

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT  
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2025

\_\_\_\_, 2024.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the  
Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations,  
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany \_\_\_\_]

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, 2025.

INDEX TO BILL AND REPORT

	<i>Page Number</i>	
	<i>Bill</i>	<i>Report</i>
Title I—Department of the Treasury .....	2	5
Title II—Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President .....	32	23
Title III—The Judiciary .....	48	33
Title IV—District of Columbia .....	58	39
Title V—Independent Agencies .....	70	44
Administrative Conference of the United States .....	70	44
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau .....	70	45
Consumer Product Safety Commission .....	86	46
Election Assistance Commission .....	90	47
Federal Communications Commission .....	91	47
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation .....	94	51
Federal Election Commission .....	94	52
Federal Labor Relations Authority .....	94	52
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council .....	95	53
Federal Trade Commission .....	95	53
General Services Administration .....	99	56
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation .....	111	66
Merit Systems Protection Board .....	111	67
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation .....	112	67

	<i>Page Number</i>	
	<i>Bill</i>	<i>Report</i>
National Archives and Records Administration .....	113	68
National Credit Union Administration .....	115	70
Office of Government Ethics .....	115	70
Office of Personnel Management .....	116	71
Office of Special Counsel .....	119	73
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board .....	119	73
Public Buildings Reform Board .....	120	74
Securities and Exchange Commission .....	120	74
Selective Service System .....	125	78
Small Business Administration .....	126	78
United States Postal Service .....	133	83
United States Tax Court .....	134	85
Title VI—General Provisions—This Act .....	135	86
Title VII—General Provisions—Government-wide: Departments, Agencies, and Corporations .....	156	89
Title VIII—General Provisions, District of Columbia .....	201	93
Title IX —Additional General Provisions .....	215	95
House of Representatives Report Requirements .....		95

## INTRODUCTION

The fiscal year 2025 discretionary allocation is \$23,608,000,000. This is \$2,442,000,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$5,862,768,000 below the President’s Budget Request for fiscal year 2025.

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 2025, that was submitted to Congress on March 11, 2024.

## 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 over a dozen independent agencies and commissions, each of which serves the public with a distinct mission.

The Fiscal Year 2025 FSGG bill promotes fiscal responsibility by reducing non-defense discretionary levels, counters the Administration’s overreaching regulatory agenda, brings oversight to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and reduces spending in unauthorized programs.

## OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT

The Committee strongly believes 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 does not support the Administration's request to fund climate change initiatives, staff diversity and inclusion offices, train Federal employees on critical race theory, expand agencies' regulatory agendas, and buy a Federal fleet of electric vehicles. The Committee strongly believes agencies under its jurisdiction should maintain focus on assisting small businesses, providing high levels of customer service, investing in rural and low-income communities, countering illicit finance, cyber threats, and fentanyl trafficking, and maintaining a strong judicial system.

As required by the Joint Explanatory Explanatory Statement, accompanying the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024, the Committee looks forward to receiving the report from OMB on Government-Wide Telework. The Committee expects agencies under the jurisdiction of the subcommittee to reduce their office footprint if their average office space utilization rate is less than 60 percent, based on a benchmark of 150 usable square feet per person.

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 739 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 739.

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 2025. 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 2025, and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2025.

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 30, 2025. 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.

#### 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 2026 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 2026 to the fiscal year 2025 enacted levels.

*American Flag Purchases.*—The Committee once again urges all Federal agencies to only purchase flags that contain 100 percent American-made materials even though the All American Flag Act requires the Federal government to purchase flags made of only 50 percent American-made materials.

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$287,576,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	312,294,000
Recommended in the bill .....	244,424,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 43,152,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 67,870,000

The Departmental Offices support the Secretary of the Treasury as the chief operating executive of the Department and in her 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 \$244,424,000 for Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses. The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for the Office of Tribal and Native American Affairs for engagement with Tribes and Native Communities.

*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.

*Financial Literacy for Students.*—The Committee is encouraged by the Department's work to help promote financial literacy, particularly among the school-age population. The Department's goals in this area are aligned with the States, where 33 States have a

high-school personal finance requirement. The Committee strongly encourages the Department to partner with entities offering financial literacy programs, where appropriate, to broaden the scope of the Financial Literacy Education Commission to reach more students to encourage economic inclusion and lasting financial resilience.

*Cybersecurity in the Financial Services Sector.*—The Committee encourages the Office of Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection (OCCIP) to improve resilience to cyberattacks by expanding risk assessment and mitigation capabilities as a part of its role as a Sector Risk Management Agency. OCCIP is further encouraged to engage in efforts to map third-party dependencies in the financial sector, provide analysis of domestic and international cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities, and support bilateral and multilateral engagement on financial sector cybersecurity in strategically important regions, including Eastern Europe and East Asia.

