

**FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2022**

XXXX XX, 2021.—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.—————]

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, 2022.

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SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares on a summary basis the appropriations, including trust funds, for fiscal year 2022, the budget request for fiscal year 2022, and the Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2022 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	
	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget	2022 Committee Recommendation	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Title I—Department of the Treasury ¹	\$13,488,335	\$14,998,191	\$14,998,191	+1,509,856	-- --
Title II—Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	758,773	825,823	837,323	+78,550	+11,500
Title III—The Judiciary	7,719,832	8,122,562	8,152,134	+432,302	+29,572
Title IV—District of Columbia	747,478	794,494	794,494	+47,016	-- --
Title V—Other Independent Agencies ²	1,785,232	4,274,292	3,777,508	+1,992,276	-496,784
Title VI—General Provisions—This Act	-74,150	850	-19,150	+55,000	-20,000
Title VII—General Provisions—Government-wide	-1,000	-2,000	-500	+500	+1,500

¹ Total does not include Program Integrity funding requested in the 2022 Budget and included in the 2022 Committee Recommendation
² Total does not include Disaster Relief funding provided under the Small Business Administration

INTRODUCTION

The Committee recommends a total of \$29,099,897,000 in new discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2022, which includes allocation adjustments of \$416,897,000 for tax enforcement and \$143,000,000 for disaster relief. The recommendation is \$4,836,533,000 above the comparable fiscal year 2021 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; 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 2022, that was submitted to Congress on May 28, 2021.

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 2022 Committee recommendation include the following:

Internal Revenue Service (IRS).—The fiscal year 2022 budget invests significantly in improving the taxpayer experience, strengthening IRS collections and enforcement, and modernizing IRS systems. The recommendation of \$13,156,926,000 in discretionary funding, a 10.4 percent increase above fiscal year 2021, supports efforts to rebuild IRS after years of budget cuts that have left the agency understaffed and lacking critical modernized IT. An additional \$416,897,000 is included to increase IRS Enforcement and Operations Support. Recent hearings and reports have exposed that the current tax gap of \$441 billion is underestimated. The Committee is pleased with IRS’s efforts to increase oversight of high-income taxpayers and corporations to ensure all taxpayers are compliant with tax laws.

IRS played a critical role in the pandemic relief effort by providing over 480 million economic impact payments to the American people. This effort continues with the rollout of the monthly Advanced Child Tax Credit. These payments will help many struggling families and could reduce child poverty in the U.S. by 45 percent. The Committee commends the IRS for their dedication to serving the American people during these challenging times and supports the agency as it takes on new initiatives and programs in the next year.

Election Security.—The United States continues to face threats from Russia and other actors attempting to influence the U.S. democratic process. Since fiscal year 2018, Congress has provided \$805,000,000 in grants to States to improve election security, and an additional \$400,000,000 in fiscal year 2020 to help states prepare for the 2020 elections during the COVID–19 pandemic. As a result of these investments and the dedicated work by U.S. officials at all levels of government, the 2020 election was declared “the most secure in American history” by the Department of Homeland

Security. However, the threats to U.S. democracy are constant and ever evolving, and vulnerabilities continue to exist throughout the Nation's election system. While Congress has made significant investments in election security, the 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 Committee recommends \$500,000,000 for Election Security Grants and reaffirms the commitment to providing a consistent, steady source of Federal funds to support State and local election officials on the frontlines of protecting U.S. elections. In addition to providing support to State and local election officials, the Committee has supported efforts to rebuild the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), nearly doubling funding for the agency's operating expenses from fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2021. The recommendation continues to support EAC's growth and includes \$22,834,000, an increase of \$5,834,000 above fiscal year 2021, to ensure the agency is appropriately resourced to execute its vital mission of protecting 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. The enactment of the Anti-Money Laundering Act and Corporate Transparency Act in early 2021 represented the first comprehensive revision to anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism laws in nearly 20 years. The Committee recommendation includes \$190,539,000 for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), an increase of \$63,576,000 above fiscal year 2021, to implement the programs established in that Act. These new programs and authorities, coupled with the resources included in this bill, will strengthen FinCEN's collection and analysis of financial intelligence that can be used by law enforcement to investigate financial crimes and money laundering. The recommendation also includes \$185,192,000 for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, an increase of \$10,192,000 above fiscal year 2021. The additional funds included in this bill will support Treasury's continued efforts to protect the integrity of the U.S. and international financial system.

Supporting Underserved Small Businesses and Entrepreneurs.—Small businesses are the backbone of the U.S. economy. The United States has more than 30 million small businesses that employ nearly half of the country's private workforce. One element critical to the ability of small businesses to grow and thrive is access to credit. The Small Business Administration (SBA) plays an important role in improving access to credit when the private market is not meeting the need. SBA loan programs enable small businesses and entrepreneurs to access loans for working capital, fixed assets, and other assistance to establish, operate, acquire, or expand a small business. SBA also provides several programs to help small businesses win Federal government contracts. The bill supports the President's budget proposal to invest in programs to help underserved entrepreneurs access capital and contracting opportunities, with a goal of increasing the share of Federal contracts awarded to Small Disadvantaged Businesses to 15 percent by 2025.

SBA also serves the small business community through its Entrepreneurial Development Programs (EDP), which provide training, counseling, mentoring, technical assistance, and other support. The Committee recommendation includes \$323,800,000 for EDPs, which is an increase of \$51,800,000 above fiscal year 2021, with a focus on programs that support underserved entrepreneurs, including women, veterans, and minority populations.

Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund.—The CDFI Fund has been a lifeline for many struggling low-income and distressed communities across the country who are particularly disadvantaged when it comes to accessing credit. The CDFI Fund has a successful track record promoting access to capital and local economic growth through the Funds' Financial and Technical Assistance Grants, Native Initiatives, the Bank Enterprise Award Program, and Healthy Food Financing Initiative Programs. As the United States recovers from the pandemic, the CDFI Fund is well positioned to invest in businesses, housing, commercial real estate, human development, and urban activities that promote long-term economic and social viability. The Committee provides \$330,000,000 to the CDFI Fund, an increase of \$60,000,000 over fiscal year 2021, with growth to all CDFI programs.

Protecting Consumers.—The Committee is concerned about ongoing consumer protection issues, including hidden and emerging product safety incidents, market concentration, privacy and data security violations, 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 \$172,000,000—an increase of \$37,000,000 over fiscal year 2021—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, including crumb rubber.

The Committee recommends \$389,800,000—a \$38,800,000 increase over fiscal year 2021—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 customer data or that engage in other problematic trade practices. The Committee recommendation also increases resources to protect investors, facilitate capital formation, and combat market manipulation. To that end, the recommendation includes \$1,999,663,000—an increase of \$73,501,000 over fiscal year 2021—for the Securities and Exchange Commission to increase enforcement related to securities and financial fraud, monitoring of major market participants, compliance examinations, and investor education activities.

Supporting COVID-19 Response.—The agencies and Departments funded in the Financial Services and General Government Act administer numerous programs to help alleviate the financial, economic, health, and educational impacts of the COVID-19 pan-

demic. In addition to making more than 480 million economic impact payments and supporting the new monthly Advanced Child Tax Credit, the IRS oversaw an extended tax filing season and launched new relief initiatives for unpaid tax liabilities. SBA operates several relief programs to help small business owners impacted by the pandemic, including the Paycheck Protection Program, the Shuttered Venue Operators Grant Program, and the Restaurant Revitalization Fund. The Department of the Treasury is administering multiple new programs, to provide assistance to State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to respond to the pandemic and to help homeowners and renters struggling to make payments for their mortgage, rent, utilities, and other living expenses. The Federal Communications Commission is responsible for programs expanding telehealth services, enhancing educational connectivity, and subsidizing broadband services. GSA is also helping to thoroughly clean all Federal buildings and expand digital access to the Federal government. The Committee notes that the agencies it oversees were able to stand up these programs quickly under trying circumstances, including transitioning most of the Federal workforce to an unexpected telework regime. The recommendation includes sufficient funding to continue to operate and conduct robust oversight of these programs, as well as to keep deploying and upgrading innovations developed during the COVID-19 pandemic that enhance the government's ability to reach and serve the public.

Fostering Diversity and Inclusion.—Decades of systemic discrimination and unequal opportunity have stifled the progress of Americans of color. These inequities have worsened during the COVID-19 pandemic, with communities of color falling ill and dying disproportionately from coronavirus and lagging other groups in vaccination rates. The recommendation includes robust funding to enhance diversity and inclusion. This includes initiatives at several agencies to enhance the collection and publication of demographic data on Federal hiring and spending. The recommendation provides funding for the National Archives and Records Administration to increase digitization of records that document the history of underserved and underrepresented communities in America, including records related to the creation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and creates a new Commission to identify names, monuments, statues, and other symbols located on Federal Government property that are inconsistent with the values of diversity, equity, and inclusion. The recommendation also includes a mandate for GSA to conduct an analysis of prominent Americans after which Federal buildings are named and identify Federal buildings that have not been named. The Committee recommends funding increases for SBA to ensure fair access to capital, Federal contracting opportunities, and other resources for all small businesses, with a focus on programs that support underserved entrepreneurs. In addition, the recommendation includes funding for OPM to re-establish a Diversity, Inclusion, Equity, and Accessibility (DIEA) office, consistent with the January 20, 2021, Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. This office will provide Government-wide guidance on DIEA efforts, including technical assistance to agencies, policy guidance, management of

intergovernmental working groups on DIEA, and development of a government-wide DIEA strategic plan. The recommendation also funds a new Diversity Fellowship Program within the Judiciary's Defender Services Program that will increase the diversity of attorneys qualified to join Federal Defender Offices. The CDFI Fund receives robust funding to continue to promote economic advancement in underserved communities and for people of color.

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 title VII of this Act.

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 2022, and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2022.

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, 2022. 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

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 Committees on Appropriations to evaluate the resource requirements and fiscal needs of agencies. The Committee is aware

that the format and presentation of budget materials is largely left to the agency within presentation objectives set forth by 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 2023 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 2023 to the fiscal year 2022 enacted levels.

Community Project Funding Oversight, Transparency, and Accountability.—The Committee includes, as part of the fiscal year 2022 appropriations process, Community Project Funding, which identifies the specific recipients of certain Federal funds. Community Project Funding is being included in most of the fiscal year 2022 appropriations bills, consistent with House Rules XXI and XXIII, and the Committee highlights the public transparency and accountability that underpins the process for vetting these proposals.

Consistent with those goals, the Committee directs GAO to undertake an audit of Community Project Funding contained in fiscal year 2022 appropriations legislation, with the goal of informing the Committee's consideration of Community Project Funding in subsequent fiscal years.

To support those oversight efforts, the Committee recommendation requires any non-Federal recipient of Community Project Funding to retain records relevant to the obligation or expenditure of such funding. The recommendation further requires that each recipient of Community Project Funding make such records, as well as the entity's staff and facilities, available to GAO to support the agency's oversight efforts.

The Committee recognizes that recipients of Community Project Funding will have varying levels of institutional capacity for record-keeping and does not intend for the record-retention requirements to impose undue administrative burdens upon recipients. The Committee expects that the Comptroller General will make similar efforts to reasonably accommodate recipients in their direct interactions to similarly not subject them to undue burden.

Federal Law Enforcement.—The Committee notes that the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022, directs the Attorney General to continue efforts to implement training programs 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 to 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 programs implemented 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 date of enactment of this Act.

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 the date of enactment of this Act on their current efforts to tabulate and submit their use of force data to the FBI.

Transparency in the Federal Home Loan Banking System.—The Committee supports the mandate of the Federal Home Loan Banking System to support housing finance and community investment. The Committee recognizes that one way that Federal Home Loan Banks demonstrate their successful commitment to this mandate is by achieving threshold core mission asset ratios. The Committee urges the Federal Housing Finance Agency to ensure all Federal Home Loan Banks publicly disclose primary mission asset ratios and core mission asset ratios and collect these asset ratios in one easily accessible webpage to increase transparency in the Federal Home Loan Banking System.

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. The Committee directs the Agencies to submit a report to the Committees on progress in this regard within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Grants Training Practices.—In report 18–491, *Actions Needed to Ensure Staff Have Skills to Administer and Oversee Federal Grants*, GAO found that many agencies vary in following best practices in 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 directs GAO to submit a report to the Committee on progress made in this regard within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

American Flag Purchases.—The Committee again urges all Federal agencies to purchase flags that contain 100 percent American-made materials. Although current law requires the Federal govern-

ment to purchase flags made of only 50 percent American-made materials, providing more support for American manufacturers is recommended.

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.

Funds Management.—The Committee agrees with GAO’s recommendation to require OMB to publicly post all apportionments of executive branch appropriations, as outlined in GAO’s Proposals to Reinforce Congress’s Constitutional Power of the Purse (report B–333181, issued on April 29, 2021) and in additional testimony before the House Committee on the Budget on April 29, 2021. In support of its recommendation, GAO stated: “The Antideficiency Act requires OMB to apportion appropriations to prevent the need for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation. . . . [M]any of GAO’s inquiries into potential violations of the Impoundment Control Act include requesting the relevant apportionment documents from OMB. The public posting of all apportionments and reapportionments would substantially expedite GAO’s inquiries. Moreover, publicly available apportionments would greatly increase visibility into OMB’s use of its apportionment authority, enhancing Congress’s ability to conduct oversight of OMB’s operations.” GAO also said that public posting of apportionments would enable GAO to provide more timely advice and legal decisions to Congress. Consistent with GAO’s recommendation, the Committee includes a new requirement to make apportionments of appropriations publicly available in a timely fashion.

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.

Impoundment of Resources.—The Committee 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 also agrees with GAO’s recommendation to Congress in report B–333181 to clarify the law “[t]o ensure consistency in the application of the Impoundment Control Act and the timely obligation of enacted budget authority.” In support of its recommendation, GAO explained that “allow[ing] such so-called ‘pocket rescissions’ would upset the delicate balance of powers provided for in the Constitution. Congress wields the authority to introduce,

consider, and pass legislation—including appropriations—and the President must take care that enacted laws be faithfully executed. Appropriations are laws like any other and can be rescinded only through the bicameralism and presentment procedures that the Constitution prescribes. Indeed, the Supreme Court has noted that there ‘is no provision in the Constitution that authorizes the President to enact, to amend, or to repeal statutes.’ Interpreting the Impoundment Control Act as authorizing the President to unilaterally cancel budget authority would bestow powers upon the President beyond those the Constitution contemplates and would deny Congress its constitutionally prescribed role in the enactment of law.”

Consistent with GAO’s recommendation, the Committee includes new requirements in title VII of this Act that expand upon the existing requirements under the ICA to make budget authority available in sufficient time for prudent obligation. 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 these new requirements, 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.

Executive Branch Responsiveness to GAO.—In report B-333181, GAO detailed the difficulty they have encountered in getting timely responses from agencies; in some cases, they received no responses at all. This has occurred during both Democratic and Republican Administrations, and it has impacted GAO’s ability to provide timely decisions to Congress. For these reasons, GAO recommended that “[t]o ensure that GAO receives timely responses to our requests, we recommend a provision of law to require agencies to respond to our letters within a certain time period.” Consistent with GAO’s recommendation, the Committee 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 Comptroller General to notify Congress in the event that requested information is not provided to GAO

within the required timeframe, and it authorizes the Comptroller General to bring suit to compel production of information, documentation, or views withheld in violation of this section.

The Committee also expands the reporting requirements in the Antideficiency Act to ensure that Congress has access to essential oversight information. Section 145 of OMB Circular A-11 (revised April 28, 2021) 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 Committee commends OMB’s April 2021 revisions to the Circular that restore the longstanding requirement that Antideficiency Act violation reports are required when GAO finds that a violation has occurred. Accordingly, the Committee amends the reporting requirements for Antideficiency Act violations to require more detailed information, including by codifying and mandating compliance with these existing reporting practices.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$233,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	270,669,000
Recommended in the bill	270,669,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+37,669,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

The Departmental Offices support the Secretary of the Treasury as the chief operating executive of the Department and in their 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 \$270,669,000 for Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses.

Administrative Funding for COVID Relief Programs.—The Committee notes the new language proposed in the budget request providing financial management flexibility to the Department to administer COVID-19 recovery and stabilization programs. The Committee will continue to work with the Department to ensure it has the necessary resources to administer these programs effectively and efficiently.

COVID Relief for the Motorcoach Industry.—The Committee recognizes that the motorcoach industry is a central component of the nation’s transportation infrastructure and provides critical services across the United States. In 2020, the motorcoach industry was the primary mode of transportation for evacuating coronavirus-stricken Americans from cruise ships; for deploying first-responders to areas impacted by hurricanes and wildfires; and for evacuating many individuals, including low-income, elderly, and disabled Americans, from these disaster areas. The American motorcoach industry has been devastated by the COVID–19 pandemic. The Committee supports the Department’s administration of the Coronavirus Economic Relief for Transportation Services Program, which will provide eligible transportation service companies with resources to help maintain payroll, hire back laid-off employees, and cover applicable overhead and operational expenses.

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

Equity Analyses in Annual Revenue Proposals.—The Committee directs the Department to include racial and gender equity analyses in its annual revenue proposals.

Cybersecurity in the Financial Services Sector.—The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 formally codified Sector Risk Management Agencies (SRMAs), which are responsible for managing engagement between the Federal government and private-sector entities within a given critical infrastructure sector. National resilience requires that the government and private sector be able to identify, assess, and mitigate risk across national critical infrastructure in order to withstand and quickly recover from an attack. As designated SRMA for the financial services sector, the Department of the Treasury is responsible for protecting the financial services sector and its customers from the devastating effects of cyberattacks. The Committee urges continued coordination to develop consistent and workable cybersecurity safeguards across the financial services sector, including within the payment processing and financial technology industries. The Committee expects the Department to prioritize the activities of the Office of Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection (OCCIP) to improve communication and coordination with the financial services sector. 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 the proposed methods and tools to improve these efforts.

Financial Literacy.—The Committee is concerned about the low level of financial literacy and numeracy skills among the adult population of the United States. 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 lit-

eracy programs benefit those individuals with low literacy skills and to develop measurable goals and objectives for the FLEEC 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.

Central Bank Digital Currency.—The Committee is aware of ongoing work by the Federal Reserve to assess the possibility of issuing central bank digital currency and encourages continued consultation with the Department on this issue.

Federal Insurance Office.—Established under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the Federal Insurance Office (FIO) has the authority to monitor all aspects of the insurance sector, including the extent to which traditionally underserved communities and consumers have access to affordable insurance products. The Committee urges the Department to ensure the FIO is supported with the necessary resources to carry out this important mission.

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 FIO 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.

Climate-Related Financial Risk.—The Committee strongly supports the President's Executive Order on Climate-Related Financial Risk and the Treasury Secretary's role as the Chair of the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC), in assessing and identifying climate-related financial risk to financial stability. The FIO is tasked with assessing climate-related issues or gaps in the supervision and regulation of insurers and the potential for major disruptions of private insurance coverage in regions of the country particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts, including areas with high wildfire activity. The Committee expects the FIO will make recommendations to help Americans access affordable insurance to mitigate these risks.

Treasury-Backed Green Bonds.—The Department is encouraged to assess the feasibility and potential benefits of issuing a Treasury-backed "Green Bond," a type of fixed-income instrument that is earmarked to raise money for climate and environmental projects. Such assessment should examine issues such as taxonomy, a national standard for Green Bonds, and proposed uses of the funds raised by Treasury-backed Green Bonds.

Banking Regulatory and Supervisory Treatment.—The Committee recognizes the role international banks play in providing credit to U.S. businesses, enhancing liquidity to financial markets, and employing people in the United States. The Committee encourages the Secretary, as chair of FSOC, to work in close coordination with other FSOC member agencies to ensure that the current prudential regulatory and supervisory regimes are aligned and pro-

mote a level playing field between international banks and their U.S. peers based on their risk profile and footprint within the United States.

