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 \$28,900,000 for the OSC.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$16,615,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	19,200,000
Recommended in the bill	18,614,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+1,999,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	- 586,000

The Postal Regulatory Commission (PRC) 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 \$18,614,000 out of the Postal Fund for the PRC.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$8,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	8,500,000
Recommended in the bill	8,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+300,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	- - -

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 four part-time members and a full-time chairman.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$8,500,000 for the Board.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	\$3,500,000
Recommended in the bill	3,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+3,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,500,000 funds for the Board.

NARA Seattle Archives and Records Center.—The Committee is concerned about the process the Board used to develop its recent recommendations on disposals, including the recommendation to dispose of property currently being used by the NARA Federal Archives and Records Center in Seattle. The facility’s closure will have a negative impact on state agencies, universities, researchers, scientists, tribal members, and students in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska. The Committee recommends the Board leverage clearer requirements to identify the properties that would benefit from expedited sale and redevelopment, increase transparency of the process for stakeholders, and invite wider input before recommendations become final. The Committee further recommends that the Board continue to work with stakeholders associated with the NARA Seattle facility to establish the actions necessary to maintain ongoing access to the records currently accessible by the public at the facility. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Board, in consultation with NARA, shall submit a report on efforts to maintain access.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$1,825,525,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	1,926,162,000
Recommended in the bill	1,951,327,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+125,802,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+25,165,000

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 policymakers. To facilitate this, the SEC monitors the capital markets, ensures full disclosure of all appropriate financial information, regulates the Nation's securities markets, and takes action to prevent fraud and malpractice in the securities and financial markets.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,920,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the SEC, to be fully derived from offsetting fee collections. In addition, the Committee recommends \$18,650,000 and \$12,677,000 for move, replication, and related costs associated with replacement leases for the Commission's Washington, D.C. headquarters and its San Francisco Regional Office facilities, respectively, also to be fully derived from offsetting fee collections. The Committee expects the Commission to work closely with GSA on those replacement leases and to keep the Committee informed of any notable developments.

The Committee remains concerned about the enforcement and examination capabilities of the SEC and expects the Commission to prioritize staffing for the Division of Enforcement, the Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations, and the Division of Trading and Markets. The Committee's recommendation also includes sufficient resources to ensure that the Office of Investor Education and Advocacy and the Office of the Investor Advocate are fully staffed.

The Committee is concerned that too many small-dollar investors lack access to high-quality legal advice and representation, either because they cannot afford representation, or because their claims are too small to obtain private counsel. There are currently 11 law school clinics around the country focused on investor advocacy that have played a vital role in helping to fill this gap, but the lack of external funding makes it difficult for law schools to keep existing clinics operating or open new clinics in underserved locations. The Committee will closely review the report to the Committee required by House Report 116-122, which provides recommendations for a grant program that could assist in the creation, development, expansion, or continuation of investor advocacy clinics. The Committee looks forward to working with the SEC to implement those recommendations and to empower the SEC with grant authority to expand the availability of high-quality, low-cost legal assistance for small claims investors.

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

Data Security.—It is critically important to both investors and the U.S. capital markets that the SEC fortify its cybersecurity threat detection, response, and mitigation process. The SEC is collecting an increasing amount of market-sensitive data and person-

ally identifiable information, including through Form N-PART and the Consolidated Audit Trail (CAT). As a repository for sensitive market data and a likely target for those who wish to manipulate U.S. markets, the security of the CAT system and data is paramount. The Committee strongly supports the SEC's efforts to strengthen and protect its information technology systems, including the CAT system and EDGAR (the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system). The Committee also strongly urges the Commission, in their oversight of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, to ensure the CAT has adequate breach notification policies in place so affected participants are promptly notified of critical security events.

Prosecuting White Collar Criminals.—The Committee continues to have concerns over the threats to economic growth, financial stability, and national security posed by white-collar crimes and directs the SEC to work with the Department of Justice to prioritize Federal prosecution of white-collar criminals, particularly in cases of high-dollar crimes. The Committee looks forward to reviewing the report required by House Report 116–122 on the SEC's recent prosecution efforts of white-collar crimes.