*Proposed Credit Reporting Changes.*—The Committee is concerned that the Federal Housing Finance Agency's (FHFA) proposal to change single-family loan originations credit report requirements from the tri-merge system to a bi-merge system will have adverse impacts on homebuyers and the mortgage industry. Within one year of enactment of this Act, FHFA is directed to conduct a study in coordination with the Financial Stability Oversight Council regarding the potential impacts of such a change on consumers and housing markets and submit a report with its findings to the Committee. The report should include the impact the change would have on: (1) consumers in every credit score band, (2) minority and rural populations, (3) the pricing of mortgage loans and risk posed by the mortgage loan to the enterprise, and (4) lenders and other industry stakeholders. Until such time as FHFA has conducted the study and reported the findings to the Committee, FHFA is directed to withhold changes to single-family loan originations credit report requirements. The Committee further reminds FHFA of its obligations under the Administrative Procedure Act to ensure any such change be made in an open and transparent process subject to notice and comment.

*Financial Reporting.*—The Committee recognizes the Department of the Treasury's unique role in government-wide financial reporting and believes that increased transparency related to the publication and dissemination of certain financial reports would benefit the Federal Government as a whole and the general public. The committee directs the Secretary of the Treasury, working with the OMB to develop, within one year of enactment of this Act, a plan to ensure that the Financial Report of the United States Government, as well as, for those agencies commonly referred to as the Chief Financial Office Act agencies, agency annual financial reports or agency performance and accountability reports are made available in machine readable formats on a single, unique, public-facing web page. In addition to providing the reports in their entirety, the Committee expects relevant summary information, including the status of the agency's independent auditor's opinion for each of the prior three years will be displayed on the landing page of the website, with links to the underlying key data, including material weaknesses.

*No Surprises Act.*—The Committee encourages the Departments of the Treasury, Health and Human Services, and Labor to continue conducting random audits of insurers’ qualifying payment amount calculations as mandated by the No Surprises Act. Additionally, the Committee is concerned by reports that more than half of Independent Dispute Resolution determinations are not paid at all, despite the No Surprises Act requiring that these payments be made within 30 days of the payment determination. Systematic nonpayment of providers is unacceptable and will continue to exacerbate health workforce shortages and impact patients’ access to care. The Committee encourages the Secretary to use all existing authorities, including Internal Revenue Code excise tax noncompliance penalties, to enforce timely payment.

*RESTORE Act.*—The Committee is concerned that the Department of the Treasury is undertaking administrative changes for Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revised Economies of the Gulf Coast States (RESTORE) Act projects, diverting from its previous actions and well-established processes, and broadening its scope beyond its historic role by imposing new metrics on states’ projects. To ensure the Department complies with the Congressional intent of the RESTORE Act, the Committee directs the Department to codify its previous metrics established over the last twelve years and defer to the Gulf Coast states in the implementation of projects included in accepted Multi-Year Implementation Plans.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$21,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	21,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	21,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	---

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 \$21,000,000 for the CFIUS Fund.

*Spending Plan.*—The Department is directed to provide a detailed accounting of planned expenditures of the Department and member agencies prior to obligating or transferring amounts available in the CFIUS Fund to CFIUS agencies. The Committee expects funding provided to be used for CFIUS program activities in Fiscal Year 2025.

*CFIUS Case Work.*—The Committee is concerned given the significant rise in CFIUS case volume by the transfer of funds to the Department for non-CFIUS case work. The Committee therefore prohibits the Department from transferring funds for non-CFIUS work.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$226,862,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	230,533,000
Recommended in the bill .....	216,059,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 10,803,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 14,474,000

Economic and trade sanctions issued and enforced by the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence’s (TFI) Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) protect the financial system from being polluted with criminal and illicit activities and counteract national security threats from drug lords, terrorists, 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 \$216,059,000 for TFI.

*Strengthening Sanctions Enforcement.*—The Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the Committee regarding ways to increase sanctions enforcement through OFAC, including assessment of incentives that might encourage greater penalty collection, and what methods are likely to raise revenue for the Department.

*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 review 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.

*Report on Illicit Finance in the Northern Triangle.*—The Committee is alarmed by reports of significant financial crimes in the Northern Triangle that are impacting U.S. national security, and directs Treasury, including the TFI and the Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes to prioritize combatting illicit finance in the region. Treasury shall carry out a study on the extent and effect of illicit finance risk relating to the Governments of the Northern Triangle and Northern Triangle firms, including financial institutions; an assessment of the illicit finance risks emanating from the region; those risks allowed, directly or indirectly, by the governments, including those enabled by weak regulatory or administrative controls of the government, and the ways in which increasing trade and investment exposes the international financial system to increased risk relating to illicit finance. The report shall also include a strategy to counter illicit finance in the region. Not



later than one year after enactment of this Act, the report will be shared with the Committee in unclassified form, and may include a classified annex.