Financial Stability Oversight Council 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.

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

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 United States 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.

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 2021 and how it plans to use it in fiscal year 2022, in light of any financial hardships that may have been experienced during the COVID–19 pandemic.

Opportunity Zones.—The Department 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.

U.S. Foreign Indebtedness.—The Department is directed to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on U.S. foreign indebtedness, including current levels of foreign indebtedness and the potential national security concerns with such indebtedness.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$20,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	20,000,000
Recommended in the bill	20,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) was established in 1975 to monitor the impact of foreign investment in the United States 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 that 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, \$24,556,000 is recommended under the Salaries and Expenses appropriation for CFIUS activities.

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.

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

CFIUS Fund Interagency Transfers.—The Department is directed to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on the process for distributing CFIUS funds across the interagency. The briefing shall include details on the criteria and process used to approve CFIUS Fund requests within Treasury and the interagency. It shall also describe how the Department aggregates and quantifies workload by agency for CFIUS case research and reviews.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$175,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	185,192,000
Recommended in the bill	185,192,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+10,192,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	— —

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 \$185,192,000 for TFI.

Treasury is directed to include in the Department’s fiscal year 2022 operating plan, submitted pursuant to section 608 of this Act, a projected allocation of funding by office within TFI, including the projected 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.

Central America Sanctions.—The Committee is deeply concerned by the corruption and degradation of the rule of law in the Northern Triangle. Economic sanctions are an important tool in combating corruption and reducing human rights abuses. The Committee supports the use of funds to increase OFAC’s capacity for investigations, policy development, and enforcement of sanctions against individuals from Central America that are involved with corruption, human rights abuses, and anti-democratic activities. OFAC is directed to brief the Committee on the challenges to investigating, developing, and enforcing sanctions in this region within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

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 and international arms embargoes designed to curtail money flows that are fueling wars and contributing to regional destabilization.

OFAC Guidance.—Cash transfer apps frequently use the Department’s “Specially Designated Nationals” list to flag potentially suspicious transactions. OFAC should consider the potential benefits of putting guidance on its website indicating what, if any, information is kept by OFAC after a flagged transaction has been cleared.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$18,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	132,027,000
Recommended in the bill	132,027,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+114,027,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	— — —

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 \$132,027,000 for the CEA. The recommendation includes \$114,027,000 to support Department-wide efforts to address the impacts of the SolarWinds attack and to implement measures to minimize the impacts of such incidents in the future.

Quarterly Reports.—Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Department is directed to submit a plan for the obligation of funds by quarter for each CEA investment. The plan shall include prior year unobligated balances and delineate planned obligations by source year of appropriation. The plan shall also include anticipated unobligated balances at the close of the fiscal year and the planned obligation of carryover in future years, by quarter, until all funds are obligated. Treasury is directed to submit quarterly updates on this plan.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$6,118,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	6,118,000
Recommended in the bill	6,118,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$6,118,000 for Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$41,044,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	42,362,000
Recommended in the bill	42,362,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+1,318,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 investiga-

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$42,362,000 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.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$170,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	175,762,000
Recommended in the bill	175,762,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+5,512,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	— —

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 \$175,762,000 for TIGTA.

Stimulus Payment Reports.—The Committee appreciates TIGTA’s briefings and reports on the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse and requests updates on its audits and investigations in this area. The Committee has a continued interest in TIGTA’s reviews of IRS’s implementation of programs under the CARES Act, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021, and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, including the distribution of benefit payments to the American people. The Committee is especially interested in the implementation of the Child Tax Credit. TIGTA is directed to assess the IRS’s Child Tax Credit implementation plan to ensure that the payments are accurate and information provided by individuals to the IRS using the online portal is secure.

Enforcement.—The Committee directs TIGTA to review the IRS’s strategy to recruit and train employees to conduct audits of high-earners and large businesses that underreport income as well as to collect taxes from taxpayers who have the ability to pay their outstanding debts, while also protecting taxpayer rights in the course of its enforcement efforts.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$19,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	17,000,000
Recommended in the bill	17,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	-2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$17,000,000 for SIGTARP, to enable the office to continue to execute its vital mission to target crime at financial institutions and protect taxpayer dollars.

Special Hiring Authority.—The Committee notes the new special hiring authority language proposed in the budget request and will continue to work with SIGTARP to ensure the agency is able to backfill critical vacancies with qualified personnel.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$126,963,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	190,539,000
Recommended in the bill	190,539,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+63,576,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$190,539,000 for FinCEN. The recommendation includes an increase of \$60,279,000 to support FinCEN’s implementation of the programs and requirements included in the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020. Of this amount, \$29,126,000 is to develop a system to collect and secure information on the beneficial ownership of corporations, limited liability companies, and similar entities. The Committee directs FinCEN to provide quarterly updates on its progress.

In developing the beneficial ownership database, the Committee encourages FinCEN to include multilingual name-matching technology that uses phonetics and linguistics to identify the names of persons and entities written in different languages in non-standardized domestic and international data systems.

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 of this Act 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.

Automated Technology to Combat Money Laundering.—The Committee is aware of reports of Muslim Americans whose bank accounts have been suddenly and erroneously closed due to increased scrutiny by financial institutions. The Committee supports FinCEN’s work with Federal regulators and financial institutions to encourage innovative approaches to detect and combat money laundering and terrorist financing, including the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning technology. However, the Committee is concerned that such tools may contain implicit biases that result in discrimination against individuals based on race, religion, or culture. The Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 contained significant revisions to existing law to strengthen anti-money laundering programs, while also taking into account the potential effects of such programs on de-risking and financial inclusion. As the new mandates are implemented, the Department and FinCEN are urged to carefully consider the disparate impact that these tools and processes may have on certain individuals and groups.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$345,569,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	360,266,000
Recommended in the bill	360,266,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+14,697,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 re-

sponsible for all public debt operations and the promotion of the sale of U.S. securities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$360,266,000 for the Fiscal Service. *Treasury Cross-Servicing Program.*—The Committee encourages the Fiscal Service to increase its oversight of private collection agencies that assist in the collection of non-tax debt through the Treasury Cross-Servicing Program. As the Fiscal Service prepares future solicitations for private debt collection, the Committee encourages the Fiscal Service to conduct robust market research to identify qualified small- and medium-sized entrants, and to prioritize private collection agencies that have the strongest record of performance and a demonstrated record of compliance with applicable consumer protection laws. Fiscal Service is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on this program.

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. The Committee is pleased by ongoing improvements to the website and expects the Fiscal Service to continue to work with OMB and other Federal agencies to improve the accessibility, searchability, and reliability of spending information on USASpending.gov. 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 expects the Fiscal Service to keep the Committee apprised of its progress in improving data quality and transparency regarding Federal spending.

Matured Unredeemed Debt.—The Committee directs Treasury to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on its progress regarding the digitization of mature unredeemed debt.

Paper Savings Bonds.—The Committee encourages the Fiscal Service to consider the potential benefits of providing paper savings bonds to cultivate a culture of concrete savings to be passed down from generation to generation.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$124,337,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	131,330,000
Recommended in the bill	131,330,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+6,993,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	— — —

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 to

bacco. 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 \$131,330,000 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 90 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 to increase education activities and accessibility to permit holders in all 50 States.

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 2022.

Coin Metal Modification.—In the March 2019 report, *Financial Benefit of Switching to a \$1 Coin Is Unlikely, but Changing Coin Metal Content Could Result in Cost Savings*, GAO recommended that Congress consider amending the law to provide the Secretary of the Treasury with the authority to alter the metal composition of circulating coins. The Committee supports changes to the metal content of coins if it reduces costs incurred by the U.S. taxpayers, allows coins to work interchangeably in most coin acceptors, and has a minimal adverse impact on the public and stakeholders.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND
PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$270,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	330,000,000
Recommended in the bill	330,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+60,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	--

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 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 \$330,000,000 for the CDFI Fund program. Of the amounts recommended, \$211,883,000 is for financial and technical assistance grants, \$21,500,000 is for Native Initiatives, \$28,000,000 is for the Bank Enterprise Award Program, \$25,000,000 is for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative, \$10,000,000 is for the Small Dollar Loan Program, and \$33,617,000 is for administrative expenses. In addition, the Committee recommends a loan limit of \$500,000,000 for the Bond Guarantee Program.

Persistent Poverty Areas.—The Committee supports targeted investments in impoverished areas. The Committee directs the CDFI Fund to develop and implement measures to increase the share of investments in high-poverty census tracts 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, and any other impoverished areas the CDFI Fund determines to be appropriate areas to target. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 180 days of enactment of this Act on its efforts to develop and implement such measures, including a description of how such measures are implemented; itemized descriptions of investments in impoverished areas implemented pursuant to such measures; and an assessment of the economic impact of such investments, including, to the extent practicable, data on impacted individuals disaggregated by household income, race, gender, age, national origin, and disability status. Such report shall include the percentage of funds invested in fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021 and, when available, estimates for fiscal year 2022, in high-poverty census tracts and any other impoverished areas the CDFI Fund determines to be appropriate areas to target.

Further, 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 in fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021. The Com-

mittee also supports the CDFI Fund's efforts to increase the overall dollar amount invested by awardees in high-poverty areas.

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 practicable.

CDFI Program Integration for Individuals with Disabilities.—The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 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. 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 directed 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.

Small Dollar Loan Program.—The Committee recommends \$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.

Minority Lending Institutions.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to establish an Office of Minority Lending Institutions led by a Deputy Director for Minority Lending Institutions to help ensure that at least 40 percent of financial assistance, technical assistance, and awards are distributed directly to community development financial institutions that are minority lending institutions, as defined under subsection (c) of section 523 of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260). The Secretary should provide a detailed description of the Department's efforts to support minority lending institutions, including amounts and types of assistance and other support the Department provides to minority lending institutions, and a list of such recipients in a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the House Committee on Financial Services, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs by September 30, 2022.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The Committee bill recommends \$13,156,926,000 for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which is an increase of \$1,237,872,000, or 10.4 percent, above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, to administer the nation's tax systems. The fiscal year 2022 bill increases funding above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level in each of the IRS appropriations accounts.

In addition, the recommendation includes the requested \$416,897,000 program integrity allocation adjustment to increase tax collections and reduce the tax gap, including \$287,452,000 for Enforcement and \$129,445,000 for Operations Support. These investments are projected to generate \$38,600,000,000 in new direct revenue over 10 years.

The Committee recommendation includes program increases to implement Taxpayer First Act initiatives, establish enforcement

strategies to ensure a fair tax system, increase telephone and in-person customer service, and modernize IRS legacy systems. The Committee is pleased to provide sufficient funding for the Taxpayer First Act of 2019 to revamp customer service, introduce new taxpayer protections, and deliver new online service platforms to facilitate filing and payment for individuals and businesses.

The Committee appreciates the IRS's initial Taxpayer First Act report to Congress and looks forward to future briefings on IRS's proposed budget structure realignment and reorganization. The Committee recognizes IRS's request to establish a working capital fund for IRS centralized services and will continue to discuss budget realignment options with the IRS.

The Committee, and the American people, are appreciative of the extraordinary efforts undertaken by the IRS to issue more than 480 million Economic Impact Payments, totaling more than \$822 billion in 2020 and 2021. However, the additional workload during filing season and the challenge of transitioning to a remote work environment during the pandemic, coupled with years of budget cuts, created historic backlogs and resulted in the lowest levels of IRS customer service on record. During the filing season, customer service levels hovered around 15 percent, and the IRS struggled to handle a backlog of over 25 million tax returns, resulting in delayed refunds for American taxpayers. The Committee recommends an increase of \$385,270,000 for Taxpayer Services and expects these additional resources will help improve customer service and the overall taxpayer experience.

As part of the American Rescue Plan, the IRS received \$379,000,000 to implement the Advanced Child Tax Credit, which authorizes monthly payments to eligible individuals starting in July 2021. The Committee looks forward to IRS's two new portals to help families access the Advanced Child Tax Credit and the agency's outreach efforts with partner organizations to ensure the roughly 39 million households, covering 88 percent of the children in the United States, receive these payments.

Additionally, Enforcement funding inclusive of the program integrity allocation adjustment totals \$5,750,275,000 and supports more than 8,000 new Enforcement personnel to conduct investigations of underreported income and pursue non-compliant taxpayers to reduce the tax gap. The Committee recognizes that funding and staff allocated to enforcement initiatives have declined by 30 percent since 2010 and is pleased to include robust funding to reverse that trend and improve the fairness of our tax system.

Child Tax Credits and Recovery Rebate Credits.—The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 expanded the Child Tax Credit (CTC) to better meet the needs of low- and middle-income families, including those not required to file. The American Families Plan would extend those provisions until 2025. The Committee is aware of the need to continue outreach and education and to expand digital and print services for the recently expanded and improved CTC. The Committee is also aware that there are millions of children and families who were not eligible for the Child Tax Credit before this new law. The new law will therefore require the IRS to focus on reaching low-income and underserved communities who are not connected to the tax system, which is a key change and improvement identified as a goal in the Taxpayer First Act of 2019. Addi-

tionally, the Committee strongly encourages the IRS to continue to work with potentially eligible individuals, including unhoused individuals and non-traditional filers, to claim both the CTC and Recovery Rebate Credit and create an online tool to assist non-filers in claiming these credits.

The Committee directs the IRS to submit a report no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act with details of how the additional implementation funding was used to support its outreach to communities, families, and other customer and community services resources and what additional funding and resources are needed. The Committee also directs the IRS to report on the number of families who newly claimed the CTC under the American Rescue Plan expansion and filed their taxes this year.

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 2022.

Obligations and Employment.—Within 45 days of the end of each quarter for calendar year 2022, 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.

Wearable Health Monitoring Devices.—Recent studies indicate that wearable devices that collect and analyze a variety of physiological parameters can help provide early indicators of the onset of COVID-19 and similar acute conditions. Similarly, studies have long indicated that a growing list of wearable devices and associated software applications that consumers and patients use to collect and analyze physiological parameters such as electrocardiogram readings, catastrophic falls, heart rate variability, and temperature have saved lives and helped reduce costs associated with rehospitalization and other expensive episodes. The Committee encourages the Secretary to explore the possibility of treating wearable devices and associated software applications purchased for the purpose of medical care as a reimbursed expense for medical care for the purposes of Flexible Spending Accounts and Health Savings Accounts.

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

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$2,555,606,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	2,940,876,000
Recommended in the bill	2,940,876,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+385,270,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

The Taxpayer Services appropriation provides for taxpayer services, including forms and publications; processing of tax returns and related documents; filing and account services; taxpayer advo-

cacy 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 \$2,940,876,000 for Taxpayer Services.

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. 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.

Certifications of U.S. Tax Residency.—The Committee urges the IRS to process and issue Certifications of U.S. Tax Residency (CoR) in a timely manner, allowing U.S. taxpayers invested in U.S. mutual funds to avail themselves of tax treaty benefits. Currently, the IRS processes these paper forms manually, resulting in significant delays. The Committee believes the IRS should digitize the CoR.

Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA).—The Committee supports the IRS's efforts to modernize its forms and digital services consistent with the requirements of the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA) (Public Law 115–336). The Committee directs the IRS to allocate an additional \$10,000,000 towards efforts to modernize its existing website and mobile applications with the goal of improving up-time and page load speed, satisfy users demand for efficient experiences, and modernize underlying technology to support a seamless experience. The Committee directs the IRS to provide a briefing not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on plans to modernize its websites as required by section 3(a) and (b) of Public Law 115–336.

Customer Service.—The Committee remains concerned with IRS's "Level of Service" (LOS) that measures IRS telephone customer service. During the recent filing season, the IRS LOS was at a historic low of 15 percent. Taxpayers made more than 173 million calls to the IRS, an increase of more than 100 percent from the 2020 filing season, but many of these calls went unanswered. Of those that were answered, taxpayers waited an average of 20 minutes to speak to an IRS assistor. The Committee will continue to monitor IRS customer service and directs the IRS to continue to include in its fiscal year 2023 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.

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. The report shall also include a discussion on IRS's progress and plans to expedite resolution for these taxpayers; to prevent non-victims from becoming victims; to educate the public on the threat of identity theft; and to detect, prevent, and combat identity-based tax fraud and actions. The Committee directs the IRS to continue their work related to identity theft tax refund fraud in fiscal year 2022.

Lien Processing at IRS.—The Committee encourages IRS to move towards electronic processing of lien documents, especially in States where all counties have the necessary capabilities.

Backlog of Returns.—Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Internal Revenue Service is directed to submit a report to the Committee clarifying the reasons for the backlog of over 2 million individual paper returns from calendar year 2020 and recommendations to prevent similar backlog issues for future filing seasons.

Virtual Currency Taxation Guidance.—The Committee notes that the current tax treatment and continuing ambiguities make the tax filing process incredibly cumbersome for users of cryptocurrency. This is becoming increasingly problematic with the expanded adoption of cryptocurrencies by individuals and as companies begin to hold cryptocurrencies on their balance sheet and accept cryptocurrency for payment transaction. 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. Furthermore, the Committee directs the IRS to produce tax guidance that discusses the potential use of a de minimis tax exemption as used in other currency conversions for small transactions from fiat currency to cryptocurrency or vice versa.

Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics Counseling for the Elderly (LITC).—The Committee supports the efforts of the LITCs to provide services to low-income taxpayers and individuals for whom English is a second language, especially during the pandemic. With fiscal year 2020 funding, the LITC Program represented more than 20,000 taxpayers and secured more than \$6.8 million in refunds for low-income taxpayers. The Committee recognizes the need to raise the LITC grant award amount from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to continue the success of the program.

ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$5,212,622,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	5,750,275,000
Recommended in the bill	5,750,275,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+537,653,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	— —

The recommendation includes \$287,452,000 in discretionary program integrity allocation adjustment funding.

The Enforcement appropriation provides for the examination of tax returns, both domestic and international; the administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination find-

ings; 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 \$5,750,275,000 for Enforcement. The Committee recommends not less than \$60,257,000 to support IRS activities for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program.

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 the top one percent of U.S. earners do not report 21 percent of their income. 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 IRS reports the most recent tax gap, which covers filing calendar years 2012–2014, was \$441,000,000,000. This translates to an 83.6 percent voluntary compliance rate, which has remained relatively constant. Increasing the voluntary compliance rate can have a significant impact on reducing the tax gap. TIGTA, the National Taxpayer Advocate, and the GAO have identified measures that contribute to the tax gap and threaten the tax system's integrity as well as recommendations to help reduce it.

The Committee's recommendation for fiscal year 2022 restores critical funding to increase audits and examinations. The Committee encourages the IRS to prioritize audits of high-income individuals and large corporations that have neglected to pay their full tax obligation. Additionally, no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the IRS is directed to publish distributional estimates of the tax gap, showing which income groups are most responsible for revenue losses.

IRS Audit Rates.—The Committee notes IRS audit rates that are geographically concentrated in counties that have a higher percentage of Black, Hispanic, or Native American taxpayers. The Committee directs the IRS to submit a report to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, identifying whether IRS audit policies have a disparate impact on minority taxpayers; and what new tools, authorities, or resources the IRS needs to address this issue.

Criminal Investigators.—The IRS is urged to increase the number of Special Agents in the Criminal Investigations unit who are responsible for investigating money laundering, violations of the Bank Secrecy Act, and criminal violations of the tax code. Additional agents will help solidify U.S. efforts to combat money laundering and ensure that offenders are prosecuted to the fullest ex-

tent, in conjunction with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and the Department of Justice.

Adjusted Tax Basis.—The Committee urges the IRS to evaluate how best to upgrade and automate its ability to historically verify the adjusted tax basis of reportable assets, including cryptocurrencies and alternative investments.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$3,928,102,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	4,577,640,000
Recommended in the bill	4,577,640,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+649,538,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	— — —

The recommendation includes \$129,445,000 in discretionary program integrity allocation adjustment funding.