SEC Mandatory Arbitration Disclosure.—The Committee is concerned about proposals that would remove shareholder rights, thereby immunizing companies from accountability. The Committee believes such clauses are harmful to investors and unlawful. The Committee therefore supports the SEC staff's decision to provide no-action relief to companies that seek to exclude these types of unlawful proposals from their proxy ballots.

Automatic Disqualification Provisions Waiver Reform.—The Committee is concerned by the SEC's pattern of providing waivers to automatic disqualification provisions for firms (particularly large financial firms) and individuals who are convicted, settle for fraud, or meet other triggering criteria. The Committee urges the SEC to conduct the waiver approval process at the Commission level, not the staff level; to create and regularly update a public database of all waiver requests (formal and informal) and their dispositions; and to explain in each waiver approval how the waiver applicant will be appropriately disincentivized from continuing the behavior in question.

Civil versus Criminal Enforcement of Securities Laws.—Despite the Court's clear authorization of a private right of action for insider trading in *Shapiro v. Merrill Lynch* and subsequent cases, the SEC continues to appear to be approaching distribution plans with a very strict interpretation of privity. The Committee looks forward to reviewing the report required by House Report 116–122 on Commission recoveries for injured parties as compared to private plaintiffs.

Reg A+ and Reg D Effectiveness.—The Committee remains concerned about the implications of private and quasi-public market growth on public markets and investors. The Committee believes public markets offer certain valuable benefits to investors that private and quasi-public markets do not provide, including more robust transparency, better pricing efficiency, more accurate valuations, deeper levels of liquidity, lower trading costs, and stronger accountability mechanisms. The Committee looks forward to re-

viewing the report required by House Report 116–122 on performance of Reg A+ and Reg D offerings versus other offerings.

Federal Reserve Board Coordination.—As a result of the Dodd-Frank Act, the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) has become one of the primary regulators of capital markets participants and activities. Given the vital role that robust, efficient, and safe capital markets serve in the global economy, the Committee believes that the FRB should continue to develop its understanding of the impact its regulations and guidance can have on capital markets activities by consulting with other primary regulators with deep experience and expertise in relevant areas. Therefore, the Committee encourages the SEC to work closely with the FRB to prevent inconsistencies in capital markets regulations and enforcement as the role of the FRB continues to evolve.

Rental Income Securitizations.—The Committee urges the SEC to examine transparency and ratings requirements and procedures in the rental income securitizations market for issues that might contribute to financial or housing price instability.

Climate Change Risks to Municipal Bond Markets.—The Committee directs the SEC to provide to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, with a report on the long- and short-term risks that climate change may pose to the state and local municipal bond market.

International Accounting Standards.—The Committee encourages the SEC to explore whether it is appropriate to pay fees or otherwise contribute to the budget of international organizations that develop or oversee accounting or financial reporting standards.

Investor Advisory Committee.—The Committee expects that the SEC shall not take any action related to the structure and composition of the Investor Advisory Committee (IAC) without seeking the advice of and addressing any concerns raised by the Investor Advocate. The Committee also expects that the IAC shall have robust representation from persons with the requisite background, experience, and independence to represent the interests of retail investors. The Committee presumes that representatives of retail investors will have demonstrated requisite experience to understand the interests of retail investors and regulatory issues related to retail investors such as experience as an academic, regulator, employee of public pension plan, investor advocate, or other similar experience.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Section 540. The Committee includes a new provision restricting the use of funds to finalize, issue, or implement certain rules, regulations, and orders regarding the exempt offering framework.

Section 541. The Committee includes a new provision restricting the use of funds to finalize, issue, or implement any rule, regulation, or order changing the procedural requirements or raising re-submission thresholds for shareholder proposals.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$27,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	26,000,000
Recommended in the bill	27,800,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+700,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+1,800,000

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 \$27,800,000 for the Selective Service System.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Small Business Administration assists and protects the interests of small businesses through programs including loans, loan guarantees, counseling, and contracting preferences.

The recommendation provides a total of \$939,373,000 for SBA.