*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 the flow of funding that is fueling wars and contributing to regional destabilization.

*Financial Attaché in Jerusalem.*—The Committee supports the use of funds by the U.S. Department of Treasury to deploy a financial attaché to the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem to operate as an interlocutor between U.S. and Israel governments, and to further the work of the Department in developing and executing the financial and economic policy of the United States Government, the international fight against terrorism, money laundering, and other illicit finance.

*Chinese Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) Technology.*—The Committee is concerned about the ongoing national security threat posed by Chinese LIDAR manufacturers, including those seeking to operate within U.S. markets. The Committee directs OFAC to conduct an investigation into Chinese LIDAR companies to ensure appropriate steps are taken to confront companies that are supporting the People’s Liberation Army and posing a national security risk to the United States, which may include adding such entities to the Department’s Non-Specially Designated Nationals Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Companies List.

*Global Magnitsky Sanctions.*—The Committee is concerned by the ongoing reports of religious freedom violations around the world, particularly in Nigeria and Nicaragua. The Committee encourages Treasury to pay particular attention to reported and documented gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including violations of religious freedom and consider sanctions when appropriate under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act.

#### CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$36,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	150,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	99,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+62,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 51,000,000

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 \$99,000,000 for the CEA. The recommendation includes an increase for Zero Trust Architecture im-

plementation, Low Code Application Development, and cloud enterprise cybersecurity enhancements.

*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 2024 .....	\$11,007,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	14,470,000
Recommended in the bill .....	9,400,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 1,607,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 5,070,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$9,400,000 for Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs. The recommendation includes an increase for an updated alarm system, replacement of the chillers and cooling tower, and continued maintenance of the outer shell of the Main Treasury and Freedman’s Bank Building facilities. Funding is not provided for electric vehicle leases and associated infrastructure.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$48,389,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	50,174,000
Recommended in the bill .....	47,887,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 502,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 2,287,000

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

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$47,887,000 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.

*CARES Act Oversight.*—The Committee notes the remaining funding balances provided under the Coronavirus, Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act to conduct oversight into Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) and the Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF) payments. The OIG is directed to provide quarterly reports to the Committee and the relevant authorizing Committees on the status of complaints and resulting investigations into the ERA and CRF programs. The reports should include (1) the number of complaints filed, (2) the number of complaints pending investigation, (3) the number of open investigations, (4) the number of cases that have been resolved and the terms of such resolution, (5) the accumulative cost of investigations, (6) the balance of the remaining funding for oversight purposes, and (7) any impediments the OIG faces in investigating complaints.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$172,508,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	179,026,000
Recommended in the bill .....	170,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	–2,508,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	–9,026,000

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 \$170,000,000 for TIGTA.

The Committee appreciates TIGTA’s work in assessing IRS’ information technology. The Committee encourages TIGTA to ensure that the IRS takes further steps to improve its information technology program.

*Inflation Reduction Act (IRA).*—The Committee appreciates TIGTA’s oversight and review of the IRS’s IRA quarterly and cumulative spending reports. These reports are essential for Congress and the public to better understand and evaluate IRS’s strategic plans.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$190,193,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	215,689,000
Recommended in the bill .....	170,193,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 20,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 45,496,000

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 \$170,193,000 for FinCEN.

*Countering the Financing of Online Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE).*—The Committee is concerned with increased online child sexual exploitation being monetized through the U.S. financial sector. The Committee recommends up to \$5,000,000 to improve FinCEN’s ability for oversight and Title 31 investigations involving child sexual exploitation (CSE) and child sexual abuse material (CSAM). The Committee encourages FinCEN to ensure the U.S. financial sector is adequately complying with existing regulatory requirements mandated through the “Anti-Money Laundering Requirement” of the USA PATRIOT Act: 31 U.S.C. § 5318(h)(1), 31 CFR § 1028.210, and 31 CFR § 1020.210 to prevent the facilitation of online child exploitation and sex trafficking through the U.S. financial sector. Such efforts are consistent with FinCEN’s anti-money laundering priorities published in June 2021, which listed combatting human trafficking and human smuggling as a top priority, including combatting crimes against children.

*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 appreciates the report by FinCEN on business email compromise in the real estate sector and encourages FinCEN to continue its work on business email compromise detection, mitigation, prevention and reporting.

*Asia-Pacific Region.*—The Committee recognizes the importance of FinCEN’s support to law enforcement cases in Hawaii and the U.S. Pacific territories as part of the Bureau’s broader mission to combat money laundering and promote national security. FinCEN is expected to keep the Committee apprised on current trends and methods of money laundering in the Asia-Pacific Region and ongoing efforts to counter this activity.