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 \$4,577,640,000 for Operations Support. The recommendation is \$649,538,000 above fiscal year 2021.

Information Technology Reports.—Within 30 days of the end of each quarter for calendar year 2022, 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.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$222,724,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	305,032,000
Recommended in the bill	305,032,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+82,308,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$305,032,000 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 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 TRANSFER 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 111. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes the Department to purchase uniforms, insurance for motor vehicles that are overseas, and motor vehicles that are overseas without regard to the general purchase price limitations; to enter into contracts with the State Department for health and medical services for Treasury employees who are overseas; and to hire experts or consultants.

Section 112. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between “Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses”, “Office of Inspector General”, “Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program”, “Financial Crimes Enforcement Network”, “Bureau of the Fiscal Service”, and “Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau” appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 113. The Committee includes a new provision directing the transfer of \$4,000,000 from the Internal Revenue Service to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration upon Congressional approval.

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

Section 115. 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 116. The Committee continues a provision requiring Congressional approval for the construction and operation of a museum by the United States Mint.

Section 117. 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 118. The Committee continues a provision deeming that funds for the Department of the Treasury’s intelligence-related activities are specifically authorized in fiscal year 2022 until enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2022.

Section 119. 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 120. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Department to submit a Capital Investment Plan.

Section 121. The Committee continues a provision requiring a report on the Department's Franchise Fund.

Section 122. The Committee continues a provision requiring quarterly reports of the Office of Financial Stability and the Office of Financial Research.

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 2021	\$55,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	76,262,000
Recommended in the bill	76,262,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+21,262,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$76,262,000 for the White House.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$13,641,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	15,077,000
Recommended in the bill	15,077,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+1,436,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$15,077,000 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 2021	\$2,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	2,500,000
Recommended in the bill	2,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$2,500,000 for White House Repair and Restoration.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$4,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	4,732,000
Recommended in the bill	4,732,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+732,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$4,732,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$12,150,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	12,894,000
Recommended in the bill	12,894,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+744,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$12,894,000 for the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$100,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	110,768,000
Recommended in the bill	110,768,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+10,768,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	— —

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 \$110,768,000 for the Office of Administration (OA). 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.

The Committee notes the new language proposed in the budget request regarding Senior Executive Service positions in OA. The Committee will continue to work with OA on this issue.

White House Virtual Visitor Logs.—The Committee believes that disclosure of White House visitors is essential to helping the public, the press, and Congress understand the development of White House policies and initiatives, and that this disclosure is especially vital in the formative days of a new Administration. The Committee is pleased that the Biden-Harris Administration has committed to reinstating a White House visitors log disclosure policy. However, the Committee is concerned that social distancing procedures and the resulting increase in virtual meetings will limit the amount of relevant disclosures and harm the public interest. The Committee directs the Executive Office of the President to explore the feasibility of disclosing “virtual” visitors to the Executive Office of the President in a manner that provides similar information as provided for other visitors and that is retroactive to January 20, 2021. The Committee directs EOP to provide a briefing on this topic no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$106,600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	121,854,000
Recommended in the bill	122,854,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+16,254,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+1,000,000

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 \$122,854,000 for OMB. This includes \$1,000,000 above the request to implement a system to

make publicly available, in an automated fashion, all documents apportioning an appropriation and all relevant delegations of apportionment authority, as required by Section 204. The recommendation continues several longstanding provisions, not requested by the President, limiting certain OMB activities.

Budget Submission.—The recommendation includes sufficient funds for OMB to consult with Congressional committees and provide an appropriate number of printed copies of the President’s fiscal year 2023 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, 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 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 2023 are directly linked to agency performance plans. The Committee requests OMB to highlight specific examples where priority goals and performance outcomes influenced fiscal year 2023 budget justifications.

Online Budget Repository.—The Committee includes a new administrative provision in the bill requiring OMB to make available on a website a list of each Federal agency with a link to its budget justification materials.

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 to correctly classify them as a “protective service occupation.”

Retail Redlining.—Redlining is a complex practice that detrimentally impacts employment opportunities, the local tax base, redevelopment, and economic growth. The Committee is keenly interested in this topic and notes that OMB has not complied with previous directives to report on this issue. 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., particularly in areas with high minority populations. 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.

Persistent Poverty Counties.—The Committee supports targeted investment in areas with high poverty rates. The Committee directs OMB, in consultation with Federal agencies, to develop and implement measures to increase the share of Federal investments targeted to persistent poverty counties, high-poverty census tracts, and other areas of high and persistent poverty. The Committee directs OMB to include in its fiscal year 2023 budget submission a list of programs that provide aid to State and local governments, U.S. territories, Tribal governments, and private entities that include targeted investments in persistent poverty counties, along with relevant demographic and statistical data about such investments. The budget submission should also include legislative and budgetary proposals by OMB to expand the number of programs that make such targeted investments.

Building Resiliency.—The Committee recognizes that individuals, businesses, and communities across the country are impacted by catastrophes on an increasingly frequent basis and believes that a nationwide effort is necessary to ensure that Federally-supported infrastructure projects are constructed to meet or exceed adequate resiliency and sustainability standards. The Committee notes that the Executive Order on Climate-Related Financial Risk, issued on May 20, 2021, reinstates Executive Order 13690 of January 30, 2015 (Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input), which partially addresses this issue. The Committee encourages OMB, in consultation with stakeholders and international standards-setting bodies, to update its Guidance for Grants and Agreements to establish uniform minimum Federal resiliency and sustainability standards for Federally-supported capital projects and to continue working with agencies across the Federal government to ensure processes are in place to guarantee compliance.

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.

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, businesses owned by minorities and women, and local media. As such, the Committee directs OMB to require each agency to include in its fiscal year 2023 budget justification expenditures for fiscal year 2021 and 2022 for all contracts for advertising services of Small Business Administration-recognized socioeconomic subcategory-certified small businesses and all minority-owned businesses, as well as for local media.

Guidance for Working with Whistleblowers.—The Committee recognizes that Federal inspectors general have played a vital role over the past four decades in investigating agency mismanagement, waste, fraud, and abuse, and in providing recommendations to improve Federal programs and the work of Federal agencies. Whistleblowers are equally important in achieving a more effective, ethical, and accountable Federal government. However, attacks on whistleblowers who make legal disclosures of wrongdoing continue, discouraging others from coming forward. The Committee encourages the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency to establish best practices for working with whistleblowers, and to direct each inspector general to establish a written process outlining required procedures in this area. All such written process should be posted publicly on oversight.gov. Those procedures should cover intake and evaluation, investigations, ongoing communication with whistleblowers, and training for staff on whistleblower retaliation and anonymity. Inspectors general should develop strong and clear procedures to handle whistleblower claims against their own offices.

Inclusion of Puerto Rico in Federal Statistical Programs.—The Committee notes that Puerto Rico is currently excluded from a considerable number of the statistical programs conducted by the principal Federal statistical agencies. The absence of accurate, reliable Federal data hinders efforts to analyze conditions in the territory and develop informed policy decisions. The Committee directs OMB to develop a plan to collect and publish statistics regarding Puerto Rico and other Territories in the same manner as statistics are collected and reported by the Federal agencies for States. The Committee encourages the U.S. Chief Statistician to place the subject of Territorial inclusion in Federal statistical programs on the agenda of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy; develop an action plan with short-term, medium-term, and long-term objectives; and describe this action plan in the Statistical Programs of the United States Government document submitted annually to Congress, as previously recommended by the Congressional Task Force on Economic Growth in Puerto Rico.

Infrastructure-as-a-Service in Federal Procurement.—The Committee is aware that the procurement of information and communication technology (ICT) by Federal agencies is increasingly uti-

lizing an infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS) model where agencies no longer purchase outright computer hardware, peripherals, printers, servers, and software. The Committee notes the significant cost of ownership as well as important cybersecurity benefits of this IaaS acquisition model and encourages its continued and expanded use, but also recognizes the importance of facilitating small business competition for these ICT procurements. The Committee directs OMB to examine the government's use of ICT IaaS procurements and the ability of small businesses to successfully compete for these types of contracts. OMB should report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act with suggestions on improvements to the IaaS procurement process to allow better competition for small businesses.

Intergovernmental Cooperative Purchasing Agreements.—The Committee is aware that conflicting information about intergovernmental purchasing has created confusion among local governments and has discouraged them from utilizing such agreements, which are a highly successful procurement method. The Committee notes that Federal regulations encourage non-Federal entities to enter into intergovernmental agreements when utilizing Federal funding. The Committee encourages OMB to issue guidance confirming the eligibility of the use of intergovernmental purchasing by non-Federal entities so that they can capitalize on the cost and time savings associated with such agreements.

Metropolitan Statistical Area Designations.—The Committee is concerned about OMB's proposal to increase the population threshold for metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Hundreds of Federal programs use metropolitan designations to help allocate funding. Given the potential funding impacts, the Committee urges OMB to reconsider proceeding with any change to the definition of an MSA.

Office of Manufacturing and Industrial Innovation.—The Committee supports creation of an independent office within the Executive Office of the President dedicated to manufacturing and industrial innovation. Such an office would provide manufacturing and industrial perspectives and advice to the President, develop a strategic national manufacturing policy for the United States, and engage in a comprehensive survey and cross-administration management of efforts to ensure global leadership in manufacturing critical to the long-term economic health and national security of the United States. The Committee will work with OMB and other EOP offices to ensure that such an office is authorized and funded in a timely manner.

Advancing Equity.—Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government (Executive Order 13985) is intended to advance racial equity and support for underserved communities through the Federal government. To promote equity, the Committee directs OMB to require each Federal agency to include a summary of the plan required by section 7 of Executive Order 13985 in its fiscal year 2023 budget justification. In addition, the Committee notes that Executive Order 13985 clarifies the Federal government's essential role in advancing racial equity and the role data play in tracking progress and holding the Federal government accountable. The Committee directs the Interagency Working Group on Equitable Data (Data Working Group), established by section 9 of Executive Order 13985,

in accordance with their described functions, to provide the Committee on Appropriations the initial assessment of data collection efforts within each agency detailing the availability and type of data collected on race, gender, and other key demographic categories. The Committee will use this information as a baseline to assess recommendations and progress by the Data Working Group. The Data Working Group is directed in fiscal year 2023 to report to the Committee on Appropriations every 6 months on how its recommendations will improve the quality and availability of data by race, gender, and other demographic variables, so the Committee can better understand funding implications and develop targeted solutions to ensure more equitable outcomes.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$1,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	1,838,000
Recommended in the bill	1,838,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+38,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$1,838,000 for IPEC.

Piracy Prevention.—The Committee continues to strongly support IPEC’s efforts to promote voluntary, stakeholder-driven initiatives to deprive piracy services from revenue from legitimate payment processors and advertising networks. The Committee directs IPEC to build upon this work and engage hosting entities such as registries and registrars to combat piracy. IPEC should work to ensure that U.S. companies that provide hosting and analogous services work proactively and effectively so that their legitimate services are not manipulated to facilitate the theft of copyrighted works.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CYBER DIRECTOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	\$15,000,000
Recommended in the bill	15,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+15,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

The Office of the National Cyber Director (ONCD) was created in the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to advise the President on cybersecurity and related emerging technology issues and to coordinate cybersecurity strategy and policy, including Executive Branch development of an integrated national cybersecurity.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the ONCD.

Cyber Coordination.—The Committee notes the increasing regularity of highly damaging cyberattacks, including attacks against

critical U.S. infrastructure, and supports the creation of new Federal cyber policy expertise and capabilities. The Committee also notes that cyber policy functions are currently distributed among numerous Federal agencies and offices and seeks clarity on ONCD's jurisdiction. The Committee directs ONCD to consult with OMB, the National Security Council, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, the United States Intelligence Community, the Department of Defense, and other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, to ensure coordination of, and avoid unnecessary duplication of, the activities of the ONCD with the activities of other parts of the Federal government. The Committee directs ONCD to provide a briefing within 90 days of enactment of this Act outlining its spending plan for funding provided by this Act and delineating the specific responsibilities of ONCD in relation to other Federal departments and agencies.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$18,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	21,300,000
Recommended in the bill	21,300,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+2,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	--

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 \$21,300,000 for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses.

Administration of HIDTA and DFC.—The HIDTA and DFC grant programs play an important role in combating the nation's opioid epidemic. The Committee 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 supports the President's fiscal year 2022 budget proposal to keep operational control over these programs within ONDCP 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 expects that ONDCP will continue to include a Carib-

bean Border Counternarcotics 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 directs ONDCP to take all reasonable steps to consider, collect, and publish relevant information from the five U.S. territories in future reports and forthcoming versions of the National Drug Control Strategy, in the same manner that such data is considered, collected, and published for the States and the District of Columbia.

Alternative Livelihood Opportunities.—The Committee recognizes the importance of creating alternative livelihood opportunities for farmers in opium poppy crop-producing regions of Mexico to reduce the supply of opioids flowing into the United States. 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 2021	\$290,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	293,500,000
Recommended in the bill	300,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+6,500,000

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 \$300,000,000 for the HIDTA Program, an increase of \$10,000,000 above fiscal year 2021. The recommendation includes \$3,500,000, as requested, for a new grants management system.

The Committee notes the additional funds proposed in the request for auditing services and associated activities to enhance oversight and accountability in the HIDTA program. The Com-

mittee will continue to work with ONDCP to ensure the necessary resources are provided to support and oversee this program.

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.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$128,182,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	132,617,000
Recommended in the bill	136,617,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+8,435,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+4,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$136,617,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs. The recommended level for fiscal year 2022 is distributed among specific programs and activities as follows:

Drug-Free Communities	\$110,000,000
Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance	3,000,000
Anti-Doping Activities	14,000,000
World Anti-Doping Agency	3,167,000
Model Acts Program	1,250,000
Community-Based Coalition Enhancement Grants (CARA Grants)	5,200,000

The Committee notes the modifications proposed in the budget request to increase the cap on administrative funding available for the DFC and CARA Grants programs. The Committee will continue to work with ONDCP to ensure the necessary resources are provided to support and oversee these programs.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	1,000,000
Recommended in the bill	1,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 2021	\$12,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	10,442,000
Recommended in the bill	10,442,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	-2,058,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$10,442,000 for information technology oversight activities.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$4,698,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	5,726,000
Recommended in the bill	5,726,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+1,028,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,726,000 for the Office of the Vice President.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$302,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	313,000
Recommended in the bill	313,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+11,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

The Official Residence of the Vice President Operating Expenses account supports the care and operation of the Vice President's residence and 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 \$313,000 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 continues a provision permitting the transfer of not to exceed 10 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 continues a provision requiring the OMB Director to include a statement of budgetary impact with any Executive Order or Presidential Memorandum issued or rescinded during fiscal year 2022 where the regulatory cost exceeds \$100,000,000.

Section 203. The Committee continues a provision 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 provision also includes a requirement for a contemporaneous explanation of the apportionment schedule and any footnotes for apportioned amounts (as those terms are used in OMB Circular A-11). 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 \$8,152,134,000 in discretionary funding for the Judiciary in fiscal year 2022. This is a \$432,302,000 increase above fiscal year 2021 levels.

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 the challenges of forecasting financial requirements as the Federal Government transitions back to pre-COVID work levels and appreciates the Judiciary's efforts and transparency with the process. Additionally, the Supreme Court is commended for their continued success with real-time audio oral

arguments. The Committee is hopeful that the momentum created from using technology to continue operations during the COVID-19 pandemic will continue, allowing greater public access to the courts. The Committee is also keenly interested in how technology and telework will play a role in the Judiciary's future as courts reopen; jury trials resume; and defender, probation, and pretrial workloads increase.

The Committee is concerned with the safety of all Judicial employees and with the number of recent attacks and threats made to Judicial staff. The Committee requests to be kept informed of the security resources needed to protect the Third Branch of the Federal Government.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$94,690,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	97,501,000
Recommended in the bill	98,338,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+3,648,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+837,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$98,338,000 for fiscal year 2022 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 Audio and Video Access.—The Committee notes that providing Supreme Court arguments in real time via video would greatly expand the Court's accessibility to Americans and provide historic and educational value. As such, the Committee encourages the Supreme Court to permit video coverage of all open sessions of the Court unless allowing such coverage in any case would violate the due process of one or more of the parties in a case before the Court. Should a majority of Justices remain reluctant about video broadcasts of oral arguments, the Committee encourages the Court to continue providing the public with live audio access to its arguments, as it has done since May 2020.

Supreme Court Code of Conduct.—The Committee urges the Supreme Court to adopt a Code of Conduct applicable for the Justices. The Committee expects to be 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 2021	\$10,618,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	10,309,000
Recommended in the bill	10,309,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	- 309,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	- - -

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$10,309,000 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 2021	\$33,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	34,280,000
Recommended in the bill	34,506,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+1,006,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+226,000

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 \$34,506,000 for the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$20,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	20,675,000
Recommended in the bill	20,766,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+766,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+91,000

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 \$20,766,000 United States Court of International Trade.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$5,393,701,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	5,651,379,000
Recommended in the bill	5,724,360,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+330,659,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+72,981,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,724,360,000 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 \$9,850,000 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.

Additional Judges.—The Committee requests the temporary designation and assignment, pursuant to chapter 13 of title 28 of the United States Code, of additional judges to those districts with expanding caseloads. As a result of the high level of filings and the robust caseload within the California jurisdiction, the Judiciary is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on how the number of judgeships can be expanded in the Central District of California as well as how more judges can be located in the Eastern Division.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$1,316,240,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	1,409,591,000
Recommended in the bill	1,368,175,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+51,935,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	-41,416,000

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 \$1,368,175,000 for Defender Services, which is based on the Judiciary’s revised budget estimates that project a higher fiscal year 2021 carryforward into fiscal year 2022.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$32,517,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	53,690,000
Recommended in the bill	46,957,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+14,440,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	-6,733,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$46,957,000 for payments to jurors and commissioners, which is based on the Judiciary’s revised budget estimates that project a higher fiscal year 2021 carryforward into fiscal year 2022 and a reduction in estimated fees of jurors due to the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$664,011,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	682,140,000
Recommended in the bill	682,265,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+18,254,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+125,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$682,265,000 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 2021	\$95,675,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	100,342,000
Recommended in the bill	103,628,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+7,953,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+3,286,000

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 \$103,628,000 for the AO.

Workplace Misconduct.—The Judiciary is directed to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on the number of formal workplace misconduct complaints received, investigations conducted, and types of misconduct alleged or found in each judicial circuit; each appellate, district, and bankruptcy court; and each judicial branch agency, including the AO, the Federal Judicial Center, the Sentencing Commission, and Federal public defender offices.

The Committee directs the Administrative Office’s Office of Judicial Integrity to continue to inform Congress in their annual Congressional budget on the challenges remaining to provide an exemplary workplace for every judge and every court employee.

Workplace Survey.—The Committee directs the Director of the AO to develop and promulgate a model climate survey for use by courts of appeals, district courts (to include probation and pretrial services), bankruptcy courts, federal public defender offices, and the AO to assess their workplace environments, with a particular emphasis on issues related to workplace conduct. The Director shall provide a report detailing the status of these efforts no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

Pilot Program.—The Committee expresses continued interest in finding ways to expand access to representation under 1915(e)(1) of title 28, United States Code, and looks forward to receiving the briefing requested in House Report 116–456 on the potential feasibility of creating a pilot program to broaden access to appointed representation under title 28.

Judiciary Materials.—The Committee directs the Judiciary to include in their annual budget justification a report on the steps the AO is taking to ensure materials concerning pending legislation are consistent with both the Code of Conduct for United States Judges and the Code of Conduct for Judicial Employees.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$29,015,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	31,864,000
Recommended in the bill	32,151,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+3,136,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+287,000

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 \$32,151,000 for the FJC.