In addition, the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 116-123) included \$20,000,000; the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116-136) included \$28,527,000,000; and the Paycheck Protection Program and Healthcare Enhancement Act (P.L. 116-139) included \$732,435,000,000 for SBA to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$270,157,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	287,947,000
Recommended in the bill	287,947,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+17,790,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$287,947,000 for SBA Salaries and Expenses.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116-136) included \$675,000,000 and the Paycheck Protection Program and Healthcare Enhancement Act (P.L. 116-139) included \$2,100,000,000 for SBA to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

Office of Rural Affairs.—The SBA Office of Rural Affairs was authorized in 1990 to help SBA serve farmers and rural small businesses, but the office has never been fully established. The Committee is pleased that SBA has at last taken steps to implement this long-overdue Congressional mandate, but the mission, operations, organization, and funding requirements for the Office have

not been clearly defined or explained. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, SBA is directed to submit a report to the Committee on the Office of Rural Affairs, detailing the Office's mission, strategic plan, and staffing and resource requirements, including the costs and potential benefits of establishing an Associate Administrator position for the Office.

Small Business Compliance Guides.—The Committee encourages the SBA Office of the National Ombudsman to create a centralized website that provides links to small business compliance guides designed to help small businesses comply with Federal regulations. The website should include contact information for the appropriate agency staff who could provide regulatory assistance to small businesses.

Women Entrepreneurs and Women-Owned Businesses.—The Committee recognizes that women entrepreneurs are vital for the social and economic growth of our nation. SBA is directed to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act on how Federal agencies are providing targeted assistance to support, expand, and strengthen resources and programs for women entrepreneurs and for women-owned businesses.

Opportunity Zones.—The Committee notes that Qualified Opportunity Zones were created to incentivize greater private-sector investments in rural and economically distressed communities. SBA is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on how Opportunity Zone designations are being leveraged to increase economic development and job creation, and to drive capital to small businesses in economically distressed communities.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$261,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	167,600,000
Recommended in the bill	277,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+16,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+109,400,000

SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs (EDP) 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 recommends \$277,000,000 for EDP. The Committee recommendations, by program, are displayed in the following table:

7(j) Technical Assistance Program (Contracting Assistance)	\$2,800,000
Entrepreneurship Education	2,500,000
Growth Accelerators	2,000,000
HUBZone Program	3,000,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	35,000,000
National Women's Business Council	1,500,000
Native American Outreach	2,000,000
PRIME Technical Assistance	7,000,000
Regional Innovation Clusters	6,000,000
SCORE	11,700,000
Small Business Development Centers (SBDC)	140,000,000
State Trade & Export Promotion (STEP)	20,500,000

Veterans Outreach *	14,500,000
Women’s Business Centers (WBC)	24,500,000
Federal and State Technology (FAST) Partnership Program	4,000,000
Total, Entrepreneurial Development Programs	\$277,000,000

*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.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$265,000,000 for SBA resource partners to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

SBA shall not reduce these non-credit programs from the amounts specified above and 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.

The Committee encourages SBA and its resource partners to continue efforts to increase outreach and direct support to women entrepreneurs and small businesses in underserved communities, including Asian American and Pacific Islander communities, and to increase engagement with minority serving institutions in their programming and grant making.

Native American Outreach.—The Committee directs that Native American Outreach activities continue to be managed by the Assistant Administrator of the Office of Native American Affairs, who is responsible for organizing multi-agency workshops and Native supplier initiative events around the country, and facilitating Native contractors’ participation in SBA’s 8(a) Business Development Program, HUB Zone, Women’s Business Centers, Veteran and Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business programs, and other small business contracting programs.

Small Business Guides.—The Committee encourages SBA to work with its resource partners to develop guidance, training, best practices, and other resources for small business owners and entrepreneurs regarding business succession planning; the development and implementation of high-quality paid family and medical leave policies; starting a childcare business; and employee-ownership, including different business structures such as cooperatives and employee stock ownership plans.

Resources for Small Businesses and Entrepreneurs.—The Committee is concerned that many entrepreneurs and small business owners may not be aware of the free counseling, training, and other services provided by SBA district offices and its resource partners. The Committee encourages SBA and its resource partners to improve awareness of the programs, products, and services they provide, including those activities to support small businesses impacted by the COVID–19 pandemic, among small business owners within the communities they serve.