*Bank Secrecy Act.*—The Committee strongly encourages FinCEN to provide guidance to the legal online gaming industry on its anti-

money laundering (AML) obligations under the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA), and directs FinCEN to provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its progress toward clarifying AML responsibilities for legal online gaming operators and licensees.

*Anti-Money Laundering Regulations.*—In finalizing the notice of proposed rulemaking entitled, “Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers” (89 Fed. Reg. 12424 (February 16, 2024)), the Committee urges FinCEN to require the reporting company to collect and report a legal entity’s FinCEN ID numbers instead of beneficial ownership data.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$391,109,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	396,159,000
Recommended in the bill .....	343,511,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 47,598,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 52,648,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$343,511,000 for the Fiscal Service.

*Cybersecurity in the Fiscal Service.*—The Committee notes with interest the enhanced cybersecurity needs of the Fiscal Service and encourages the Department to account for the heightened risk and need to protect the Bureau’s work as it relates to the Department’s core mission. Strengthening the cybersecurity capabilities of the Bureau is essential to our national security interests as well as to safeguarding our ability to execute fiscal obligations, such as servicing the national debt.

*Transparency in Federal Spending.*—As required by the Joint Explanatory Explanatory Statement, accompanying the Financial Services and general Government Appropriations Act, 2024, the Committee expects the Fiscal Service to continue to coordinate with the OMB to publish all unclassified vendor contracts and grant awards agreements for all Federal agencies, as well as to begin publishing the relevant Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) identifiers related to the issuance of the NOFO for each grant, online at [USAspending.gov](https://USAspending.gov). The Committee looks forward to receiving an update on the expected timing for including NOFO information

on USAspending.gov and the report on updating all financial and award spending information on at least a monthly basis.

*Matured Unredeemed Debt.*—The Committee is concerned that the proposed rule “Disclosure of Records” (88 Fed. Reg. 74386 (October 31, 2023)) may prevent States from using information for the unclaimed property process to reach out to bondholders of mature unredeemed debt. The Fiscal Service is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on its progress regarding the digitization of mature unredeemed debt.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$157,795,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	159,679,000
Recommended in the bill .....	158,506,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+711,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-1,173,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$158,506,000 for the TTB.

*Trade Practice Enforcement and Education.*—The American beverage alcohol system continues to experience unprecedented growth across the United States. The entry of new products and businesses into the three-tier beverage alcohol system requires a robust TTB with the capacity to enforce the provisions of the Federal Alcohol Administration (FAA) Act that keep the marketplace safe, fair, and competitive. 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 FAA 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.

*Cannabis Regulatory Framework.*—The Committee notes that over 20 States and territories now permit the use of adult use cannabis, while over 35 States and territories permit the use of cannabis for medicinal purposes. The Committee directs TTB in coordination with the Department, and other agencies, which may have relevant regulatory expertise, to coordinate an assessment of the adequacy of State marijuana regulatory frameworks, including commonalities and novel approaches to enforcement and oversight. The assessment shall include recommendations to improve data sharing and coordination between State and Federal authorities. The Department shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the

findings of the assessment within one year of enactment of this Act.

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 2025.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND  
PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$324,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	324,908,000
Recommended in the bill .....	276,600,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 47,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 48,308,000

The Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund provides grants, loans, equity investments, and technical assistance, on a competitive basis, to new and existing CDFIs such as community development banks, community development credit unions, and housing and microenterprise loan funds. Recipients use the funds to support mortgages, small business, and economic development lending in underserved and distressed neighborhoods and 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 \$276,600,000 for the CDFI Fund program. Of the amounts recommended, \$170,000,000 is for financial and technical assistance grants, \$35,000,000 is for Native Initiatives, \$35,000,000 is for the Bank Enterprise Award Program, and \$33,600,000 is for administrative expenses.

*New Markets Tax Credit.*—The Committee encourages a focus on areas in Appalachia affected by flooding in 2022.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The Committee bill recommends \$10,119,054,000 for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which is a decrease of \$2,200,000,000 or 18%, below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, to administer the na-

tion’s tax systems. The Committee reminds the IRS of available funding provided under the IRA.

*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 2025.

*Obligations and Employment.*—Within 45 days of the end of each quarter for calendar year 2025, 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.

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

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$2,780,606,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	2,780,606,000
Recommended in the bill .....	2,780,606,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	---

The Taxpayer Services appropriation provides for taxpayer services, including forms and publications; processing of tax returns and related documents; filing and account services; taxpayer advocacy services; and assistance to taxpayers to understand their tax obligations, correctly file their returns, and pay taxes due in a timely manner. The budget includes \$45,000,000 an increase of \$4,000,000 for the Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Matching Grants Program to support free tax preparation and other services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$2,780,606,000 for Taxpayer Services.