Education and Training of Judges.—The Committee recognizes the importance of national security considerations in reviewing bankruptcy and investment transactions, and encourages the FJC to educate bankruptcy judges on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States process and how bankruptcy court decisions impact this process and national security. Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Center is directed to report to the Committee on its plans to incorporate national security considerations into bankruptcy judge educational activities.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$19,965,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	20,626,000
Recommended in the bill	20,829,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+864,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+203,000

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 \$20,829,000 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 2022 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 2022 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 Alabama-Northern, 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 2021	\$40,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	40,000,000
Recommended in the bill	40,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 2021	\$51,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	25,000,000
Recommended in the bill	25,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	-26,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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

The Committee notes the significant role that the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) played in quelling the deadly riot at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021. At approximately 1:00 pm on January 6, 2021, the U.S. Capitol Police called the D.C. MPD for assistance.

MPD was prepared for a significant event that might turn violent. As a result, all leave and days off for MPD officers were canceled the week of January 4, and all MPD officers were working 12-hour shifts. Due to this level of preparation, MPD was prepared with staffing to support the U.S. Capitol Police and were able to respond quickly. During the height of the incident, approximately 850 MPD officers were at the Capitol, and by dawn on January 7, an estimated additional 250 officers had been in the area to directly support the response and aftermath.

According to written testimony provided by the Chief of the D.C. MPD, 65 members of the D.C. MPD were injured and more than 80 D.C. MPD officers tested positive for COVID-19 in the aftermath of the riot. Funding for the EPSF provided in fiscal year 2021 was used to reimburse the District of Columbia for expenditures made in defense of the U.S. Capitol, Members of Congress, and their staff.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$25,000,000 for emergency planning and security costs and additional costs incurred by the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$250,088,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	273,508,000
Recommended in the bill	273,508,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+23,420,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$273,508,000 for operation of the District of Columbia Courts.

The amount recommended by the Committee includes \$14,366,000 for the Court of Appeals, \$133,829,000 for the Superior Court, \$83,443,000 for the Court System, and \$41,870,000 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 2021	\$46,005,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	46,005,000
Recommended in the bill	46,005,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 2021	\$245,923,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	283,425,000
Recommended in the bill	283,425,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+37,502,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$283,425,000 for CSOSA. Of the amounts provided, \$206,006,000 is for Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration and \$77,419,000 is for pretrial services. The recommendation includes \$14,747,000 to remain available until September 30, 2024, for the costs associated with relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices, and related facilities for CSOSA and \$7,304,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for the costs associated

with a replacement lease and relocation of the Pretrial Services Agency.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$46,212,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	57,676,000
Recommended in the bill	57,676,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+11,464,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$57,676,000 for PDS for the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$2,150,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	2,150,000
Recommended in the bill	2,150,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 2021	\$600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	630,000
Recommended in the bill	630,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+30,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 ju-

risdiction 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 \$330,000 for the CJDT and \$300,000 for the JNC.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$52,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	52,500,000
Recommended in the bill	52,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 retains bill language requiring schools participating in the SOAR program to certify compliance with Federal civil rights and special education laws.

Consistent with the language in the fiscal year 2022 budget request for the District of Columbia for the Opportunity Scholarship Program, the Committee expects the Administration to phase out the Opportunity Scholarship Program in fiscal year 2023. Therefore, the Committee directs the District of Columbia, in consultation with the nonprofit corporation that administers the D.C. Opportunity Scholarship Program, to submit a plan within 180 days of enactment of this Act that ensures that students currently participating in the program are allowed to complete their education at their current school and also ensures that no new students are admitted to the program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	600,000
Recommended in the bill	600,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$600,000. 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 2021	\$4,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	5,000,000
Recommended in the bill	5,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$5,000,000 for testing, education, and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$8,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	8,000,000
Recommended in the bill	8,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 2021	\$3,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	3,400,000
Recommended in the bill	3,400,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$3,400,000 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 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 COVID–19 pandemic.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$135,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	170,000,000
Recommended in the bill	172,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+37,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+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 \$172,000,000 for the CPSC. CPSC has been chronically underfunded in recent years. The recommendation includes a significant increase to address unfunded priorities identified by CPSC in prior years, including increased import surveillance, expanded hazard identification capability, and increased Internet surveillance for dangerous products.

The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 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.

Pool Safety.—The Committee commends the CPSC for continuing to provide resources for the national and grassroots “Pool Safety” 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 increase funding for the “Pool Safely” campaign above the fiscal year 2021 levels.

VGB Grant Program Facilitation.—The CPSC is 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.

Carbon Monoxide Hazards.—The Committee encourages the CPSC to continue its efforts to educate the American public on the dangers of carbon monoxide. Currently, CPSC helps promote carbon monoxide safety by raising awareness of carbon monoxide hazards and the need for correct use and regular maintenance of fuel-burning appliances and by developing voluntary and mandatory standards for fuel-burning appliances.

Crumb Rubber.—The CPSC is directed to conduct applied research on exposure to potential chronic hazards related to nanotechnology in consumer products and crumb rubber (artificial field turf and playgrounds). In addition, as part of the Healthy Children initiative and in coordination with other relevant Federal agencies, the CPSC is directed to conduct a hazard analysis and quantitative risk assessment on crumb rubber to determine whether it may be “hazardous,” as defined in the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the CPSC is directed to provide to the Committee and post online a report on its activities related to crumb rubber.

Illegal Aerial Fireworks.—The Committee is concerned about ongoing consumer protection issues posed by illegal aerial fireworks. The Committee directs the CPSC to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act on its investigation of the importation and shipment of illegal aerial fireworks and to develop recommendations for stopping their importation and shipment and educating the public about their danger.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Section 501. The Committee continues a provision 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 2021	\$17,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	22,834,000
Recommended in the bill	22,834,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+5,834,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	— — —

The Election Assistance Commission (EAC) is a bipartisan Federal election 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 elec-

tion 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 \$22,834,000 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 remains committed to ensuring EAC has the resources necessary to support State and local election officials on all aspects of election administration, including enhancing election security.

Discriminatory Election Laws.—The 2020 elections exposed the discriminatory laws and policies that continue to serve as barriers to voting for people of color across the country. The Committee supports outreach and investments to dismantle these long-standing barriers, promote full and active participation in the election process, and protect the right to vote for all Americans.

Vote-by-Mail.—The proportion of voters that cast ballots by mail more than doubled from 2016 to 2020. The Committee encourages EAC to review the lessons learned from the 2020 elections and make recommendations to States on best practices to improve the administration of vote-by-mail and expand access to the ballot.

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 Support.—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 outreach to State and local election officials on cybersecurity best practices.

Grants for Innovations in Election Administration.—EAC is directed to assess the feasibility of establishing a competitive grant program for research and other innovative initiatives to improve election administration. Such initiatives may include (but are not limited to): combating the dissemination and public acceptance of misinformation about elections, using data analysis to evaluate the integrity of State systems, and identifying recommendations for voter registration, mail ballots, and official communications to modernize and fortify election systems. EAC is directed to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on its assessment.

ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	\$100,000,000
Recommended in the bill	500,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+500,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+400,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

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. Further, the bill requires States to submit semi-annual financial reports and annual progress reports to the EAC.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$374,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	387,950,000
Recommended in the bill	387,950,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+13,950,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$387,950,000 for the FCC, to be derived from offsetting collections. The Committee also includes a cap of \$128,621,000 for the administration of spectrum auctions.

Broadband Maps.—The Committee remains highly interested in implementation of the Broadband DATA Act (P.L. 116–130). The FCC is directed to provide an updated spend plan and status report on Broadband Data Act spending no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

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

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.—In the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF) Phase I auction, 180 bidders won \$9.2 billion over 10 years to provide broadband to more than 5 million locations in U.S. States and territories. The RDOF Phase I auction represents an opportunity to bring broadband access to unserved rural communities across this country and to help close the digital divide in rural communities, but the Committee remains concerned about program implementation. The Committee expects the FCC to fully enforce its rules related to buildout requirements and performance tier commitments.

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 to 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. In the U.S. Virgin Islands, the FCC is allocating more than \$180,000,000 over ten years in support fixed networks, and \$4,000,000 over three years for mobile networks. 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 corpora-

tions, 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.

School Broadband.—The Committee believes that access to broadband is an important factor in student success in school. The coronavirus pandemic highlighted this issue, but it will continue for many students even after full-time remote learning ends. The Committee notes that Congress established a \$7,171,000,000 Emergency Connectivity Fund in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117–2) to help address this issue. The Committee directs the FCC to evaluate new or existing programs that could be used to permanently extend telecommunications and information services to students at locations other than schools and libraries. The Committee directs the FCC to provide a briefing on implementation of the Emergency Connectivity Fund and any findings from its evaluations no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

Telehealth Funding.—The Committee notes that the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116–260) required that “To the extent feasible, the Commission shall ensure, in providing assistance under the COVID–19 Telehealth Program . . . that not less than 1 applicant in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia has received funding from the Program since the inception of the Program, unless there is no such applicant eligible for such assistance in a State or in the District of Columbia.” The Committee is pleased that the FCC has decided to adopt rules that “seek to ensure that at least two applications with lead health care providers from every state, territory, and the District of Columbia receive Program funding, if such applications exist.”

Broadcaster Relocation.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 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 to provide financial assistance to FM stations, TV translators, and low-power stations. The Committee is aware of concerns about 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. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the FCC shall provide a report detailing the total amount of funding provided and requested by each category of eligible recipient.

5G Networks.—The Committee remains concerned about the digital divide and supports measures to bring broadband services to unserved and underserved communities as well as to address broadband affordability and adoption. The Committee also recognizes that ensuring the United States is the global leader in the 5G economy is an economic and national security imperative. The Committee supports policies to ensure that 5G technologies are developed domestically and among our allies, and that the United

States leads the world in the deployment of multiple, facilities-based commercial 5G networks. To that end, the Committee supports a phased approach to making additional spectrum available for commercial licensed and unlicensed use. Additionally, the Committee supports the Commission's efforts to make more mid-band spectrum available for auction and flexible commercial use. The Committee opposes efforts to use Federally allocated spectrum to create a national wholesale 5G network owned, operated, or controlled by the government and continues to support private sector efforts to deploy 5G.

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 also 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.

Robocalls.—The Committee remains 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 report 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 fines 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.

5G Supply Chain.—The Committee notes the importance of a secure 5G technology supply chain. The Committee encourages the FCC to investigate options for increasing supply chain diversity, bolstering competition in the 5G equipment market, and strengthening 5G network security via hardware and software solutions that use virtualization technology, open standard-based interfaces, and interoperable equipment.

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 and resolve inequities in the current contributions structure.

Lifeline Participation.—According to Universal Service Administrative Company estimates, less than 30 percent of eligible households participate in the Lifeline program. The Committee encourages the FCC to expeditiously address all recommendations made in GAO Report 21–235 to increase consumer awareness of and improve user experience with Lifeline. The Committee also encourages the FCC to work with community-based organizations to conduct outreach in areas with large amounts of unserved eligible households about the availability of the Lifeline program.

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

Cloud Migration.—The Committee recognizes the importance of cloud migration for continued FCC operations and cybersecurity. Throughout much of the last decade, the FCC has released plans for IT modernization and cloud migration with the intention of decreasing their data center footprint in accordance with the Data Center Optimization Initiative (DCOI) mandated by Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (P.L. 113–291). The FCC is directed to provide a report to Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on its plans for re-architecting legacy systems, moving to commercial cloud solutions, and complying with DCOI.

Municipal Broadband.—The Committee urges the FCC to study the role of municipal-owned networks in expanding broadband access to unserved and underserved communities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Section 510. The Committee continues and modifies a provision extending an exemption from the Antideficiency Act for the USF.

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

Section 512. The Committee continues a provision relating to Universal Service Fund payments for wireless providers.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$42,982,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	46,500,000
Recommended in the bill	46,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+3,518,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	— —

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 \$46,500,000 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 2021	\$71,497,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	76,500,000
Recommended in the bill	76,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+5,003,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	-----

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 \$76,500,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FEC.

FEC Staffing.—The FEC is tasked with the critical mission of protecting the integrity of the Federal campaign finance process. The growth in small-dollar campaign donations and recent changes to fundraising and spending practices of political committees has caused an exponential growth in the volume of campaign finance data that the FEC must process, review, and disclose to the public. Between the 2018 and 2020 election cycles, the number of campaign finance transactions reported to the FEC more than doubled from nearly 300 million to over 600 million. While the FEC has realized efficiencies in the past several years, the growth in workload has outpaced the FEC’s resources and personnel. The Committee recommendation supports the budget request to backfill critical vacancies to manage this growing workload. To support future budget requests, the Committee encourages the FEC to develop a staffing model to determine the number of personnel needed to ensure the agency is appropriately resourced to meet its mission. The FEC is directed to brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on its progress on this issue.

Zombie Campaigns.—The Committee supports the FEC’s actions to continue to investigate the use of dormant campaign accounts, also known as “zombie campaigns,” for personal use by former candidates, especially in light of the record-setting fundraising from the 2020 Presidential election campaign. The Committee directs the FEC to submit a report, not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing the agency’s efforts to investigate the personal use of dormant campaign funds by former candidates. The report shall include any appropriate legislative recommendations for Congress to improve the agency’s oversight capacity on this issue.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$26,600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	29,247,000
Recommended in the bill	29,247,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+2,647,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$29,247,000 for the FLRA.

FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT STEERING COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	10,650,000
Recommended in the bill	10,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	- 650,000

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 \$10,000,000 for the FPISC.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$351,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	389,800,000
Recommended in the bill	389,800,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+38,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

The mission of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to enforce various Federal antitrust and consumer protection laws. Appropria-

tions 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 \$389,800,000 for the FTC. The Congressional Budget Office estimates \$138,000,000 of collections from Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger filing fees and \$20,000,000 of collections from Do-Not-Call fees, 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 U.S. territories, as is offered for the continental United States, or are only willing to ship to these areas at significantly higher rates. 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, 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, research organizations, and other public and private stakeholders to identify and investigate fraud related to cryptocurrencies market and discuss methods to empower and protect consumers. The Committee recommends that the FTC increase its engagement with stakeholders on this issue and that the FTC promptly publish any public education or consumer protection best practices developed from its activities on its website.

Consumer Right to Repair.—The Committee is aware of the FTC’s ongoing work examining how manufacturers, particularly 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. The Committee appreciates the FTC’s timely and comprehensive report, “Nixing the Fix: An FTC Report to Congress on Repair Restrictions,” issued in May 2021. The report notes that “[t]o address unlawful repair restrictions, the FTC will pursue appropriate law enforcement and regulatory options, as well as consumer education, consistent with our statutory authority.” The Committee requests a briefing, within 120 days of enactment of this Act, on law enforcement, regulatory, and educational actions the agency has taken in relation to the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act since the publication of that report, including an assessment of how repair restrictions might impact rural communities, communities of color, and indigenous communities.

Environmental Marketing Claims.—The Committee is concerned that the rise in consumer demand for “environmentally friendly” products and services has resulted in the marketing of products as recyclable, compostable, or sustainable that do not reflect consumer understanding of recyclability or compostability or the realities of the recycling and composting process. The FTC Green Guides are designed to help marketers avoid making environmental claims that mislead consumers. However, the Green Guides were last updated in 2012, and in the sections on recyclability, the Guides address the availability of recycling facilities but not the access or viability of the end-market for those products. The Committee believes that an update to the Green Guides is overdue, given the shifts in the marketplace, and requests the FTC to initiate a review of the Green Guides and develop updated guidance for marketers.

The FTC should examine the viability of materials end-markets, should work with the Environmental Protection Agency to conform the guides to the national standard recycling label, and should consider whether additional marketer and consumer educational activities are warranted.

Plant-Based Products.—The Committee is aware of the ongoing debate around plant-based labels and the use of traditional meat, dairy, and egg terminology. The Committee encourages the FTC to work with the Food and Drug Administration on labeling requirements to ensure that consumers have clear, accurate information about plant-based food products.

Children's Privacy.—The Committee is aware of the significant increase in online activity by children during the COVID 19 pandemic and is concerned that this may lead to a greater opportunity for bad actors to unlawfully gather and use children's personal information. The Committee urges the FTC to prioritize investigations into potential violations of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act Rule (COPPA Rule) and to incorporate findings from new and recent cases relating to children's privacy into its ongoing COPPA Rule review process. Not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, the FTC is directed to provide to the Committee a report detailing the current amount of resources and personnel focused on enforcing the COPPA Rule; the number of investigations into violations of the COPPA Rule in the past 5 years; and the types of relief obtained, if any, for any completed investigations.

Flushable Wipes.—The Committee is concerned about products marketed as "flushable wipes" that are not actually flushable. Such wipes can clog homeowner and municipal sewer pipes and damage wastewater treatment equipment, necessitating expensive repairs. The Committee notes that the FTC final consent order with Nice-Pak Products, Inc., required Nice-Pak to substantiate its flushability advertising claims. The Committee encourages the FTC to investigate the marketing claims of other flushable wipe manufacturers to ensure that such companies are not misrepresenting the nature of their products.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Committee continues several reporting requirements for the General Services Administration (GSA) for fiscal year 2022.

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. In order to provide increased transparency and keep the Committee informed, 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 2021. 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; and completed new construction, completed major repairs and alterations, and disposals, in total and by region where appropriate.

Land Ports of Entry State of the Portfolio.—Within 90 days of 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.

Diversity in Federal Public Building Names.—The Committee recognizes the Administrator of GSA's role in naming or renaming Federal buildings, and the honor and significance of naming a Federal public building after an individual. The Committee also recognizes the significant contributions to the prosperity of the United States made by individuals from Black, Latino, Native America, and Asian American and Pacific Islander communities, as well as the history of underrepresentation that these communities have experienced in the United States. Within 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the GSA to conduct an analysis of the diversity of the individuals after which Federal buildings are named after and a list of all unnamed GSA owned buildings above 10,000 gross square feet and the congressional district they are located within.

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 2021	\$9,065,489,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2022	10,931,485,000
Recommended in the bill	10,409,066,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2021	+1,343,577,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2022 request	-522,419,000

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 \$10,409,066,000 for the FBF.

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.

Light Touch Facilities.—The Committee encourages GSA's Public Buildings Services to continue to explore new tools and facility enhancements that achieve dual purpose of ensuring security and combating against communicable diseases, including commercially available technology and products that allow individuals to move through facilities while touching as few surfaces as possible, such as touchless, automatic doors. GSA is strongly encouraged to evaluate the deployment of this technology across the leased and owned Federal real estate portfolio, taking into consideration expected life-of-the-product costs including repairs and maintenance, and should source products used for these improvements in a manner that supports U.S. manufacturing jobs.

Social Cost of Carbon.—For the purpose of life cycle cost analyses on projects receiving funding in this Act, the Administrator is directed to apply the social cost of carbon, the social cost of nitrous oxide, and the social cost of methane as established pursuant to Executive Order 13990, with interim values to be used until final values are published.

Improving Building Resiliency.—The Committee is aware that increasingly destructive natural catastrophes are occurring with greater frequency and are as equally devastating to Federal assets as they are to property owned by individuals, businesses, and communities. The Committee directs GSA to establish uniform minimum Federal resiliency and sustainability standards for Federal buildings and to promulgate rules or issue guidance to require that every public building constructed, acquired, or altered by GSA conform to such standards.

Mitigating Bird Deaths.—The Committee recognizes the importance of mitigating bird deaths due to collisions with buildings. The Committee directs GSA, to the maximum extent practicable, to incorporate methods and strategies to reduce bird mortality from collisions with public buildings constructed, acquired, altered, or oper-

ated 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.

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. 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 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 may be heard. Finally, the Committee directs GSA to submit a report on its efforts within 120 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 directs 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.

Design Excellence Program.—The Committee supports the Design Excellence Program, administered by the Public Buildings Service within GSA. The Committee believes it is an essential part of GSA's mission, encouraging architectural achievement and providing value to the American taxpayer. The Committee is concerned that GSA solicitations for design services in 2019 and 2020 established a de facto preferred architectural design style outside of the design process. The Committee directs GSA to strictly adhere to the Guiding Principles of Federal Architecture of 1962 in all so-

licitations for design services and other procurement practices. The Committee further directs GSA to consider input from advisory panels, including the Commission of Fine Arts, as non-binding, pursuant to their statutory authority.