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

Federal and State Technology (FAST) Partnership Program.—The Committee supports the FAST program’s efforts to reach inno-

vative, technology-driven small businesses and to leverage the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs to stimulate economic development. The Committee recognizes that Small Business and Technology Development Centers (SBTDCs) are accredited to provide intellectual property and technology commercialization assistance to businesses in high technology industries. Of the amount provided, \$1,000,000 shall be for FAST awards to SBTDCs fully accredited for technology designation as of December 31, 2020.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$21,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	22,011,000
Recommended in the bill	22,011,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+111,000

The mission of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) is to provide independent, objective oversight to improve the integrity, accountability, and performance of SBA and its programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$22,011,000 for the SBA OIG.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$25,000,000 for SBA OIG to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$9,120,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	9,190,000
Recommended in the bill	9,190,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+70,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

The Office of Advocacy was established by Congress in 1976 to serve as the independent voice for small business within the Federal government.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$9,190,000 for the Office of Advocacy.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$259,150,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	164,300,000
Recommended in the bill	175,150,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	– 84,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	+10,850,000

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 \$30,000,000,000, the 504 certified development company program at a level of

\$7,500,000,000, SBIC debentures, and the Secondary Market Guarantee Program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$175,150,000 for the Business Loans Program Account. The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for guaranteed loans subsidy for the 7(a) program. The recommendation also includes \$5,000,000 for loans subsidy for the Microloan Program, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the request, to support a Microloan Program level of more than \$55,000,000.

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$17,000,000,000 and the Paycheck Protection Program and Healthcare Enhancement Act (P.L. 116–139) included \$670,335,000,000 to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

Microloan Program.—The Microloan Program is designed to assist women, veterans, minorities, and low-income entrepreneurs and other small businesses by providing them with small-scale loans for working capital or the acquisition of materials, supplies, or equipment. While the Committee understands that SBA tracks the number of women, low-income, veteran, and minority entrepreneurs served by the Microloan Program, the Agency does not report performance indicators for providing microloans to these populations. The Committee, therefore, encourages the SBA to follow recommendations provided in the GAO Report (GAO–20–49) in order to strengthen performance measurement, collaboration, and reporting within the Microloan Program.

Employee-Owned Businesses.—The Committee recognizes that employee ownership provides wide-ranging benefits for businesses, workers, and the local economy, and encourages SBA to work with lenders to ensure employee-owned businesses have access to financing through SBA loan programs.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$177,136,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	168,075,000
Recommended in the bill	168,075,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	–9,061,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

In addition, the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 116–123) included \$20,000,000; the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$10,562,000,000; and the Paycheck Protection Program and Healthcare Enhancement Act (P.L. 116–139) included \$60,000,000,000 for SBA to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

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

Section 550. The Committee continues a provision authorizing transfers of up to five percent among SBA 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 551. The Committee continues a provision authorizing the transfer of not to exceed 3 percent of funding available under the SBA “Salaries and Expenses” and “Business Loans Program Account” appropriations to the SBA “Information Technology System Modernization and Working Capital Fund”.

Section 552. The Committee includes a new provision withholding \$20,000,000 from obligation until the Administrator certifies and reports to the Committees that the Small Business Administration, in coordination with the Comptroller General, has established and issued agency-wide guidance with the respect to relations with GAO.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$56,711,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	55,333,000
Recommended in the bill	55,333,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	-1,378,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	---

The United States Postal Service (USPS) is funded almost entirely by Postal ratepayers, rather than taxpayers. Funds provided to USPS in the Payment to the Postal Service Fund include appropriations for revenue forgone, including for providing free mail for the blind and for overseas absentee voting.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$55,333,000 for Payment to the Postal Service Fund. The recommendation funds free mail for the blind and overseas voting and includes a reconciliation adjustment.

Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp.—The bill includes a provision requiring USPS not to destroy, and to continue to offer for sale, existing copies of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp.

Alzheimer’s Semipostal Fundraising Stamp.—The Committee notes its strong support for the Alzheimer’s Semipostal Fundraising Stamp, of which millions of copies of the original printing remain. USPS is directed to continue to offer the stamp for sale to the public, in addition to any other semipostal stamps the Postal Service may issue under its rules and regulations. USPS is further directed not to destroy any copies of the stamp.

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 USPS 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 Committee recommends that no funds be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices. The Postal Service shall take into consideration the importance of providing consistent and on-time delivery to all Americans, including those in rural and mountainous areas.