*Identity Theft.*—The Committee continues to support IRS’s efforts to reduce identity theft. Identity theft remains a persistent obstacle to accurate, fair, and efficient tax collection. Innocent taxpayers, who otherwise comply with their tax obligations, have been subject to the IRS examination process delaying their refund because their identity was stolen and misused. The Committee encourages the IRS to continue to work with victims of identity theft to expeditiously assist them and work toward reducing taxpayer identity theft.

*Taxpayer Data.*—In response to TIGTA’s report, *Sensitive Business and Individual Tax Account Information Stored on Microfilm Cannot be Located*, citing that the IRS did not properly safeguard sensitive taxpayer information and comply with its record-storage requirements, the IRS is directed to report to Congress on its compliance with the Federal Records Act of 1950, the steps the IRS has



taken to improve its storage of business and individual tax records, and the number of tax records for which the IRS is unable to account.

*Form W-2-G Threshold.*—The Committee recognizes that the IRS Advisory Council (IRSAC) Public Report published in November 2023, recommends the reporting threshold for Form W-2G to be increased to \$5,000. The IRSAC report also notes, and the Committee agrees, that the IRS is authorized to modify reporting thresholds for Form W-2-G, that the IRS administratively set the current threshold in 1977, and that the IRS has not modified it since that time. The Committee directs the IRS to update this threshold in accordance with the recommendation of the IRSAC.

*Health Savings Accounts (HSAs).*—The Committee is aware that the IRS’s publication 502, Medical and Dental Expenses for 2023, explains what is considered as a qualified medical expense covered by HSAs. The Committee remains concerned that IRS’s rules governing the eligibility of toothpastes and other oral rinses addressing medical conditions or diagnoses imposes an undue burden on patients. No later than 270 days after enactment of this Act, the Committee encourages the IRS to clarify the criteria or methodologies used to differentiate cosmetic drug toothpaste from other monograph dental products, including over-the-counter active ingredients used to address dental caries, dental sensitivity, and gum disease. Additionally, several dietary ingredients have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for making disease risk reduction and qualified health claims, yet section 213(d) of the Internal Revenue Code does not include such expenses as medical expenditures for HSA and Federal Savings Account participants. The Committee encourages the IRS to explore the possibility of treating dietary supplements as a qualified medical expense.

*Section 48D Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) Tax Credit.*—The Committee recognizes that the Department and the IRS issued proposed regulations under the CHIPS and Science Act to address eligibility for the Section 48D tax credit. The Committee supports a strong domestic semiconductor industry and is concerned about rules that unnecessarily or arbitrarily exclude certain industry components from eligibility for the Section 48D tax credit, and encourages the Department to consider the eligibility requirements established by other Federal entities for their respective CHIPS and Science Act grant programs in making any final determination on eligibility criteria.

ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$5,437,622,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	5,437,622,000
Recommended in the bill .....	3,437,622,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	–2,000,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	–2,000,000,000

The Enforcement appropriation provides for the examination of tax returns, both domestic and international; the administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings; technical rulings; monitoring 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 \$3,437,622,000 for Enforcement. The Committee recommends not less than \$65,257,000 to support IRS activities for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$4,100,826,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	4,100,826,000
Recommended in the bill .....	3,750,826,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 350,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 350,000,000

The Operations Support appropriation provides for overall planning and direction of the IRS, including shared service support related to facilities services, rent payments, printing, postage, and security. Specific activities include headquarters management activities such as strategic planning, communications and liaison, finance, human resources, Equal Employment Opportunity and diversity, research, information technology, and telecommunications.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,750,826,000 for Operations Support.

*Information Technology Reports.*—Within 30 days of the end of each quarter for calendar year 2025, 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.

*Inventory.*—The Committee is aware the IRS is in possession of a large quantity of weapons and ammunition. The Committee directs the IRS to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act to disclose the quantity and type(s) of:

weapons, weapons systems, ammunition, explosive devices, armored vehicles, drones/unmanned aerial vehicles, and chemical weapons such as tear gas and calming agents.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	---
Recommended in the bill .....	\$150,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+150,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	+150,000,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$150,000,000 for BSM. The Committee continues to support the IRS in its efforts to modernize its business systems, such as CADE 2, the Enterprise Case Management System, and the Return Review Program.

*Quarterly Reports.*—The IRS is directed to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committees 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.