Building Feasibility Study and Prospectus Activities Relating to CDC Chamblee Campus.—The Committee directs GSA to complete a feasibility study of the Internal Revenue Service facility located on land adjacent to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Chamblee Campus. This feasibility study will provide data to determine cost and options for viable next steps to support future agency growth and to ensure that Federal land is utilized in the best manner while meeting CDC’s long term operational goals to expand currently-owned space and eliminate costly leased space.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2021	\$230,000,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2022	417,202,000
Recommended in the bill	616,702,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2021	+386,702,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2022 request	+199,500,000

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 \$616,702,000 for the following projects:

State	Description	Amount
CA	Calexico, United States Land Port of Entry	\$103,376,000
DC	DHS Consolidation at St. Elizabeths	253,797,000
DC	Southeast Federal Center Remediation	9,000,000
MO	Kansas City, Former Hardesty Federal Complex Remediation	28,553,000
Nationwide	United States Courthouse Construction	221,976,000

Courthouse Construction.—The recommendation provides for funding for the Judiciary’s two highest priority courthouse construction projects of the Federal Judiciary in the “Federal Judiciary Courthouse Project Priorities” plan approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 2020, and submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on February 23, 2021. This includes funding for the site and design work for the Judicial Space Emergency Courthouse construction project and completion of the next highest priority courthouse from the Federal Judiciary Courthouse Project Priorities list. The Committee also encourages the Administration to request additional funding for courthouse construction programs in fiscal year 2023 to address other courthouse project priorities as approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Mexico-American Border Coordinators.—Mexico is the second largest importer of all goods into the United States, in addition to being the second largest recipient of all goods exported by the United States. The Committee is concerned that a lack of coordination among Customs and Border Protection (CBP), GSA, the De-

partment of Transportation, and other relevant Federal agencies is hampering freight infrastructure development at land ports of entry with the highest amount of annual trade at the southwest border, which are critical to maintaining this bilateral trade relationship. Therefore, the Committee directs GSA to designate a border infrastructure coordinator in each region along the southwest border to facilitate more efficient development of these projects and to coordinate with the appropriate counterpart within the Mexican government. The Committee further directs GSA to submit a report within 120 days of the enactment of this Act on its efforts in this regard and any additional resources necessary to support 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. 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 Committee urges the Department to collaborate with local academic institutions at the border in the creation of the Center of Excellence. The Administrator is further directed to brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act on the prioritization of and investments for all Capital Program—Construction and Acquisition projects.

Land Ports of Entry Study.—The Committee directs GAO to study the Federal government's efforts to modernize and design land ports of entry. The Committee directs GAO to report to the Committee no later than one year after the enactment of this Act on how Federal agencies determine designs for modernization projects, plan and prioritize projects and other modernization efforts, and manage and oversee those projects and efforts.

Future of Federal Office Space.—The Committee notes that prior to the COVID-19 pandemic that some office space within the Federal Buildings Fund was underutilized. As a result of the pandemic, many agencies maximized their use of telework beginning in March 2020 and are continuing to telework. This expanded use of telework presents an opportunity for the Executive Branch to reconsider its office space requirements. Therefore GSA, in coordination with OMB, shall report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on how the Federal government can reduce its office space requirements based on the lessons learned from the use of telework during the pandemic. The report shall include estimated savings in rent for leased space, building operations, and utilities within the Federal Buildings Fund each year over the next ten years because of the expanded use of telework and a declining need for office space.

The Committee wants to ensure that the limited amount of construction and renovation funding available is not used to provide office space that will be underutilized. Therefore, the Committee directs that prior to any prospectus level construction or renovation investment within the Federal Buildings Fund, GSA, OMB, and the agency occupying the space conduct an analysis of the occupying agency's office requirements in light of the telework lessons learned during the pandemic. GSA shall include this information in any prospectus submitted pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307 in fiscal year 2023.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2021	\$576,581,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2022	1,656,093,000
Recommended in the bill	1,041,335,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2021	+464,754,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2022 request	-614,758,000

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 \$1,041,335,000 to remain available until expended for repairs and alterations.

Major Repairs and Alterations.—The Committee recommends \$432,625,000 for repairs and alterations projects that exceed the prospectus threshold. The funds are provided to address GSA's highest priority facility needs as detailed in the budget submission. 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 \$388,710,000 for non-recurring repairs and alterations projects between \$10,000 and the current prospectus threshold of \$3,095,000.

Special Emphasis Programs.—The Committee recommends \$220,000,000 for special emphasis programs. This funding includes:

Consolidation Activities	\$25,000,000
Climate and Resilience	\$100,000,000
Fire Protection and Life Safety Program	\$50,000,000
Child Care Facilities Security and Systems Improvements	\$45,000,000

Energy Performance Savings Contracts.—Within available funds, the Committee recommends not less than \$15,000,000 to leverage energy savings performance contracts to ensure that the capital improvement projects involving energy systems, energy controls, and building envelopes awarded in fiscal year 2022 provide the maximum return on investment to the taxpayer. The Committee directs the Administrator to ensure the availability of sufficient acquisition FTEs to ensure energy saving measures have a proper accounting, and to streamline and find efficiencies in the approval of projects to continue to provide climate, resilience, and economic benefits.

Child Care Centers in GSA Buildings.—The Committee recommendation includes funding for a comprehensive assessment to identify security vulnerabilities at child care centers located in GSA-controlled buildings and to expedite upgrades at these facilities. In fiscal year 2021, the Committee expressed concern about the January 2020 GSA Inspector General (IG) report entitled “Child Care Centers in GSA Controlled Buildings Have Significant Security Vulnerabilities.” The GSA IG identified significant security vulnerabilities at several child care centers, such as child care centers in GSA-controlled buildings that do not meet the minimum security standards, and found that many of the recommended security countermeasures have not been implemented.

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2021	\$5,725,464,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2022	5,913,185,000
Recommended in the bill	5,906,024,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2021	+180,560,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2022 request	–7,161,000

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 \$5,906,024,000 for rental of space. The Committee expects GSA to continue its efforts to reduce its leased inventory.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2021	\$2,533,444,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2022	2,945,005,000
Recommended in the bill	2,845,005,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2021	+311,561,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2022 request	–100,000,000

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 \$2,845,005,000 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 2021	\$64,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	67,820,000
Recommended in the bill	71,820,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+7,820,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+4,000,000

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 \$71,820,000 for Government-wide Policy.

Supply Chain Security Pilot.—There is growing consensus in the Federal government that increased measures need to be taken to better identify and effectively respond to threats to the Federal government's information technology, networks, and supply chains. Commercial off-the-shelf supply chain tools have been developed to address supply chain issues such as understanding supply chains with precision, identifying cyber or other threats to them, and providing continuous critical information for when specific threats are identified. GSA should, as a matter of policy, consider using commercial off-the-shelf supply chain management tools to accomplish government supply chain monitoring missions. To support the critical monitoring of government supply chain programs, the Committee includes \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 budget request to provide funding for demonstrations and contracts to test and evaluate the utility of commercial solutions for supply chain risk management for the Office of Information Technology Category within the GSA Federal Acquisition Service.

GSA's Federal Acquisition Service has previously demonstrated similar technologies through its Information Technology Category but has been unable to transition these services into meaningful improvements to the Administration's acquisition framework. The Committee further directs the Administrator of GSA to submit a strategy to Congress with the President's fiscal year 2023 budget submission to Congress on how commercial off-the-shelf supply chain risk management tools has been implemented and how the program could be expanded to improve the Administration's overall acquisition framework.

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 facade 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. GSA is encouraged to build on its successful track record of using green building certification on construction projects by utilizing certification or recertification of existing buildings to ensure continued focus on excellence in performance operations. The Committee encourages GSA to engage its staff and contractors through competitions and awards as appropriate.

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.

Energy Metrics.—The Committee recognizes that building occupancy changes due to the COVID-19 pandemic have impacted energy use in complex ways. Further, it will be necessary in the future to better link building energy use with occupancy to enable achieving high levels of efficiency. The Committee directs GSA to analyze its data and develop additional metrics to help inform work by Federal agencies on, and ensure progress on, energy efficiency, and to publish a report of that analysis within 180 days from enactment of this Act.

Single Use Plastics.—The Committee recognizes the environmental importance of reducing single use plastics throughout the government, both to reduce resource consumption and to prevent litter. The Committee encourages GSA to explore starting a Plastic Reduction Initiative and work with other Federal agencies to shift to reusable products in foodware and to install water refill stations to reduce plastic water bottle usage.

National Capital Region Non-Standard Area.—GSA is directed to review the Washington, D.C. Non-Standard Area to determine whether any locality should be reinstated as a part of the Area. GSA should consider connectivity and proximity to Federal agencies, airports, and transit in order to minimize travel expenses for Federal employees. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, GSA shall produce a report on its findings.

City-Pair Program.—GSA is charged with implementing the Fly America Act, P.L. 93-623, which is accomplished through the City-Pair Program. This Act requires travel paid for by the U.S. Government to be conducted by U.S. air carriers as defined by 49 U.S.C. 41102. The Committee is concerned that GSA has awarded long-haul international travel contracts to U.S. air carriers that do not have aircraft of sufficient range and payload capable of performing each segment of the awarded transportation in a commercially reasonable manner. The Committee encourages GSA to not award a

city-pair contract through the City-Pair Program to a Federal Aviation Administration certificated air carrier that does not have aircraft capable of operating each nonstop segment on the proposed city pair routing, that is not enrolled in the Department of Defense Civil Reserve Air Fleet program section corresponding to the routes for which it receives awards, and whose city-pair award revenue does not substantially benefit U.S. air carriers and U.S. air carrier employees. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs GSA to provide a report on its compliance with the Fly America Act in its awards for the City-Pair Program.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$49,440,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	52,440,000
Recommended in the bill	52,440,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$52,440,000 for operating expenses. Within the amount provided, \$28,122,000 is for Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal and \$24,318,000 is for the Office of the Administrator.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$9,301,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	10,080,000
Recommended in the bill	10,080,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+779,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$10,080,000 for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$67,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	69,000,000
Recommended in the bill	69,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$69,000,000 for the GSA IG.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$4,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	5,000,000
Recommended in the bill	5,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$55,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	59,200,000
Recommended in the bill	59,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+4,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$59,200,000 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 ease of transaction with the government.

Open Government.—The recommendation includes up to \$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) section 3511 requirements. Specifically, these funds are 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 on-line repository, including additional personnel dedicated to operational and standards setting support functions.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$25,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	500,000,000
Recommended in the bill	50,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+25,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	– 450,000,000

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 \$50,000,000 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 services, including updating public facing websites, modernizing forms, and digitizing government processes.

The Committee notes that the TMF received \$1,000,000,000 in funding in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117–2). Additionally, GSA has noted they expect to allocate \$250,000,000 in fiscal year 2021 and fiscal year 2022 for the TMF. The Committee supports additional funding requests in future fiscal years for the TMF.

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$16,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	16,000,000
Recommended in the bill	4,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	– 12,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	– 12,000,000

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 \$4,000,000 for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.

Sales Proceeds.—The Committee notes that the fiscal year 2022 GSA budget request for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund includes a provision that would make sales proceeds depos-

ited in the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund in fiscal year 2022 available without appropriation by Congress. The Committee does not adopt the proposed language but supports the mission of the Public Buildings Reform Board (PBRB). Therefore, the Committee directs GSA, in consultation with the PBRB, to include in the fiscal year 2023 budget request a spending plan for proceeds received in fiscal year 2022.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	\$28,500,000
Recommended in the bill	28,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+28,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

This account is a revolving fund that finances GSA’s administrative services. Examples of these core support services include: IT management; budget and financial management; legal services; human resources; equal employment opportunity services; procurement and contracting oversight; emergency planning and response; and facilities management of GSA-occupied space. WCF offices also provide external administrative services such as human resource management for other Federal agencies, including small boards and commissions on a reimbursable basis.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$28,500,000 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 return on investment for current Federal agency personnel and customers. No appropriated funds were requested for this initiative and none are provided in this bill. 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 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 Federal employees’ payroll and human resources services are not interrupted or adversely impacted during transition to NewPay’s services. The Committee directs GSA to continue 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 provide a briefing on those consultations within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	\$300,000,000
Recommended in the bill	300,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+300,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

This appropriation provides funding to support electrifying the Federal fleet by providing the mechanism for GSA to procure zero emission and electric vehicles and the associated charging infrastructure on behalf of Federal agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$300,000,000 for the procurement of zero emission and electric passenger motor vehicles and the associated charging infrastructure.

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.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---
Recommended in the bill	2,400,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+2,400,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$2,400,000 for the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$46,835,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	48,372,000
Recommended in the bill	48,372,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+1,537,000

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 \$48,372,000 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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$1,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	1,800,000
Recommended in the bill	1,800,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 2021	\$3,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	3,586,000
Recommended in the bill	3,586,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+386,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$3,586,000 for the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$377,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	403,677,000
Recommended in the bill	403,677,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+26,677,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$403,677,000 for NARA to support basic operations, services to the public, operation of Public Libraries, and declassification review. Of the amount appropriated, \$29,000,000 is available until expended and up to an additional \$2,000,000 is available until expended to implement the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018.

The Committee recommendation supports NARA's work related to the Electronic Records Initiative, mass digitization, preservation of archival electronic records, cybersecurity, and increased access to records that document the history of underserved and underrepresented communities in America.

The Committee notes the new language proposed in the budget request requesting updates to NARA's authorities and will work closely with NARA to make necessary changes.

Transition to Electronic Records.—The Committee supports efforts by OMB and NARA to transition the Federal government to electronic records, including the issuance of OMB–NARA Memorandum M–19–21, which helps Federal agencies reduce their analog records and their reliance on NARA for temporary records storage. The Committee notes that this shift may impact NARA's personnel, real estate, and technology needs, and directs NARA to promptly report to the Committee any unforeseen challenges it faces in finding additional archival storage space, meeting its digitization goals, and implementing new tools to provide increased public access to its electronic record holdings.

NARA is also directed to provide to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, comprehensive financial projections—including revenue and operational cost estimates—for the Federal Records Centers Program for the next five years and legislative recommendations for the future of the program.

Records Backlog.—The Committee notes ongoing Congressional concerns over the backlog in processing of records requests at the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) in St. Louis, Missouri, despite the provision of \$50 million in emergency funding for the Records Center Revolving Fund in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116–260). Records at the NPRC are required for veterans to receive COVID–19 vaccinations from the Department of

Veterans Affairs (VA), G.I. Bill education benefits, VA loans, medical benefits, burial benefits, disability compensation, and other important services, but the backlog has grown to more than 500,000 records as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic’s impact on NPRC operating hours and staffing levels. The Committee expects NARA to restore the NPRC to full operational capacity as quickly as feasible, to continue to use its emergency funding expeditiously to streamline operations and reduce the records backlog, and to continue to prioritize critical veterans records. The Committee directs NARA to provide quarterly reports detailing obligations and planned spending for this emergency funding, the current status of the backlog and an estimate for when it will be fully cleared, and lessons learned about NPRC operations as a result of the pandemic and recommendations for future improvements.

Seattle Archives and Records Center.—The Committee notes that OMB has withdrawn its approval for the sale of the Federal Archives and Records Center in Seattle, pending further consultation with local stakeholders. As OMB notes, “the process that led to the decision to approve the sale of the Federal Archives and Records Center is contrary to this Administration’s tribal-consultation policy.” The Committee urges NARA to continue to engage with Tribal members and other stakeholders so that NARA is fully informed about the actions necessary to maintain ongoing access to the records stored at the facility.

Public Access to Records.—The Committee supports NARA’s increasing use of digital methods to improve the efficiency of its interactions with the public, including pre-visit consultations and pre-ordering of records. However, the Committee is concerned about reductions in research services staff, hours of operation, and the number of documents available daily for research, as well as aging equipment related to these services. Those cuts may harm veterans in documenting their requests for critically needed benefits and burden educators, historians, lawyers, students, government agencies, and other who use NARA’s research rooms. As pandemic-related restrictions are lifted, the Committee expects NARA to restore access to public research rooms, improve and streamline access to critical records, and take steps to reduce research backlogs. The Committee directs NARA to provide a report, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, on its actions to increase access and services in its public research rooms and assessing potential changes to its hours of operation, staffing, equipment, and digitization capabilities that might improve its ability to serve the public, including lessons learned from the impact of COVID-19 on its research room services.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$4,823,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	5,323,000
Recommended in the bill	5,323,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$5,323,000 for the NARA OIG.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$9,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	7,500,000
Recommended in the bill	37,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+28,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+30,000,000

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 \$37,500,000 for Repairs and Restoration. This includes \$30,000,000 in one-time funding to prepare for the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION
GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$6,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	9,500,000
Recommended in the bill	9,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$9,500,000 for NHPRC grants. The Committee supports the use of \$3,000,000 of this funding to implement a new grants program to preserve and digitize the records of the creation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$1,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	2,000,000
Recommended in the bill	4,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+2,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+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 \$4,000,000 for the National Credit Union Administration’s (NCUA) CDRLF for technical assistance grants. The Committee continues to support NCUA’s policy of prioritizing access to such grants by minority depository institutions and credit unions with less than \$100 million in assets.

Underbanked Individuals.—The Committee recognizes the significant impact that underbanking has on individuals and communities. The Committee encourages NCUA to identify census tracts with large shares of underbanked individuals and to explore new strategies for increasing access to democratically owned and controlled credit unions in these communities.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$18,600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	20,371,000
Recommended in the bill	20,371,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+1,771,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	— —

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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$20,371,000 for the OGE.

Administration Officials.—The Committee notes that Cabinet members are subject to criminal conflict of interest laws and that OGE Letter 83x16 (Oct. 20, 1983) recommends that, as a matter of policy, the President and the Vice President should conduct themselves as if they were so bound. In addition, under Federal acquisition regulations, Government employees generally cannot receive Federal contracts. We expect that these laws and regulations have the effect of preventing, in almost all the cases, the President, Vice President, and Cabinet members from contracting with the Federal government.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$329,755,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	372,000,000
Recommended in the bill	372,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+42,245,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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, training, and investigations; 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 \$197,000,000 for OPM’s General Fund. The Committee also recommends \$175,000,000 for administrative expenses to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds. The increase of \$42,245,000 is provided to strengthen OPM’s workforce so that it can better lead and administer Federal personnel policies and guidance. Additionally, the funds support OPM’s IT modernization effort of the Trust Fund Federal Financial System that supports \$1 trillion in combined assets for the retirement, health benefits, and life insurance programs for Federal employees.

The Committee strongly encourages OPM to address key recommendations in the Congressionally mandated report by a panel of the National Academy of Public Administration, *Elevating Human Capital: Reframing the U.S. Office of Personnel Management’s Leadership Imperative*, and looks forward to working with OPM on the implementation of these recommendations.

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.

Pathways Programs.—According to the *Analytical Perspectives, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2020* the number of new hires of student interns fell from 35,000 in 2010 to 4,000 in 2018, or 89 percent. The Pathways programs has the potential to be a main pipeline for people to enter government. To begin revitalizing the Pathways programs, OPM needs to better measure and determine the effectiveness of each program as a pipeline of new and diverse talent. The Committee directs OPM, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, to produce a publicly available report on the

different Pathways programs, for the last seven fiscal years, by agency and government-wide. The report should model the Fed's Hire Vets report and should include: Pathways program participants as a percentage of total FTEs; the number Pathways participants by agency; the number of Pathways participants in the internship program by agency; the number of Pathways participants in the recent graduates program by agency; and the number of Presidential Management Fellows by agency.