Notification to Congress.—Title 39 of the U.S. Code requires USPS to provide the public with notice prior to closing or consolidating a post office. The Committee understands that it is USPS's policy to inform Member of Congress' district and Washington, D.C. offices when the public receives notice. The Committee directs USPS to keep Members of Congress informed of USPS activities impacting their constituents and expects USPS 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, USPS is required to meet accessibility requirements for disabled individuals.

Mail Theft.—The Committee recognizes that mail theft from aging USPS cluster box units continues to be a problem throughout the country. Accordingly, the Committee directs the USPS to continue to follow the directive on this issue included House Report 116–122.

Delivery Vehicle Climate Control.—The Committee recognizes that heat stress is a persistent issue for USPS vehicle operators. As USPS replaces or upgrades its fleet of delivery vehicles, the Committee strongly encourages USPS to take all reasonable steps to ensure that its vehicles are equipped with climate control units to protect the health and safety of its mail carriers, especially those working in areas of the country that are subject to extreme temperatures.

Mail Interdiction of Heroin & Opioids.—The Committee remains concerned that international drug traffickers are harnessing vulnerabilities in our mail system to import significant quantities of deadly narcotics. The Committee is encouraged that USPS is pursuing innovative tools and technologies to detect opioids in parcels and that it has increased the capture of Customs and Border Protection hold requests at International Service Centers to 93 percent. The Committee expects USPS to reach 100 percent capture rates and to continue seeking and implementing new tools to increase accurate detection of opioids and related substances.

Postal Banking Pilot Programs.—The Committee recognizes that USPS is well-suited to provide affordable non-bank financial services, which could provide critical benefits to tens of millions of unbanked and underbanked Americans living in both rural and urban areas. The Committee notes, for instance, that USPS is the largest single provider of paper money orders in the United States, in addition to offering electronic funds transfers and U.S. Treasury check cashing. The Committee encourages USPS to carry out pilot programs (in at least one urban zip code and at least one rural zip code) to expand its current postal banking services to surcharge-free automated teller machines, wire transfers, check cashing, and bill payment to the fullest extent permitted under current statutory authority, as described in the 2015 USPS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) Report “The Road Ahead for Postal Financial Serv-

ices” (RARC–WP–15–011). The Committee directs USPS, in collaboration with the USPS OIG, to report to the Committee within one year of the enactment of this Act regarding its findings.

Postal Security.—The Committee is aware that during October and November 2018 an individual mailed a series of packages containing improvised explosive devices to elected officials and others. Those packages were processed in USPS facilities; five of the sixteen packages were either delivered or returned to sender, putting numerous individuals in harm’s way, including package recipients, mail carriers, and workers at post offices and mail processing centers. This incident exposed serious holes in postal system security. USPS is directed to provide the Committee with a report within 60 days of enactment of this Act that provides a comprehensive overview of Dangerous Mail Investigation procedures. The report shall detail any new technology or procedures implemented since the 2018 attacks, progress made on implementing such technology or procedures in USPS facilities, and other proactive measures being taken to ensure the safety of USPS workers and mail recipients from dangerous packages.

Accurate Address Listing.—The Committee directs USPS to conduct an internal review of instances in which assigned zip codes overlap multiple municipal jurisdictions, resulting in end user mailing/address information with incorrect city listings. Recognizing the importance of last-line city designations to reliable mail delivery, the Committee directs USPS to provide a detailed report of its findings within 120 days of enactment of this Act, including options to ensure proper city designation in the future.

Mail Fishing.—The Committee recognizes that “mail fishing,” in which thieves “fish” mail out of blue collection boxes, is increasing and has led to financial crimes such as bank fraud and identity theft. The Committee commends USPS for taking action to mitigate mail fishing by retrofitting mail collection boxes. The Committee directs USPS to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on the status of its retrofitting efforts. The report shall detail where, how, and why such retrofits have been made. In addition, the report shall include a strategic plan for retrofitting additional mail collection boxes with narrow mail slots and an estimate of the resources necessary if such a plan was carried out in the entire U.S.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$250,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	261,594,000
Recommended in the bill	258,180,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+8,180,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	–3,414,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$258,180,000 for the OIG, which includes sufficient funds for the OIG to continue its aggressive drug interdiction efforts.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	\$53,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	59,250,000
Recommended in the bill	57,026,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2020	+4,026,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2021	-2,224,000

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 \$57,026,000 for the U.S. Tax Court.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

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

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

Section 603. The Committee continues a 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 a provision prohibiting transfer of funds in this Act without express authority.