*Small Business Earned Tax Credit Processing and Electronic Filing.*—The Committee is concerned that the backlog of 941-X filings continues to grow at an exponential rate. The Committee notes that the delayed processing of payroll tax credits, particularly the Earned Retention Tax Credit (ERTC), is creating significant hardship for thousands of small businesses and their employees across the country. The Committee further notes that businesses are having to pay ERTC tax liabilities prior to receiving ERTC funds, which exacerbates liquidity hardships. The Committee strongly urges the IRS to modernize their processing systems and move away from paper-based 941-X forms toward an electronic filing system. The IRS is directed to brief the Committee on its approach to ERTC processing and strategies to reduce the backlog within 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Additionally, the Committee recognizes that paper-based processes have hampered the IRS and frustrated taxpayers, which has led, in part, to delays and backlogs of processing payroll tax credits and returns. The Committee encourages the IRS to transition from paper-based forms, specifically 941-X forms along with Schedule R, and toward an electronic filing system by January 24, 2025. The IRS is directed to brief the Committee on its approach to digitizing

941-X and Schedule R forms within 30 days after enactment of this Act.

*Modernizing IRS IT Systems.*—The Committee is aware of the IRS’s success leveraging a fixed-price, outcome-based approach to IT managed services contracts. The adoption of this model allows the IRS to achieve efficient outcomes and enable rapid, continuous digital modernization. This IT managed services approach is well suited to help the agency retire and replace outdated legacy systems, which will modernize internal workflows and improve services available to taxpayers. Therefore, as the IRS continues to replace legacy IT systems and services, the agency is directed to expand the use of this fixed-price, outcome-based approach and brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on its implementation plans, including how this contracting approach can be used to improve IRS workforce performance, onboarding, and personnel management.

*Real Time Access to and Portability of Taxpayer Data.*—The Committee is concerned the IRS has not done enough to prioritize resources to improve system enhancements that allow the IRS to effectively utilize and make taxpayer data—for which the IRS is in possession—available to taxpayers in a timely manner. As recommended in the June 2023 IRS Electronic Tax Administration Advisory Committee’s Annual Report to Congress, the IRS should have the capability to provide real-time access and data portability to Americans’ tax data. To accomplish this goal, the Committee directs the IRS to submit a report no later than nine months after enactment of this Act on how to architect and build a centralized data platform or application programming interface (API) to provide real time access and data portability to taxpayer data, including but not limited to tax transcripts, information returns, correspondence, notices for the purposes of tax return preparation, and streamlined import to tax preparation software. The report shall also include an expected timeline to build and deploy such a platform or API, as well as identify any existing impediments.

*Artificial Intelligence.*—The Committee is aware of the IRS using artificial intelligence (AI) technologies to improve taxpayer customer service, including the availability of expanded AI chatbot technology to assist with basic inquiries. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the IRS shall brief the Committee on how it plans to use AI technologies to help taxpayers handle more complex tax issues, modernize its paper processing through digitalization, and efforts to improve AI chatbots and collect customer service feedback.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 101. Provides transfer authority.

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

Section 103. The Committee continues a provision that requires the IRS to institute and enforce policies and procedures that will

safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 111. The Committee continues a provision that provides direct hiring authorities for certain IRS positions.

Section 112. The Committee continues a provision that extends current home to work transportation for the IRS Commissioner for fiscal year 2025.

Section 113. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the IRS from developing its own Free File software before seeking Congressional approval.

Section 114. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the IRS to purchase firearms or ammunition above specified levels.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 115. 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 116. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between “Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses”, “Office of Inspector General”, “Financial Crimes Enforcement Network”, “Bureau of the Fiscal Service”, and “Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau” appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 117. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 118. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the Department of the Treasury from undertaking a redesign of the one dollar Federal Reserve note.

Section 119. 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 120. The Committee continues a provision requiring Congressional approval for the construction and operation of a museum by the United States Mint.

Section 121. 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 122. The Committee continues a provision deeming that funds for the Department of the Treasury's intelligence-related activities are specifically authorized in fiscal year 2025 until enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2025.

Section 123. 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 124. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Department to submit a Capital Investment Plan.

Section 125. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Department from finalizing any regulation related to the standards used to determine the tax-exempt status of a 501(c)(4) organization.

Section 126. The Committee continues a provision requiring a report on the Department's Franchise Fund.

Section 127. The Committee continues a provision requiring quarterly reports from the Office of Financial Research.

Section 128. The Committee continues a provision providing funding for the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery.

Section 129. The Committee includes a new provision with respect to the so-called people-to-people category of travel. As set forth in title 31, section 515.565(b)(2) of the Code of Federal Regulations, this category of travel contravenes the explicit prohibition against tourist activities as provided in section 910(b) of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000. Because Cuba's tourism industry is run mostly by the Cuban military, the people-to-people category of travel is also inconsistent with the prohibition on financial transactions with Cuban military, with its affiliated entities as maintained on the State Department's Cuba Restricted List. Furthermore, the stated purpose of people-to-people travel, which is to promote the Cuban people's independence from Cuban authorities, cannot be accomplished through itineraries that mainly feature interactions with representatives of a dictatorship that actively oppresses the Cuban people, nor can it be accomplished through itineraries that do not require meetings with pro-democracy activists or independent members of Cuban civil society.