Intern Pilot Program.—The Committee directs OPM to conduct a feasibility study to increase the number of interns working in the Federal government. OPM should include the requirements of recruitment, onboarding, professional development, offboarding, and evaluating the internships; the amount required to pay intern stipends; and the elements necessary to achieve the desired outcome of a fully successful and sustainable program. The Committee directs OPM to brief the Committee on their findings within 180 days after enactment of this Act.

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 American public, the Committee encourages OPM to provide information about the number of Federal employees employed in each congressional district. Further, in order to increase data and transparency regarding the diversity of the Federal workforce, including political appointees, the Committee encourages OPM to continue to offer an Ethnicity and Race Indicator as a category in Fedscope. Within 120 days of the enactment of this Act, OPM is directed to provide a report to the Committee on the feasibility and expected timeline of publishing this information.

Transparency in Political Appointments.—The Committee recognizes and encourages new efforts to increase the diversity of the Federal workforce, including political appointees. The Committee also recognizes the need for data and transparency in order to achieve a workforce that is drawn from all segments of society. The Committee directs OPM to release, on a quarterly basis, aggregate self-reported data on currently serving political appointees by categories such as gender, race, veteran status, appointment type, and disability and grouped by agency where possible within 90 days after enactment of this Act.

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 and 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, improvements that could be made to make the Federal hiring process more efficient and effective, and which hiring authorities they find most beneficial. The Committee directs OPM to submit a report to the Committees within 60 days of enact-

ment of this Act on progress in this regard as well as input on how this information can be tracked in Fedscope by agency.

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.

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

IRS Hiring Authorities.—The fiscal year 2022 IRS budget request and the American Families Plan support increased staff for Taxpayer Services and Enforcement. As such, the IRS plans to onboard 27,000 personnel in Taxpayer Services and Enforcement over the next 18 months. The Committee is committed to helping the IRS meet its hiring plans and directs OPM to assist the IRS in maximizing its ability to expeditiously onboard staff with existing or new hiring authorities.

Bureau of Prisons 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 expeditiously grant direct hire authority for BOP facilities in which 10 percent or more of the total available positions are vacant, prioritizing facilities with the largest number of vacancies.

Bureau of Prison Retention Bonuses.—The Committee recognizes that agencies have the authority to approve a retention incentive without OPM approval for payments of up to 10 percent for a group or category of employees. OPM approval is required for an agency to exceed these limits, based on critical agency need. Under an OPM retention incentive waiver, an agency could approve a retention incentive of up to 50 percent of basic pay. To ensure the safety of staff and inmates, the Committee encourages OPM to expedite and grant requests for group and category of employees incentive payments above 10 percent for BOP facilities in which 10 percent or more of the total available positions are vacant, prioritizing facilities with the largest number of vacancies.

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. The Committee encourages OPM to explore limiting the number of local wage areas defined within a GS Pay Locality to a single wage area.

Civilian Buyback.—The Committee directs OPM to conduct a study to analyze the number of Federal civilian service members that have creditable service under the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) to retire but whose service started as a tem-

porary or intermittent employee performed after January 1, 1989. OPM shall submit a report to the Committee 180 days after enactment of this Act providing by agency the number of Federal civilian employees eligible to pay a deposit covering missing retirement contributions while in temporary or intermittent status to the Federal Government so that they could retire at 30 years.

Military Buy Back Program.—The Committee directs OPM to issue guidance requiring Federal agencies to notify within 90 days any former active duty new hire that they qualify for the Military Buy Back Program.

Telework.—Before the pandemic, only 23 percent of Federal employees teleworked at least one day a week. That number more than tripled to 74 percent at the height of the pandemic. The Committee directs OPM to brief the Committees on new developments, recommendations, and guidance regarding Federal telework and remote work post pandemic.

Retirement Services.—The Committee is concerned with the level of customer service provided to annuitants seeking help from OPM regarding their retirement benefits. In March 2020, the Committee learned of long wait times and other difficulties annuitants have reaching an OPM customer service representative. The Committee expects quarterly briefings on the measures OPM is taking to improve the level of service including the number of calls answered, wait times, and numbers of individuals who could not reach an OPM operator. Additionally, the Committee expects OPM to continue providing monthly FTE reports so that it can monitor the staffing levels dedicated to the Retirement Services Program.

IT Modernization.—The Committee remains concerned with OPM's overall progress in improving its IT security and infrastructure. The Committee directs OPM to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on how blockchain technology can help improve its IT security and infrastructure. The briefing should include but is not limited to an examination of the feasibility of employing distributed ledger technologies, like 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; secure digital signatures; and eventually replace password-based security verification with proof of identity via uniquely identifiable methods.

Federal Financial Systems.—The Committee continues to support OPM's efforts to modernize and replace the Federal Financial Systems (FFS), which is the core centralized accounting system used to manage OPM's trust funds. OPM is directed to continue to brief the Committee as outlined in House Report 116-456.

Quarterly Briefings on Modernization.—The Committee is concerned with OPM's modernization efforts and requests the continuation of quarterly briefings to the Committees. Each briefing should include the total IT modernization budget broken out by project; obligations and unobligated balances by project; and the progress, anticipated completion date, and significant concerns for each project.

OPM IT Working Capital Fund.—New in fiscal year 2022 is language creating an OPM Information Technology Working Capital Fund (IT–WCF) utilizing the authority provided to Federal agencies by the Modernizing Government Technology Act (P.L. 115–91). The IT-WCF provides sustained funding to improve and replace OPM’s legacy systems and enhance their cybersecurity posture.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$32,265,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	34,910,000
Recommended in the bill	35,910,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+3,645,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+1,000,000

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 \$5,345,000 for the OIG. In addition, the recommendation includes \$30,565,000 from the appropriate trust funds.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$29,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	30,440,000
Recommended in the bill	31,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+1,060,000

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 \$31,500,000 for the OSC.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$17,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	19,585,000
Recommended in the bill	19,585,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+2,585,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$19,585,000 out of the Postal Fund for the PRC.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$8,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	9,600,000
Recommended in the bill	9,600,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+1,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$9,600,000 for the Board.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$3,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	4,500,000
Recommended in the bill	4,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	--

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 \$4,500,000 funds for the Board.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$1,926,162,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	1,999,663,000
Recommended in the bill	1,999,663,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+73,501,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	--

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 \$1,992,917,000 for the salaries and expenses of the SEC, to be fully derived from offsetting fee collections. In addition, the Committee recommends \$6,746,000 for move, replication, and related costs associated with replacement leases for the Commission's Fort Worth Regional Office facilities, also to be fully derived from offsetting fee collections. The Committee expects the Commission to work closely with GSA on its replacement leases and to keep the Committee informed of any notable developments.

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. In House Report 116-122, the Committee asked the SEC for recommendations related to a potential grant program that could assist in the creation, development, expansion, or continuation of in-

vestor advocacy clinics. The Committee looks forward to additional discussions with the SEC about expanding the availability of high-quality, low-cost legal assistance for small claims investors.

Consolidated Audit Trail.—Stakeholders have raised concerns about the amount of personally identifiable information (PII) being collected by the SEC and the self-regulatory organizations through the Consolidated Audit Trail (CAT). The Committee supports the actions taken by the SEC in Release No. 34–88393 to allow a CAT Customer ID Alternative and a Modified PII approach that would minimize the collection of PII and support the SEC’s policy to collect only the “information sufficient to achieve regulatory objectives.” The Committee urges the Commission to carefully monitor its CAT policy and implementation to minimize risk to the PII of system participants and directs the SEC to provide a briefing no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act on the steps it has taken to secure information collected through the CAT.

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 PII, including through Form N–PORT and the 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 and systems it oversees maintained by the self-regulatory organizations, including the CAT system and EDGAR (the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system). The Committee also strongly urges the SEC, in its 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 requests a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the SEC’s prosecution efforts involving white-collar crimes over the past year.

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.

Reg A+ and Reg D Effectiveness.—The Committee is 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 SEC’s report comparing the performance

of Regulation A+ and Regulations D offerings versus all other offerings notes the ongoing popularity of exempt offerings, particularly Regulation D offerings, as capital-raising tools. The Commission encourages the SEC to carefully monitor the use of exempt offerings and to consider actions that might increase the amount of capital raised using registered offerings.

Investor Advisory Committee.—The Committee is concerned about new guidelines approved by the SEC in August 2020 that give the SEC staff increased influence regarding appointments to the Investor Advisory Committee (IAC). Congress established the IAC in 2010 to replace a similar committee established by the SEC, to provide a statutory foundation and set congressional prerogatives for the IAC's composition and function. Given Congress' direct role in creating the IAC, and the clarity with which Congress spoke on the IAC's mandate and composition, the Committee believes these new guidelines may undermine Congressional intent. The Committee urges the SEC to promptly review the new guidelines and restore the role that Commissioners previously played in nominating IAC members.

Regulation Best Interest.—Strong, effective implementation of the Regulation Best Interest and the Investment Advisers Act is needed to prevent conflicts of interest in the advice and recommendations that fiduciaries provide to retail investors. The Committee urges the SEC to provide guidance clarifying the central requirements of Regulation Best Interest and the Investment Advisers Act. The Commission should also study the prevalence of conflicts of interest in the broker-dealer and investment adviser business models—and the extent to which they are permitted to influence recommendations—to determine whether further rulemaking is needed. The SEC should also examine the effectiveness of the required disclosures, particularly whether they enable investors to make informed decisions and protect themselves against conflicts of interest.

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 experience and expertise in relevant areas. 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.

E-Delivery.—The need to modernize the SEC's rules to reflect investors' preference to receive investment information through electronic means has been recognized broadly. The Committee supports efforts by the SEC to modernize how registered investment companies, business development companies, and funds may deliver information to shareholders, such as by permitting investment enti-

ties to electronically deliver, or e-deliver, information to shareholders while delivering such information in paper via U.S. mail to any shareholder who requests it. Such changes will better satisfy investor preferences and reduce costs for fund shareholders. They will also facilitate positive investor engagement, allowing immediate interaction with shareholders. The Committee expects any action by the SEC to incorporate investor protections into these rules, including allowing those investors who prefer paper communications to easily select their preferred method of delivery.

Registered Index Linked Annuities.—The Committee is concerned that the current registration process for registered index linked annuities (RILAs) is cumbersome and requires significant information not needed for other registered insurance products. The Committee encourages the SEC to create a tailored filing form for RILAs.

Climate-Related Disclosures.—The Committee believes that effective climate risk mitigation and capital allocation requires a robust, standardized climate disclosure framework, for both financial and non-financial corporations. However, in the absence of international alignment on climate and broader environmental, social, and governance (ESG) disclosures, a patchwork of standards across jurisdictions may arise that will reduce the comparability and reliability of information provided by companies and weaken the ability of financial market participants to make informed sustainable investment decisions. The Committee encourages the SEC to leverage the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, along with other globally recognized standards, to ensure better international alignment on climate-related disclosures.

ESG Reporting Standards.—The Committee recognizes that ESG factors can impact a company's long-term performance. To make informed choices about their investments, investors seek material information that is accurate, comparable, and timely. The Committee encourages the Commission to consider the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures and the standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) as it examines creating a regulatory framework for public company disclosures related to ESG. The Committee encourages the SEC to work with international regulators to facilitate a global baseline for disclosure of material information that serves as a foundation for jurisdictional initiatives.

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.

Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations.—The Committee notes that Section 939(f) of Dodd-Frank required the SEC to carry out a study of the credit rating ecosystem and conflicts of interest stemming from the issuer-pay and subscriber-pay business models, and to examine the feasibility of an independent ratings function with nationally recognized statistical ratings organizations assigned to rate structured finance products. The Committee notes that this study was completed but is concerned that the SEC has never fully addressed conflicted and inflated ratings. The Committee requests the SEC to submit a report to the Com-

mittee, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, detailing measures taken since the release of that report to prevent conflicted and inflated ratings, enforcement actions involving rate shopping and other conflicts of interest, the feasibility of implementing an independent rating function within the SEC, and regulatory or process-related barriers to implementation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Section 540. The Committee includes a new provision restricting the use of funds to implement certain rules relating to proxy solicitations.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$26,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	27,600,000
Recommended in the bill	29,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+3,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+1,600,000

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 \$29,200,000 for the Selective Service System.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

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

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,033,675,000 for SBA.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$270,157,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	293,625,000
Recommended in the bill	293,625,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+23,468,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	— — —

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$293,625,000 for SBA Salaries and Expenses.

Ensuring Fair Access to Capital.—Women, people of color, and other underserved entrepreneurs face barriers in accessing capital as a result of historic discrimination and other long-standing policies and practices that are facially neutral but result in unequal access to Federal resources. The Committee supports the Administra-

tion's efforts to address racial and socioeconomic disparities to ensure all entrepreneurs have fair access to resources and opportunities.

Employee Ownership.—The Committee recognizes that employee-owned businesses are uniquely structured and provide wide-ranging benefits for businesses, workers, and the local economy. The Committee notes that the Main Street Employee Ownership Act, which Congress enacted in section 862 of Public Law 115–232, requires SBA to make structural changes in SBA lending programs to ease the challenges faced by employee-owned businesses in accessing financing. This legislation also requires SBA to use Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) establish an employee-owned business promotion program to provide assistance on structure, business succession, and planning. SBA is directed to fully implement these requirements. The Committee further directs SBA to work with the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, and Commerce to provide education and outreach to businesses, employees and financial institutions about employee-ownership, including cooperatives and employee stock ownership plans; provide technical assistance to assist employees' efforts to become businesses; and assist in accessing capital sources.

Small Business Succession Planning.—The Committee is concerned that more than 58 percent of businesses do not have succession plans. The Committee encourages SBA to work with its resource partners to develop guidance, training, best practices, workshops, and other resources to assist small business owners and entrepreneurs in establishing and executing a business succession plan. In addition, SBA should consider the development of a publicly available online toolkit that can be used by SBA and its resource partners to guide small businesses through the process of creating a business succession plan.

Small Business Participation in Federal Contracting.—The SBA Office of Government Contracting employs a team of Area Directors, Procurement Center Representatives (PCR), Commercial Market Representatives (CMR), and size and industrial specialists that collaborate with Federal agencies to increase Federal contract awards to small businesses. These professionals are critical to helping small business contractors succeed, encouraging new entrants into the Federal marketplace, and maintaining a strong industrial base. PCRs increase the small business share of Federal procurement awards by initiating small business set-asides; reserving procurements opportunities for competition among small business firms; providing small business sources to Federal buying activities; and counseling small firms. SBA is urged to assess the current funding and staffing levels for PCRs and CMRs to ensure the proper resources are allocated to these positions.

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. In 2020, SBA took 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. The Committee continues to await submission of the report required in House Report 116–456 on the Office of Rural Affairs.

Investment in Rural Small Businesses.—The Committee encourages SBA to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in administering the Small Business Investment Company and Rural Business Investment Company programs, to improve access to capital and increase investment in small businesses in rural areas.

Impact of the COVID–19 Pandemic on Immigrant- and Minority-Owned Businesses.—The Committee recognizes that immigrant- and minority-owned businesses have been disproportionately affected by the COVID–19 pandemic. Millions of these small business owners face unique challenges, such as language barriers, misinformation or lack of information on eligibility for Federal resources, and discrimination. Asian American and Pacific Islander-owned businesses have additionally experienced an increase in anti-Asian hate incidents, including violence and vandalism. The Committee supports SBA’s efforts through the Community Navigator Pilot Program to increase outreach and direct support to small businesses in underserved communities and urges SBA to continue to expand in-language services and resources available to small businesses.

Outreach to Closed Businesses.—The Committee encourages SBA, through its resource partners and the Community Navigator Pilot Program, to engage in outreach to former businessowners who lost their small businesses due to the COVID–19 pandemic, on the resources available to help relaunch or start a new small business.

Businesses with Multiple SBA Loans.—The Committee recognizes that many of the same businesses and nonprofits that took out loans due to the COVID–19 pandemic also have pre-existing loans through SBA due to natural disasters. The Committee encourages SBA to consider the efficacy of establishing a process for businesses and nonprofits to combine previous SBA loans with SBA loans taken out due to the COVID–19 pandemic.

Oversight of Pandemic Relief Programs.—In response to the COVID–19 pandemic, Congress created several new programs and provided more than \$1 trillion in economic relief to small businesses. SBA was responsible for quickly implementing these new programs and administering the funds that helped businesses survive during the pandemic. The Committee expects the Administrator to continue to work closely with the SBA Office of Inspector General to mitigate the risk of fraud in COVID–19 relief programs and to recover funding from fraudulent loans and loans provided to ineligible businesses where possible.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$272,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	318,000,000
Recommended in the bill	323,800,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+51,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+5,800,000

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 \$323,800,000 for EDP. The Committee recommendations, by program, are displayed in the following table:

7(j) Technical Assistance Program (Contracting Assistance)	\$9,800,000
Entrepreneurship Education	4,500,000
Federal and State Technology (FAST) Partnership Program	10,000,000
Growth Accelerators	10,000,000
HUBZone Program	3,000,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	41,000,000
National Women's Business Council	1,500,000
Native American Outreach	3,000,000
PRIME Technical Assistance	12,500,000
Regional Innovation Clusters	10,000,000
SCORE	13,500,000
Small Business Development Centers (SBDC)	140,000,000
State Trade & Export Promotion (STEP)	20,000,000
Veterans Outreach*	19,000,000
Women's Business Centers (WBC)	26,000,000
Total, Entrepreneurial Development Programs	\$323,800,000

*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.

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's support of these programs.

Strengthening the Innovation Ecosystem.— The Committee supports SBA's efforts to stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship through the Federal and State Technology Partnership Program (FAST), the Growth Accelerator Fund Competition, and Regional Innovation Clusters. These programs provide entrepreneurs with access to the tools, networks, and services they need to bring cutting-edge innovation to the market. FAST provides direct assistance to underserved innovation-based entrepreneurs with the goal of increasing their success in obtaining Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) funding, and is particularly important in States that are seeking to build high technology industries but are underrepresented in the SBIR/STTR programs. Small Business and Technology Development Centers (SBTDCs) provide intellectual property and technology commercialization assistance to small businesses in high technology industries. Within the amount provided for FAST, the Committee recommends robust funding for awards to SBTDCs fully accredited for technology designation as of December 31, 2021.

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

tracting programs. The Administrator should consult with the Assistant Administrator for ONAA regarding grantmaking decisions under the Community Navigator Pilot Program to ensure the appropriate resources are made available to support Native businesses.

SCORE.—The Committee notes that SCORE has addressed all recommendations from the SBA Office of Inspector General audit of SCORE’s fiscal year 2017 award. The Committee supports efforts by SCORE to continue to improve program operations, strengthen financial monitoring, and increase outreach to underserved communities.

SBDC Minimum Funding Awards.—SBA should assess the minimum funding levels awarded to States and U.S. territories through the SBDC Program to ensure adequate resources are provided to meet the demand of each State.

Cybersecurity Assistance Pilot Program.—The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2021, included \$3,000,000 for a Cybersecurity Assistance Pilot Program to award up to three grants to States to provide new small businesses with access to cybersecurity tools during their formative and most vulnerable years. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, SBA is directed to brief the Committee on the status of the pilot program.

Outreach to Rural Entrepreneurs.—The Committee encourages SBA and its resource partners to consider innovative approaches, such as partnerships with State libraries, that may expand the ability to reach potential and existing entrepreneurs in large rural states.