Section 605. The Committee continues a 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 a provision concerning compliance with the Buy American Act.

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

Section 608. The Committee continues a provision specifying reprogramming procedures. The provision requires that agencies or entities funded by this Act 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 the Committee on Appropriations of either the House of Representatives or the Senate 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 different from the budget justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations or the tables in the report accompanying this Act, whichever is more detailed. The provision also direct agencies to consult with the Committees prior to any significant reorganization, restructuring, relocation, or closing of offices, programs, or activities and 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 a provision providing that fifty percent of unobligated balances may remain available through September 30, 2022, for certain purposes.

Section 610. The Committee continues a 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 express consent of the individual involved in an investigation or in extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

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

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

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

Section 614. The Committee continues a 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 a provision 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 a 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 a provision permitting the SEC 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 a provision requiring certain agencies in this Act to consult with GSA 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; \$262,000,000 for the Judicial Retirement Funds (Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund, Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund, and the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund); \$14,325,000,000 for the Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Health Benefits; \$44,000,000 for the Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance; and \$7,758,000,000 for the Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Section 620. The Committee continues a provision 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 requiring that the head of any executive branch agency ensure that the Chief Information Officer has authority to participate in the budget planning process and approval of the information technology budget.

Section 622. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 623. The Committee includes language prohibiting agencies from requiring Internet Service Providers to disclose electronic communications information in a manner that violates the Fourth Amendment.

Section 624. The Committee continues language relating to Universal Service Fund payments for wireless providers.

Section 625. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds to be used to deny Inspectors General access to records.

Section 626. The Committee continues a 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 627. The Committee continues language prohibiting any funds made available in this Act from being used to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.

Section 628. The Committee continues language prohibiting funds made available under this Act from being used for certain travel and conference activities unless an agency or entity determines that the travel is in the national interest and advance notice is provided to the Appropriations Committees.

Section 629. The Committee continues language prohibiting funds made available under this Act from being used to fund first-class or business-class travel in contravention of Federal regulations.

Section 630. The Committee continues a provision relating to contracts for public relations services.

Section 631. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds made available in this Act from being used to penalize a financial institution for providing financial services to an entity that participates in a business or organized activity involving cannabis that is conducted pursuant to a law established by a state or a unit of local government.

Section 632. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting use of funds in this or any other Act to propose, promulgate, or implement any rule, principle, policy, standard, or guidance changing

the 2017 methodology for determining the Official Poverty Measure.

Section 633. The Committee includes language rescinding \$250,000,000 in unobligated balances from the Department of the Treasury, Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

Section 634. The Committee includes a new provision preventing use of funds to enter into any contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with any entity in which the President or Vice President, or their family members, owns, controls, or holds a significant equity interest.

Section 635. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the funds made available in this Act from being used to reorganize or transfer any Office of Personnel Management function or authority to the General Services Administration or to the Office of Management and Budget.

Section 636. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the Office of Personnel Management from entering into interagency or service-level agreements with the General Services Administration or the Office of Management and Budget exceeding \$100,000 unless notification is provided.

Section 637. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the Federal Trade Commission or Federal Communications Commission from taking certain actions related to Executive Order 13925 of May 28, 2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 34079).

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 701. The Committee continues a 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 a 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 a 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 and modifies a provision prohibiting the employment of noncitizens with certain exceptions, including an exemption for recipients of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.

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

Section 706. The Committee continues a 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 a 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 a provision prohibiting interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

Section 709. The Committee continues a 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 a provision limiting the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

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

Section 712. The Committee continues a 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 a provision prohibiting the payment of any employee who prohibits, threatens, or prevents another employee from communicating with Congress.

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

Section 715. The Committee continues a 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 a 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 a 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 a provision prohibiting the use of funds for propaganda and publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

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

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

Section 721. The Committee continues a provision authorizing the transfer of funds to GSA 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 a 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 a 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 a 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 a 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 a provision prohibiting funds for the implementation of OPM regulations limiting detailees to the legislative branch and placing certain limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship program.