Section 130. The Committee includes a new provision that requires a report on certain categories of travel to Cuba.

Section 131. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the design, build, or establishment of a United States Central Bank Digital Currency and prohibits discontinuation of paper currency as legal tender in the United States.

Section 132. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funding for FinCEN to promulgate beneficial ownership reporting rules that have been found unconstitutional or do not reflect Congressional intent.

Section 133. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funding for an Exchange of Coin rulemaking.

Section 134. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funding for penalizing or discouraging banks that serve a certain industry.

Section 135. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funding for the rulemaking related to Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.

Section 136. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funding for the subpoena authority of the Federal Insurance Office and Office of Financial Research.

Section 137. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funding for environmental, social, or governance aspects of the Department.

Section 138. The Committee includes a new provision allowing for the use of CARES Act Funds to conduct oversight into the Emergency Rental Assistance by the Office of Inspector General.

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 2024 .....	\$78,904,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	77,681,000
Recommended in the bill .....	60,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	- 18,904,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 17,681,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$60,000,000 for the White House.

## EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

## OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$15,453,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	15,609,000
Recommended in the bill .....	15,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 453,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 609,000

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 \$15,000,000 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 2024 .....	\$2,475,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	2,500,000
Recommended in the bill .....	2,475,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– –
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 25,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$2,475,000 for White House Repair and Restoration.

## COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$4,854,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	4,903,000
Recommended in the bill .....	4,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 654,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 703,000

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 \$4,200,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers.

*Interagency Policy Council.*—The Committee directs the Executive Office of the President to establish an Interagency Policy



Council (IPC), led by the Director of the White House National Economic Council, to coordinate an economic impact analysis to ensure that policymakers across the Federal Government understand the cumulative and cascading impact of regulations on the chemical industry and the broader economy. The IPC would require all Cabinet departments to evaluate the regulatory proposals by other Federal agencies to specifically identify their impact on the ability and speed of administering the programs of those Federal departments.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$19,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	17,901,000
Recommended in the bill .....	12,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	-6,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-5,401,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$12,500,000 for the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$114,308,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	115,463,000
Recommended in the bill .....	106,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	-7,808,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-8,963,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$106,500,000 for the Office of Administration. 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.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$129,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	138,278,000
Recommended in the bill .....	126,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 12,278,000

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 \$126,000,000 for OMB.

*Budget Submission.*—The Committee requires OMB to submit the President’s fiscal year 2025 budget request by the first Monday in February as required by section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code and includes a restriction on the obligation of funds until the budget is submitted. The Committee encourages OMB to provide an appropriate number of printed copies of the submission to Congressional committees, 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 remains concerned by the prevalence of improper payments across multiple Federal agencies, which totaled over \$236 billion in fiscal year 2023. The Committee directs OMB to report on steps taken to prevent improper payments and ensure that Federal agencies are compliant with existing law, such as the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 and the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010.

*Improvements to Federal Government Service Delivery.*—The Committee supports OMB’s efforts to improve customer experiences with Federal agencies. The Committee directs OMB to work with agencies to develop standards in improving customer experience and incorporate these standards into the performance plans required under 31 U.S.C. 1115. The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to report on their implementation plans no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

*Endpoint Detection and Response Technologies.*—The Committee believes that a competitive, open, and transparent product selection process is critical to the effectiveness of Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) technologies and other Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) initiatives. OMB, in coordination with the

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), should provide the Committee with EDR technology data in CISA's semi-annual Cybersecurity Technology and Services briefings, as requested in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118-47.

*Cloud Computing Costs.*—The Committee recognizes the advances brought by modern information technology (IT) systems—including cloud computing and AI—can help researchers in their efforts to identify cures to disease, discover new energy sources, improve cyber security, and promote scientific discovery. However, the Committee is aware that there is ambiguity in Federal regulations concerning the cost treatment of tangible equipment versus cloud computing. This ambiguity deprives researchers of a competitive choice between the two IT solutions and can result in higher total costs to taxpayers. Differential treatment, where Federal guidelines may incentivize the use of on-premise hardware, limits researchers' ability to use technology—such as advanced AI tools—necessary to deliver novel insights and societal impact. To remove impediments, the Committee instructs the OMB Director to clarify that technology investments—whether for hardware or cloud computing—procured in support of projects funded by Federal grants should be subject to the same cost treatment and not subject to Facilities and Administration costs.