Assistance to Coal Communities.—To diversify and enhance economic opportunities, SBA and its resource partners should ensure the appropriate resources and support are directed to communities and regions that have experienced job losses due to the economic downturn of the coal industry.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$22,011,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	24,905,000
Recommended in the bill	24,905,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+2,894,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$24,905,000 for the SBA OIG.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$9,190,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	9,620,000
Recommended in the bill	9,620,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+430,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$9,620,000 for the Office of Advocacy.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$180,300,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	171,300,000
Recommended in the bill	171,300,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	- 9,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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; the 504 Commercial Real Estate Refinance Program at a program level of \$7,500,000,000; the Secondary Market Guarantee Program at a program level of \$13,000,000,000; and Small Business Investment Company debenture authority of \$4,000,000,000.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$171,300,000 for the Business Loans Program Account. The recommendation includes \$6,000,000 for loans subsidy for the Microloan Program to support a program level of \$110,000,000. In addition, the recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to facilitate access to capital to support climate change resiliency and the clean energy economy.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$168,075,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	178,000,000
Recommended in the bill	178,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+9,925,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

The recommendation includes \$143,000,000 in disaster relief funding.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$178,000,000 for the administrative expenses of the Disaster Loans Program, of which \$143,000,000 is designated as being for disaster relief for major disasters. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to facilitate access to capital to support climate change resiliency and the clean energy economy.

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 providing funds for initiatives related to small business development and entrepreneurship, including programmatic and construction activities, to be awarded as follows:

Recipient	Project	Amount
Delaware State University, Dover, DE	Center for Urban Revitalization and Entrepreneurship	\$1,000,000
Columbia County Economic Team, St. Helens, OR	Columbia County Small Business Resource Center	\$175,000
Gwinnett County University of Georgia Small Business Development Center, Lawrenceville, GA	Gwinnett County University of Georgia Small Business Development Center.	\$100,000
Western Illinois University, Moline, IL	Business Ownership Lifecycle Initiatives	\$400,000
The Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Business and Industry, Wilkes-Barre, PA	Project Elevate	\$1,000,000
Institute for Native Pacific Education and Culture, Kapolei, HI	Leeward Community Small Business Incubator	\$500,000
South Carolina State University, Orangeburg, SC ..	Small Business Research and Entrepreneurial Leadership Institute.	\$1,000,000
Black Business Association of Memphis, Memphis, TN	Memphis ReStart Initiative	\$750,000
Center for Inclusive Entrepreneurship, Mount Vernon, WA	North Cascades Community Enterprise Program ...	\$180,644
Vested In, Philadelphia, PA	Our Businesses, Our Neighborhoods, Our Stories ..	\$149,324
SUNY Buffalo State Small Business Development Center, Buffalo, NY	e-Commerce for Disadvantaged Businesses	\$750,000
Westminster Economic Development Initiative, Inc., Buffalo, NY	West Side Bazaar Expansion Project	\$950,000
County of San Diego, San Diego, CA	County of San Diego Child Care Expansion Fund ..	\$1,000,000
Chicago Southland Economic Development Corporation, Hazel Crest, IL	Ascending House	\$200,000
Mississippi Small Business Development Centers, University of Mississippi, University, MS.	Mississippi Small Business Tech Commercialization Center.	\$742,800
HIRE360, Chicago, IL	HIRE360 Business Development Center	\$1,000,000
Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology, East Hartford, CT	Connecticut Manufacturing & Technology Community eCommons.	\$900,000
City of Southfield, Southfield, MI	Centropolis Accelerator	\$200,000
Detroit Economic Growth Corporation, Detroit, MI ..	Detroit Means Business	\$200,000
City of Henderson, Henderson, NV	Henderson Workforce Training Center	\$1,000,000
Manhattan Chamber of Commerce Foundation, New York, NY.	Manhattan Storefront Revitalization & Small Business Entrepreneurship Project.	\$800,000
City of Doraville, Atlanta, GA	City of Doraville-Small and Local Business Facade Improvement Grants.	\$250,000
Neighborhood Development Center, Saint Paul, MN	Neighborhood Development Center (NDC) Small Business Incubator Project.	\$1,000,000
Local Initiatives Support Corporation, Saint Paul, MN.	Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) Twin Cities Creative Placemaking.	\$1,000,000
Creative Hub Worcester, Inc., Worcester, MA	Creative Hub Community Arts Center	\$300,000
City of Stockton, Stockton, CA	Resurgent Stockton: Economic Development, Workforce Development and Youth Employment.	\$1,000,000
New River Gorge Development Authority, Beckley, WV.	Southern WV Emerging Industry Accelerator	\$750,000

Recipient	Project	Amount
Urban League of Rochester, NY, Inc., Rochester, NY	Community Business Academy	\$200,000
Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, New York, NY	High School Training Program for Small Business Accounting.	\$134,000
36Squared Business Incubator, Chicago, IL	36Squared Business Incubator	\$80,000
Northside Economic Opportunity Network (NEON), Minneapolis, MN	NEON Food Entrepreneur Incubation Center	\$1,000,000
El Pajaro Community Development Corporation, Watsonville, CA	El Pajaro Alisal Kitchen Incubator	\$200,000
Institute for Entrepreneurial Leadership, Inc., Newark, NJ	Small Businesses Need Us	\$971,977
Wisconsin Small Business Development Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI	University of Wisconsin-Madison Small Business Development Center.	\$173,507
Town of Morrisville, Morrisville, NC	Morrisville Small Business Development Program	\$300,000
Youngstown Edison Incubator Corporation, Youngstown, OH	Valley Internet of Things Initiative (VIOTI)	\$312,744
CNMI Small Business Development Center at Northern Marianas College, Saipan, MP.	CNMI SBDC Business Innovation Incubator	\$952,394
Florida International University Brickell Campus, Miami, FL	Startup FIU Tech and Food Business Hub	\$500,000
Central Alabama Redevelopment Alliance, Fairfield, AL	Small Business Accelerator Program	\$474,355
The Valley Economic Alliance, Sherman Oaks, CA	Business Technical Assistance Program	\$138,000
World Relief Seattle, Kent, WA	Entrepreneurship Incubation Hub: Teaching & Commercial Kitchen for Refugee & Immigrant.	\$673,000
City of Tempe, Tempe, AZ	Growing BIPOC Micromanufacturing Entrepreneurs	\$500,000
Clinton County Government Center, Plattsburgh, NY	Clinton County Business-Ready Capital Project	\$1,000,000
City of Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV	Small Business Support Center	\$437,200
ProsperUS Detroit Micro Lending, Detroit, MI	ProsperUS Detroit Micro Lending	\$1,000,000
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, CA	Bronco STEA2M Innovation Hub	\$1,000,000
Entrepreneurship for All, Inc., Lowell, MA	Entrepreneurship for All - Statewide Initiative	\$1,000,000
Sinclair Community College, Dayton, OH	Sinclair Community College Center for Advanced Manufacturing.	\$1,000,000
Wright Patterson Regional Council of Governments, Fairborn, OH	Wright Patterson Regional Council of Governments	\$1,000,000
United Way of the Battle Creek and Kalamazoo Region, Kalamazoo, MI	Asset, Limited, Income Constrained, and Employed (ALICE) Friendly Workplace Project.	\$50,000
Atlantic City Office of the Business Administrator, Atlantic City, NJ	Atlantic City Small Business Assistance Initiative	\$800,000
Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station, College Station, TX	RGV Small Business Innovation Research and Technology Transfer Program.	\$500,000
Urban League of Greater Atlanta, Inc., Decatur, GA.	Small Business Accelerator Program in the Atlanta Area.	\$150,000
Louisville Metro Government, Louisville, KY	Black and Diverse Business Wealth Initiative	\$250,000
Community Ventures Corporation, Inc., Lexington, KY	Chef Space Consumer-Packaged Goods Expansion	\$330,000

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$55,333,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	52,570,000
Recommended in the bill	58,570,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+3,237,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	+6,000,000

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 \$58,570,000 for Payment to the Postal Service Fund. The recommendation funds free mail for the blind and overseas voting and includes a reconciliation adjustment.

Postal Non-Banking Financial Services Modernization Pilot Program.—The Committee notes that USPS currently plays a major role in the financial services market. For example, 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. However, current USPS offerings are out-of-date and do not fully reflect the needs of modern customers. By updating its services to reflect new technological and financial trends, the USPS can offer an improved customer experience and expand its affordable non-bank financial services to tens of millions of unbanked and underbanked Americans. The Committee includes \$6,000,000 for USPS above its budget request to carry out pilot programs (in at least five rural zip codes and at least five non-rural zip codes) to modernize its current postal banking services to include 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 Services” (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 findings from the pilot programs.

Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp.—The recommendation continues 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.

Electric Vehicles.—The Committee believes USPS, as one of the U.S. government’s largest vehicle fleet operators, has an important role to play in moving the Federal government toward a fleet of clean and zero-emission vehicles and spurring investment in this technology nationwide. The Committee is therefore disappointed that USPS’s recent Next Generation Delivery Vehicle (NGDV) contract award fails to include robust investment in electric vehicle technology. The Committee directs USPS to prioritize robust procurement of a battery electric vehicle fleet under the NGDV program to the greatest extent possible, which would comply with the spirit of Executive Order 14008 on “Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad.” The Committee notes that its recommendation includes \$300 million for a new program to fund electric vehicles government-wide, including at USPS, and expects USPS to consult with GSA on effective use of that funding to increase its investment in electric vehicles.

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

Pandemic-Related Mail Issues.—The Committee is concerned about the reported increase in mail and package theft during the COVID–19 pandemic, as well as by the increase in late mail delivery. The Committee directs the USPS to provide a report with 90 days of enactment of this Act examining package theft during the COVID–19 pandemic and developing recommendations to help mitigate this issue, as well as on the reasons for delayed mail delivery and the USPS’s plan to address the issue.

Delivery Complaints.—The Committee is concerned by the prevalence of reports of irregular delivery, unresponsiveness, and other complaints about USPS service. The Committee directs USPS to keep customers and Members of Congress informed of USPS activities impacting their constituents and expects USPS to create an outreach program explaining the scope of mail delivery distribution delays and providing timely notices to customers. The Committee directs USPS to provide a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act on the adequacy of current personnel levels, the number of employees on leave compared to previous years, and average mail processing times. The Committee requests that the USPS strategic plan includes steps to provide better provide timely, consistent mail delivery service that addresses the concerns of local communities.

Ballot Delivery.—The USPS OIG, in its report “Service Performance of Election and Political Mail During the November 2020 General Election,” noted that USPS significantly improved timeliness in the delivery of election mail over 2018 but “did find opportunities for the Postal Service to increase the volume of ballots included in service performance.” The Committee expects USPS to imple-

ment recommendations provided by the OIG well in advance of the 2022 mid-term elections to ensure improved delivery of ballots and election mail.

Delivery Vehicle Climate Control.—The Committee recognizes that heat stress is a persistent issue for USPS vehicle operators. The Committee is pleased that the Next Generation Delivery Vehicle will include air conditioning and heating.

Mail Interdiction of Heroin and 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 more than 80 percent. The Committee expects USPS to reach 100 percent capture rates and to continue seeking out and implementing new tools to increase accurate detection of opioids and related substances.

Postal Worker Safety.—Despite the best efforts of USPS and Customs and Border Protection, U.S. mail remains a primary method for moving narcotics into and throughout the country. The increasing use of extremely potent illegal narcotics, such as fentanyl, poses significant risks of exposure to potentially deadly doses of illicit opioids for postal workers unknowingly handling these packages. The Committee encourages USPS to evaluate how best to deploy countermeasures, such as naloxone, to ensure the safety of postal workers.

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 or multiple city listings. Recognizing the importance of last-line city designations to reliable mail delivery, the Committee directs USPS to provide a report of its findings within 120 days of enactment of this Act, including options to ensure proper city designation in the future.

Endangered and Invasive Species.—The Committee recognizes the critical role that coordination among the United States Postal Inspection Service, Customs and Border Protection, and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service plays in the mitigation of endangered species trafficking and in combating the spread of invasive species. The Committee encourages the Postal Inspection Service to coordinate with all appropriate law enforcement entities to address the illegal trafficking of endangered and invasive species.

Fighting Birds.—The Committee is concerned by the continued use of the Postal Service to ship birds intended for use in animal fighting ventures, in violation of U.S. law. The Committee directs the U.S. Postal Inspection Service to increase its cooperative efforts with state and Federal law enforcement, and its use of predictive tools, including artificial intelligence, to enhance its ability to detect and intercept such shipments.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$250,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	263,000,000
Recommended in the bill	263,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+13,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

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 \$263,000,000 for the OIG, which includes sufficient funds for the OIG to continue its aggressive drug interdiction efforts.

Postal Retail Facilities in Underserved Areas.—The Committee recognizes the vital service that USPS provides, especially for low-income, minority, and rural communities. During the pandemic, the reliance of these communities on USPS for critical services, such as access to medication or banking services, has grown. However, the Committee is concerned that USPS may not equitably distribute resources among its retail facilities. Post Offices and retail facilities in higher-income areas may provide better service and receive more maintenance funding. The Committee directs the OIG to examine the difference between the distribution of resources for retail facility repair and maintenance between low-income and higher income communities, as well as assess the expected impact of the USPS Strategic Plan on this issue. The report should also include an analysis of the ratio of retail facilities to population in high-income versus low-income communities.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	\$56,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	58,200,000
Recommended in the bill	58,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2021	+2,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2022	---

The United States 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 \$58,200,000 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, 2023, 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 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 614. 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 615. 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 616. 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 617. The Committee continues language providing for several appropriated mandatory accounts. These are accounts where authorizing language requires the payment of funds.

Section 618. 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 619. 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 620. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 621. 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 622. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds to be used to deny inspectors general access to records.

Section 623. 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 624. 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 625. 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 626. 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 627. The Committee includes language providing an additional \$850,000 for the Inspectors General Council Fund to expand and update the Federal-wide Inspectors General (IG) website oversight.gov.

Section 628. The Committee continues a provision relating to contracts for public relations services.

Section 629. 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 630. The Committee includes language rescinding unobligated balances from the Department of the Treasury, Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

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 program or project unless such change is made pursuant to reprogramming 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 eliminating the automatic statutory pay increase for the Vice President and certain senior political appointees.

Section 747. The Committee includes a new provision related to impoundment of resources.

Section 748. 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 749. The Committee includes a new provision requiring that any executive branch agency notify the Committee if an apportionment of an appropriation for such agency is not approved in a timely and appropriate manner.

Section 750. 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 751. The Committee includes a new provision creating a Commission to review the assigning, modifying, or removing of names, monuments, statues, public art, historical markers, or other symbols owned or located on Federal Government property which are inconsistent with the values of diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Section 752. The Committee includes a new provision addressing interagency funding for the United States Army Medical Research and Development Command and the Congressionally Directed

Medical Research Programs and the National Institutes of Health research programs.

Section 753. The Committee includes a new provision making technical amendments related to the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee.

Section 754. The Committee includes a new provision related to recordkeeping requirements for certain GAO audits.

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 a provision prohibiting the obligation of Federal funds beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly provided herein.

Section 803. 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 804. The Committee continues a provision appropriating local funds during fiscal year 2023 if there is an absence of a continuing resolution or regular appropriation for the District of Columbia. Funds are provided under the same authorities and conditions and in the same manner and extent as provided for in fiscal year 2022.

Section 805. The Committee includes a new 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 806. The Committee continues a provision that concerns a “conscience clause” on legislation that pertains to contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans.

Section 807. The Committee continues a provision providing 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 projects to expand commuter and regional passenger rail service and provide bike and pedestrian access crossings.

Section 808. 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 809. The Committee includes a new provision increasing the maximum annual tuition assistance grant, maximum lifetime grant, and authority to ratably reduce the grants for students receiving less than \$10,000 annually before reducing the grants for students receiving less than \$10,000 annually.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Department or Activity	Amount
Department of the Treasury—Treasury Forfeiture Fund	\$20,000,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following list is submitted describing the transfer of funds in the accompanying bill:

[INSERT]

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI, and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT
[Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Delaware State University, Dover, DE	Center for Urban Revitalization and Entrepreneurship	\$1,000,000	Blunt Rochester
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Columbia County Economic Team, St. Helens, OR	Columbia County Small Business Resource Center	\$175,000	Bonamici
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Gwinnett County University of Georgia Small Business Development Center, Lawrenceville, GA	Gwinnett County University of Georgia Small Business Development Center	\$100,000	Bourdeaux
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Western Illinois University, Moline, IL	Business Ownership Lifecycle Initiatives	\$400,000	Bustos
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	The Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Business and Industry, Wilkes-Barre, PA	Project Elevate	\$1,000,000	Cartwright
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Institute for Native Pacific Education and Culture, Kapolei, HI	Leeward Community Small Business Incubator	\$500,000	Case
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	South Carolina State University, Orangeburg, SC	Small Business Research and Entrepreneurial Leadership Institute	\$1,000,000	Clyburn
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Black Business Association of Memphis, Memphis, TN	Memphis ReStart Initiative	\$750,000	Cohen
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Center for Inclusive Entrepreneurship, Mount Vernon, WA	North Cascades Community Enterprise Program	\$180,644	DelBene
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Vested In, Philadelphia, PA	Our Businesses, Our Neighborhoods, Our Stories	\$149,324	Evans
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	SUNY Buffalo State Small Business Development Center, Buffalo, NY	e-Commerce for Disadvantaged Businesses	\$750,000	Higgins (NY)
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Westminster Economic Development Initiative, Inc., Buffalo, NY	West Side Bazaar Expansion Project	\$950,000	Higgins (NY)
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	County of San Diego, San Diego, CA	County of San Diego Child Care Expansion Fund	\$1,000,000	Jacobs (CA)
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Chicago Southland Economic Development Corporation, Hazel Crest, IL	Ascending House	\$200,000	Kelly (IL)
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Mississippi Small Business Development Centers, University of Mississippi, University, MS	Mississippi Small Business Tech Commercialization Center	\$742,800	Kelly (MS)

Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	HIRE360, Chicago, IL	HIRE360 Business Development Center	\$1,000,000	Krishnamoorthi
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology, East Hartford, CT	Connecticut Manufacturing & Technology COMMUNITY eCommons	\$900,000	Larson (CT)
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	City of Southfield, Southfield, MI	Centrepolis Accelerator	\$200,000	Lawrence
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Detroit Economic Growth Corporation, Detroit, MI	Detroit Means Business	\$200,000	Lawrence
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	City of Henderson, Henderson, NV	Henderson Workforce Training Center	\$1,000,000	Lee (NV)
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Manhattan Chamber of Commerce Foundation, New York, NY	Manhattan Storefront Revitalization & Small Business Entrepreneurship Project	\$800,000	Maloney, Carolyn B.
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	City of Doraville, Atlanta, GA	City of Doraville-Small and Local Business Facade Improvement Grants	\$250,000	McBath
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Neighborhood Development Center, Saint Paul, MN	Neighborhood Development Center (NDC) Small Business Incubator Project	\$1,000,000	McCollum
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Local Initiatives Support Corporation, Saint Paul, MN	Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) Twin Cities Creative Placemaking	\$1,000,000	McCollum
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Creative Hub Worcester, Inc., Worcester, MA	Creative Hub Community Arts Center	\$300,000	McGovern
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	City of Stockton, Stockton, CA	Resurgent Stockton: Economic Development, Workforce Development and Youth Employment	\$1,000,000	McNerney
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	New River Gorge Development Authority, Beckley, WV	Southern WV Emerging Industry Accelerator	\$750,000	Miller (WV)
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Urban League of Rochester, NY, Inc., Rochester, NY	Community Business Academy	\$200,000	Morelle
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, New York, NY	High School Training Program for Small Business Accounting	\$134,000	Nadler
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	36Squared Business Incubator, Chicago, IL	36Squared Business Incubator	\$80,000	Newman
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Northside Economic Opportunity Network (NEON), Minneapolis, MN	NEON Food Entrepreneur Incubation Center	\$1,000,000	Omar
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	El Pajaro Community Development Corporation, Watsonville, CA	El Pajaro Alisal Kitchen Incubator	\$200,000	Panetta
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Institute for Entrepreneurial Leadership, Inc., Newark, NJ	Small Businesses Need Us	\$971,977	Payne