Section 730. The Committee continues a provision that restricts the use of funds for Federal law enforcement training facilities.

Section 731. The Committee continues a 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 GAO opinion dated February 17, 2005 (B-304272).

Section 732. The Committee continues a 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 733. The Committee continues a 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 734. The Committee continues a provision requiring agencies to pay a fee to OPM for processing retirement of employees who separate under Voluntary Early Retirement Authority or who receive Voluntary Separation Incentive payments.

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

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

Section 737. The Committee continues a provision 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 pro-

gram 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 a provision that prohibits the use of funds to begin or announce a study or a public-private competition regarding the conversion to contractor performance of any function performed by civilian Federal employees pursuant to OMB Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.

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

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

Section 743. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to enter into any agreement with 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 744. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to enter into any agreement with 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 745. 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 746. The Committee continues a provision addressing possible technical scorekeeping differences for fiscal year 2021 between OMB and the Congressional Budget Office.

Section 747. The Committee continues a provision eliminating the automatic statutory pay increase for the Vice President and certain senior political appointees.

Section 748. The Committee includes a new provision related to impoundment of resources.

Section 749. The Committee includes a new provision requiring executive branch agencies to respond to GAO's written requests for information relating to a decision or opinion on budget or appropriations law not later than 20 days after the agency receives the request.

Section 750. The Committee includes a new provision requiring that any executive branch agency notify the Committee if OMB does not apportion an appropriation to such agency in a timely and appropriate manner.

Section 751. The Committee includes a new provision addressing collective bargaining agreements.

Section 752. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits the use of funds to exclude, or to implement the exclusion of, any department, agency, or activity or subdivision, from coverage under the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute.

Section 753. The Committee includes a new provision restricting funds from being used to prevent union activities, limit teleworking, or deny unions space in Federal buildings.

Section 754. The Committee includes a new provision that provides \$1,500,000 to establish a Commission to review the assigning, modifying, or removing of names, monuments, statues, public art, historical markers, or other symbols owned or located on property owned by the Federal Government which are inconsistent with the values of diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Section 755. The Committee continues a provision concerning the non-application of these general provisions to title IV and to title VIII.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Section 801. The Committee continues and modifies a provision establishing reprogramming procedures for Federal funds.

Section 802. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that prohibits the use of Federal funds for any abortion except in the cases of rape or incest or if necessary to save the life of the mother.

Section 803. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the obligation of Federal funds beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly provided herein.

Section 804. The Committee continues a provision providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from Federal appropriations for salaries and expenses may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 805. The Committee continues a provision appropriating local funds during fiscal year 2022 if there is an absence of a continuing resolution or regular appropriation for the District of Columbia. Funds are provided under the same authorities and conditions and in the same manner and extent as provided for in fiscal year 2021.

Section 806. The Committee modifies a provision limiting access to the D.C. Tuition Assistance Grant program to families with a taxable annual income of less than \$750,000 subject to inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

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

Section 808. The Committee provides the District of Columbia authority to transfer, receive, and acquire lands and funding it deems necessary for the construction and operation of interstate bridges over navigable waters, including related infrastructure, for a project to expand commuter and regional passenger rail service and provide bike and pedestrian access crossings.

Section 809. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the federalization of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department by the President of the United States.

Section 810. The Committee continues a provision limiting references to “this Act” as referring to only this title and title IV.

TITLE IX—INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee recommends \$60,000,000,000 in emergency funding for the FCC to support expansion of broadband to unserved areas.

The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 in emergency funding for the FCC to implement the Broadband DATA Act (P.L. 116–130). The Committee expects that this funding, in combination with funding provided in title V, will cover the full five-year costs for the Broadband DATA Act.

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000,000 in emergency funding for the FCC for the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Reimbursement Program, as authorized by section 4 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–124).

The Committee recommends \$6,000,000,000 in emergency funding for the GSA. Within this total, \$2,800,000,000 is for land ports of entry, \$1,000,000,000 is for acquisition and construction of Federal buildings, \$1,940,000,000 for repairs and alterations, \$110,000,000 for rental of space, \$130,000,000 is for building operations, \$10,000,000 for apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships, and \$10,000,000 for the GSA Inspector General.