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued
[Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Wisconsin Small Business Development Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI	University of Wisconsin-Madison Small Business Development Center	\$173,507	Pocan
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Town of Morrisville, Morrisville, NC	Morrisville Small Business Development Program	\$300,000	Ross
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Youngstown Edison Incubator Corporation, Youngstown, OH	Valley Internet of Things Initiative (VIOTI)	\$312,744	Ryan
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	CNMI Small Business Development Center at Northern Marianas College, Saipan, MP	CNMI SBDC Business Innovation Incubator	\$952,394	Sablan
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Florida International University Brickell Campus, Miami, FL	Startup FIU Tech and Food Business Hub	\$500,000	Salazar
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Central Alabama Redevelopment Alliance, Fairfield, AL	Small Business Accelerator Program	\$474,355	Sewell
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	The Valley Economic Alliance, Sherman Oaks, CA	Business Technical Assistance Program	\$138,000	Sherman
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	World Relief Seattle, Kent, WA	Entrepreneurship Incubation Hub: Teaching & Commercial Kitchen for Refugee & Immigrant	\$673,000	Smith (WA)
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	City of Tempe, Tempe, AZ	Growing BIPOC Micromanufacturing Entrepreneurs	\$500,000	Stanton
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Clinton County Government Center, Plattsburgh, NY	Clinton County Business-Ready Capital Project	\$1,000,000	Stefanik
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	City of Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV	Small Business Support Center	\$437,200	Titus
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	ProsperUS Detroit Micro Lending, Detroit, MI	ProsperUS Detroit Micro Lending	\$1,000,000	Tlaib
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, CA	Bronco STEA2M Innovation Hub	\$1,000,000	Torres (CA)
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Entrepreneurship for All, Inc., Lowell, MA	Entrepreneurship for All - Statewide Initiative	\$1,000,000	Trahan
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Sinclair Community College, Dayton, OH	Sinclair Community College Center for Advanced Manufacturing	\$1,000,000	Turner

Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Wright Patterson Regional Council of Governments, Fairborn, OH	Wright Patterson Regional Council of Governments	\$1,000,000	Turner
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	United Way of the Battle Creek and Kalamazoo Region, Kalamazoo, MI	Asset, Limited, Income Constrained, and Employed (ALICE) Friendly Workplace Project	\$50,000	Upton
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Atlantic City Office of the Business Administrator, Atlantic City, NJ	Atlantic City Small Business Assistance Initiative	\$800,000	Van Drew
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station, College Station, TX	RGV Small Business Innovation Research and Technology Transfer Program	\$500,000	Vela
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Urban League of Greater Atlanta, Inc., Decatur, GA	Small Business Accelerator Program in the Atlanta Area	\$150,000	Williams (GA)
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Louisville Metro Government, Louisville, KY	Black and Diverse Business Wealth Initiative	\$250,000	Yarmuth
Small Business Administration	Salaries and Expenses	Community Ventures Corporation, Inc., Lexington, KY	Chef Space Consumer-Packaged Goods Expansion	\$330,000	Yarmuth

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(E) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

[INSERT RAMSEYER]

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions proposed in the accompanying bill which may be considered, under certain circumstances, to change the application of existing law, either directly or indirectly. The bill provides that appropriations shall remain available for more than one year for a number of programs for which the basic authorizing legislation does not explicitly authorize such extended availability. In addition, the bill carries language, in some instances, permitting activities not authorized by law, or exempting agencies from certain provisions of law, but which has been carried in appropriations acts for many years.

[INSERT]

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law for the period concerned:

[DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS]

[INSERT]

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

[INSERT]

COMPARISON WITH THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority provided in the bill with the appropriate allocations under section 302(b) of the Budget Act:

[INSERT]

FIVE YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

Pursuant to section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year projections prepared by the Congressional Budget Office of outlays associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill, as provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office:

[INSERT]

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Pursuant to section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[INSERT]

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

[INSERT]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL)
AUTHORITY

The following table provides a detailed summary, for each Department and agency, comparing the amounts recommended in the bill with amounts enacted for fiscal year 2019 and budget estimates presented for fiscal year 2020.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses.....	233,000	270,669	270,669	+37,669	---
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---
CFIUS Offsetting user fees.....	-5,000	-20,000	-20,000	-15,000	---
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.....	175,000	185,192	185,192	+10,192	---
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account.....	18,000	132,027	132,027	+114,027	---
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs.....	6,118	6,118	6,118	---	---
Office of Inspector General.....	41,044	42,362	42,362	+1,318	---
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.....	170,250	175,762	175,762	+5,512	---
Special Inspector General for TARP.....	19,000	17,000	17,000	-2,000	---
Total, Departmental Offices.....	677,412	829,130	829,130	+151,718	---
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.....	126,963	190,539	190,539	+63,576	---
Bureau of the Fiscal Service.....	345,569	360,266	360,266	+14,697	---
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.....	124,337	131,330	131,330	+6,993	---
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account.....	270,000	330,000	330,000	+60,000	---
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS.....	1,544,281	1,841,265	1,841,265	+296,984	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services.....	2,565,606	2,940,876	2,940,876	+385,270	---
Enforcement.....	5,212,622	5,462,823	5,462,823	+250,201	---
Program integrity initiatives.....	---	287,452	287,452	+287,452	---
Subtotal.....	5,212,622	5,750,275	5,750,275	+537,653	---
Operations Support.....	3,928,102	4,448,195	4,448,195	+520,093	---
Program integrity initiatives.....	---	129,445	129,445	+129,445	---
Subtotal.....	3,928,102	4,577,640	4,577,640	+649,538	---
Business Systems Modernization.....	222,724	305,032	305,032	+82,308	---
Total, Internal Revenue Service.....	11,919,054	13,573,823	13,573,823	+1,654,769	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administrative Provision					
Savings Bond Digitization.....	25,000	---	---	-25,000	---
Economic Stabilization Fund (Sec. 124) (emergency).....	---	-25,000	---	---	+25,000
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery (Sec. 124).....	---	25,000	---	---	-25,000
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury.....	13,488,335	15,415,088	15,415,088	+1,926,753	---
Appropriations.....	(13,483,335)	(15,043,191)	(15,018,191)	(+1,524,856)	(-25,000)
Offsetting collections.....	(-5,000)	(-20,000)	(-20,000)	(-15,000)	---
Program integrity initiatives.....	---	(416,897)	(416,897)	(+416,897)	---
Total (excluding program integrity initiatives).	13,488,335	15,023,191	14,998,191	+1,509,856	-25,000

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

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
The White House					
Salaries and Expenses.....	55,000	76,262	76,262	+21,262	---
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses.....	13,641	15,077	15,077	+1,436	---
White House Repair and Restoration.....	2,500	2,500	2,500	---	---
Subtotal.....	16,141	17,577	17,577	+1,436	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Council of Economic Advisers.....	4,000	4,732	4,732	+732	---
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.....	12,150	12,894	12,894	+744	---
Office of Administration.....	100,000	110,768	110,768	+10,768	---
Presidential Transition Administrative Support.....	8,000	---	---	-8,000	---
Total, The White House.....	195,291	222,233	222,233	+26,942	---
Office of Management and Budget.....	106,600	121,854	122,854	+16,254	+1,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator.....	1,800	1,838	1,838	+38	---
Office of the National Cyber Director.....	---	15,000	15,000	+15,000	---
Office of National Drug Control Policy					
Salaries and Expenses.....	18,400	21,300	21,300	+2,900	---
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.....	290,000	293,500	300,000	+10,000	+6,500
Other Federal Drug Control Programs.....	128,182	132,617	136,617	+8,435	+4,000
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy....	436,582	447,417	457,917	+21,335	+10,500
Unanticipated Needs.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Information Technology Oversight and Reform.....	12,500	10,442	10,442	-2,058	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Special Assistance to the President and Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses.....	4,698	5,726	5,726	+1,028	---
Operating Expenses.....	302	313	313	+11	---
Subtotal.....	5,000	6,039	6,039	+1,039	---
Total, title II, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President.....	758,773	825,823	837,323	+78,550	+11,500

TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Justices.....	3,000	2,763	2,763	-237	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	94,690	97,501	98,338	+3,648	+837
Subtotal.....	97,690	100,264	101,101	+3,411	+837
Care of the Building and Grounds.....	10,618	10,309	10,309	-309	---
Total, Supreme Court of the United States.....	108,308	110,573	111,410	+3,102	+837

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges.....	3,000	3,216	3,216	+216	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	33,500	34,280	34,506	+1,006	+226
Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.....	36,500	37,496	37,722	+1,222	+226
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges.....	2,000	2,172	2,172	+172	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	20,000	20,675	20,766	+766	+91
Total, U.S. Court of International Trade.....	22,000	22,847	22,938	+938	+91

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges.....	469,000	450,000	450,000	-19,000	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	5,393,701	5,651,379	5,724,360	+330,659	+72,981
Subtotal.....	5,862,701	6,101,379	6,174,360	+311,659	+72,981

Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.....	9,900	10,165	9,850	-50	-315
Defender Services.....	1,316,240	1,409,591	1,368,175	+51,935	-41,416
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners.....	32,517	53,690	46,957	+14,440	-6,733

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Court Security.....	664,011	682,140	682,265	+18,254	+125
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services.....	7,885,369	8,256,965	8,281,607	+396,238	+24,642
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and Expenses.....	95,675	100,342	103,628	+7,953	+3,286
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and Expenses.....	29,015	31,864	32,151	+3,136	+287
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	19,965	20,626	20,829	+864	+203
Total, title III, the Judiciary.....	8,196,832	8,580,713	8,610,285	+413,453	+29,572
(Mandatory).....	(477,000)	(458,151)	(458,151)	(-18,849)	---
(Discretionary).....	(7,719,832)	(8,122,562)	(8,152,134)	(+432,302)	(+29,572)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support.....	40,000	40,000	40,000	---	---
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia.....	38,400	25,000	25,000	-13,400	---
Additional funding (P.L. 116-159).....	13,000	---	---	-13,000	---
Total.....	51,400	25,000	25,000	-26,400	---
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts.....	250,088	273,508	273,508	+23,420	---
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts.....	46,005	46,005	46,005	---	---
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia.....	245,923	283,425	283,425	+37,502	---
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.....	46,212	57,676	57,676	+11,464	---
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.....	2,150	2,150	2,150	---	---
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions.....	600	630	630	+30	---
Federal Payment for School Improvement.....	52,500	52,500	52,500	---	---
Federal Payment for the D.C. National Guard.....	600	600	600	---	---
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS. Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.....	4,000	5,000	5,000	+1,000	---
	8,000	8,000	8,000	---	---
Total, title IV, District of Columbia.....	747,478	794,494	794,494	+47,016	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Administrative Conference of the United States.....	3,400	3,400	3,400	---	---
Commodity Futures Trading Commission 1/.....	304,000	---	---	-304,000	---
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	135,000	170,000	172,000	+37,000	+2,000
Election Assistance Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	17,000	22,834	22,834	+5,834	---
Election Security Grants.....	---	100,000	500,000	+500,000	+400,000
Total, Election Assistance Commission.....	17,000	122,834	522,834	+505,834	+400,000
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	374,000	387,950	387,950	+13,950	---
Offsetting fee collections.....	-374,000	-387,950	-387,950	-13,950	---
Direct appropriation.....	---	---	---	---	---
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Office of Inspector General (by transfer).....	(42,982)	(46,500)	(46,500)	(+3,518)	---
Deposit Insurance Fund (transfer).....	(-42,982)	(-46,500)	(-46,500)	(-3,518)	---
Total, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	---	---	---	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Election Commission.....	71,497	76,500	76,500	+5,003	---
Federal Labor Relations Authority.....	26,600	29,247	29,247	+2,647	---
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council.....	10,000	10,650	10,000	---	-650
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	351,000	389,800	389,800	+38,800	---
Offsetting fee collections (mergers).....	-150,000	-138,000	-138,000	+12,000	---
Offsetting fee collections (telephone).....	-19,000	-20,000	-20,000	-1,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	182,000	231,800	231,800	+49,800	---
General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund					
Limitations on Availability of Revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities.....	230,000	417,202	616,702	+386,702	+199,500
Repairs and alterations:					
Major repairs and alterations.....	203,908	1,047,383	432,625	+228,717	-614,758
Basic repairs and alterations.....	372,673	388,710	388,710	+16,037	---
Special emphasis programs.....	---	220,000	220,000	+220,000	---
Subtotal.....	576,581	1,656,093	1,041,335	+464,754	-614,758

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Rental of space.....	5,725,464	5,913,185	5,906,024	+180,560	-7,161
Building operations.....	2,533,444	2,945,005	2,845,005	+311,561	-100,000
Subtotal, Limitations on Availability of Revenue.....	9,065,489	10,931,485	10,409,066	+1,343,577	-522,419
Rental income to fund.....	-10,388,375	-10,636,648	-10,636,648	-248,273	---
Total, Federal Buildings Fund.....	-1,322,886	294,837	-227,582	+1,095,304	-522,419
Government-wide Policy.....	64,000	67,820	71,820	+7,820	+4,000
Operating Expenses.....	49,440	52,440	52,440	+3,000	---
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.....	9,301	10,080	10,080	+779	---
Office of Inspector General.....	67,000	69,000	69,000	+2,000	---
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents.....	4,400	5,000	5,000	+600	---
Federal Citizen Services Fund.....	55,000	59,200	59,200	+4,200	---
Expenses, Presidential Transition.....	9,900	---	---	-9,900	---
Technology Modernization Fund.....	25,000	500,000	50,000	+25,000	-450,000
Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.....	16,000	16,000	4,000	-12,000	-12,000
Working Capital Fund.....	---	28,500	28,500	+28,500	---
Electric Vehicles Fund.....	---	300,000	300,000	+300,000	---
Total, General Services Administration.....	-1,022,845	1,402,877	422,458	+1,445,303	-980,419
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.....	2,000	---	2,400	+400	+2,400

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Merit Systems Protection Board					
Salaries and Expenses.....	44,490	46,027	46,027	+1,537	---
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	2,345	2,345	2,345	---	---
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board.....	46,835	48,372	48,372	+1,537	---
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation					
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	---	---
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.....	3,200	3,586	3,586	+386	---
Total, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation.....	5,000	5,386	5,386	+386	---
National Archives and Records Administration					
Operating Expenses.....	377,000	403,677	403,677	+26,677	---
Office of Inspector General.....	4,823	5,323	5,323	+500	---
Repairs and Restoration.....	9,500	7,500	37,500	+28,000	+30,000
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program.....	6,500	9,500	9,500	+3,000	---
Total, National Archives and Records Administration.....	397,823	426,000	456,000	+58,177	+30,000
NCUA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund.....	1,500	2,000	4,000	+2,500	+2,000
Office of Government Ethics.....	18,600	20,371	20,371	+1,771	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Personnel Management					
Salaries and Expenses.....	160,130	197,000	197,000	+36,870	---
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	169,625	175,000	175,000	+5,375	---
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses.....	329,755	372,000	372,000	+42,245	---
Office of Inspector General.....	5,000	5,345	5,345	+345	---
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	27,265	29,565	30,565	+3,300	+1,000
Subtotal, Office of Inspector General.....	32,265	34,910	35,910	+3,645	+1,000
Total, Office of Personnel Management.....	362,020	406,910	407,910	+45,890	+1,000
Office of Special Counsel.....	29,500	30,440	31,500	+2,000	+1,060
Postal Regulatory Commission.....	17,000	19,585	19,585	+2,585	---
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.....	8,500	9,600	9,600	+1,100	---
Public Buildings Reform Board.....	3,500	4,500	4,500	+1,000	---
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	1,894,835	1,992,917	1,992,917	+98,082	---
SEC Fort Worth Regional Office.....	---	6,746	6,746	+6,746	---
SEC Headquarters.....	18,650	---	---	-18,650	---
SEC San Francisco Regional Office.....	12,677	---	---	-12,677	---
Subtotal, Securities and Exchange Commission...	1,926,162	1,999,663	1,999,663	+73,501	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
SEC fees.....	-1,926,162	-1,999,663	-1,999,663	-73,501	---
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission.....	---	---	---	---	---
Selective Service System.....	26,000	27,600	29,200	+3,200	+1,600
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	270,157	293,625	293,625	+23,468	---
Entrepreneurial Development Programs.....	272,000	318,000	323,800	+51,800	+5,800
Office of Inspector General.....	22,011	24,905	24,905	+2,894	---
Office of Advocacy.....	9,190	9,620	9,620	+430	---
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy.....	5,000	6,000	6,000	+1,000	---
Guaranteed loans subsidy.....	15,000	---	---	-15,000	---
Administrative expenses.....	160,300	165,300	165,300	+5,000	---
Total, Business loans program account.....	180,300	171,300	171,300	-9,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
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	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Administrative expenses.....	25,211	35,000	35,000	+9,789	---
Disaster relief category.....	142,864	143,000	143,000	+136	---
Total, Disaster loans program account.....	168,075	178,000	178,000	+9,925	---
Subtotal, Small Business Administration.....	921,733	995,450	1,001,250	+79,517	+5,800
Administrative Provisions					
Salaries and expenses.....	---	---	32,425	+32,425	+32,425
Total, Small Business Administration.....	921,733	995,450	1,033,675	+111,942	+38,225
Total, excluding Disaster Relief Category.....	778,869	852,450	890,675	+111,806	+38,225
United States Postal Service					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund.....	55,333	52,570	58,570	+3,237	+6,000
Office of Inspector General.....	250,000	263,000	263,000	+13,000	---
Total, United States Postal Service.....	305,333	315,570	321,570	+16,237	+6,000

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AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Tax Court.....	56,100	58,200	58,200	+2,100	---
Total, title V, Independent Agencies.....	1,928,096	4,417,292	3,920,508	+1,992,412	-496,784
Appropriations.....	(14,642,769)	(17,456,553)	(16,959,769)	(+2,317,000)	(-496,784)
Offsetting Collections.....	(-12,857,537)	(-13,182,261)	(-13,182,261)	(-324,724)	---
(by transfer).....	(42,982)	(46,500)	(46,500)	(+3,518)	---
(transfer out).....	(-42,982)	(-46,500)	(-46,500)	(-3,518)	---

TITLE VI - GENERAL PROVISIONS THIS ACT

Mandatory appropriations (Sec. 618).....	22,389,000	21,997,000	21,997,000	-392,000	---
PCA Oversight Board scholarships.....	1,000	2,000	2,000	+1,000	---
Offsetting collections.....	-1,000	-2,000	-2,000	-1,000	---
Oversight.gov Website Enhancements (Sec. 625).....	850	850	850	---	---
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (rescission) (Sec. 634).....	-75,000	---	-20,000	+55,000	-20,000
Total, title VI, General Provisions.....	22,314,850	21,997,850	21,977,850	-337,000	-20,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNMENT-WIDE					
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (Sec. 734)	-1,000	-2,000	-2,000	-1,000	-
Commission on Federal Naming and Displays (sec. 752)	-	-	1,500	+1,500	+1,500
Total, title VII, General Provisions	-1,000	-2,000	-500	+500	+1,500
TITLE IX-EMERGENCY FUNDING					
Records Center Revolving Fund (emergency)	50,000	-	-	-50,000	-

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2021
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2022
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand total.....	47,483,364	52,029,260	51,555,048	+4,071,684	-474,212
Appropriations.....	(60,229,037)	(64,698,624)	(64,219,412)	(+3,990,375)	(-479,212)
Rescissions.....	(-75,000)	---	(-20,000)	(+55,000)	(-20,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	(50,000)	(-25,000)	---	(-50,000)	(+25,000)
Offsetting collections.....	(-12,863,537)	(-13,204,261)	(-13,204,261)	(-340,724)	---
Disaster relief category.....	(142,864)	(143,000)	(143,000)	(+136)	---
Program Integrity Initiatives.....	---	(416,897)	(416,897)	(+416,897)	---
(by transfer).....	(42,882)	(46,500)	(46,500)	(+3,518)	---
(transfer out).....	(-42,882)	(-46,500)	(-46,500)	(-3,518)	---

MINORITY VIEWS

[INSERT]