*Zero Trust Architecture.*—The Committee supports efforts by OMB and CISA to guide the adoption of Zero Trust Architecture across Federal agencies. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, OMB, in coordination with CISA, shall brief the Committee on Federal agency process toward achieving the specific cybersecurity standards and objectives outlined in OMB Memorandum M-22-09, as well as efforts to engage Federal agencies on leveraging the CDM program to upgrade to Zero Trust solutions.

*Continuous Process Improvement.*—The Committee directs OMB to issue guidance, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, to Federal agencies to integrate continuous process improvement methodologies, including lean six sigma, into agency operations with the goal of achieving cost savings, increasing efficiency, and improving the quality of Federal services. Such guidance should: direct agency heads and Chief Operating Officers to implement continuous process improvement methodologies within their agencies; make available training to agency leadership that includes completing a continuous process improvement project; and direct agencies to include cost-saving and efficiency goals that incorporate continuous process improvement in both their strategic and performance plans. OMB should appoint an expert on process improvement to serve on the Performance Improvement Council to advise on the implementation of continuous process improvement across agencies and provide a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on the development of such guidance and the implementation of continuous process improvement across Federal agencies.

*Procurement of American-Made Drones.*—The Committee shares concerns about the acquisition and application of foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) technology. However, domestic manufacturing of drone technology has evolved rapidly in recent years and American-made, unarmed drones are in use in State and

local law enforcement agencies across the country. The Committee is encouraged that OMB is working to establish a government-wide policy for the procurement of UAS as directed by the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2024. As part of this policy, the Committee directs OMB to assess the use of American-made, unarmed drone technology among State and local law enforcement agencies and report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act the feasibility of permitting the use of agency grant dollars for the purchase of NDAA-certified, American-made UAS.

*North American Industry Classification System.*—Public Law 115–334 required that North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes be developed for renewable chemicals manufacturers and biobased product manufacturers. OMB is directed, within 90 days from the date of enactment of this Act, to brief the Committee on the work plan to fulfill this statutory obligation, including the roles and responsibilities of all contributing agencies and the Economic Classification Policy Committee in the upcoming 2027 NAICS update cycle.

*Generative Artificial Intelligence.*—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, OMB is encouraged to provide guidance to Federal agencies for the adoption of defensive measures that leverage generative AI to protect Federal information systems, as well as agency messaging and communications channels, from social engineering cyber attacks that utilize generative AI. The guidance should address the adoption of defensive measures that protect against digital attacks in the form of: natural language; Uniform Resource Locator links; file attachments; Quick Response codes; and other forms of digital social engineering attacks; and via all agency messaging and communication channels, including e-mail, text messaging, and mobile applications. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, OMB is directed to brief the Committees on Appropriations and Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate. The briefing should include an analysis of the risks posed by generative AI technologies to the cybersecurity of Federal agency information systems and the benefits of agency adoption of tools that utilize generative AI and machine learning.

*Food Safety Modernization Act.*—The Food Safety Modernization Act (Public Law 111–353) gave the Food and Drug Administration new authorities to regulate how foods are grown, harvested, and processed and required the FDA to issue various rulemakings and guidance documents. The Committee directs OMB to work closely with the FDA to meet the timelines for promulgation of rules and regulations outlined in the Food Safety Modernization Act. The Committee requests a report every 180 days after 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.

*Apportionment Transparency.*—The Committee is concerned that public access to apportionment information on [apportionment-public.max.gov](https://public.max.gov) is currently cumbersome and should be improved by bringing user-friendly aspects of OMB’s internal site to this public site. Improvements to apportionment information shall include further organizing each fiscal year’s apportionments by agency bu-

reau, or further subdivision below the bureau level if appropriate, by account within each such agency bureau, or appropriate subdivision, and by Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol within each such account. Apportionment files shall also be organized by date in reverse chronological order. The Committee further directs OMB not to suppress the Previous Approved column in the apportionment files it publishes and to instead retain that column as part of its required apportionment publication. In addition, a link to the Department of the Treasury’s Federal Account Symbols and Titles Book shall be included on the site. In addition to these improvements, OMB is directed to solicit and review stakeholder feedback to implement improvements to enhance the user experience and incorporate such feedback into enhancements to the user experience. As part of its review, OMB shall seek feedback from staff within agency budget offices, congressional support agencies (including the Congressional Budget Office, Government Accountability Office, and Congressional Research Service), Congress including the Committee, and external stakeholders. OMB shall brief the Committee on this matter monthly beginning the month of enactment of this Act and continuing until the site’s improvements are completed, which shall be completed no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$1,883,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	1,902,000
Recommended in the bill .....	1,838,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 45,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 64,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,838,000 for IPEC.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CYBER DIRECTOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$21,707,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	\$19,126,000
Recommended in the bill .....	19,126,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 2,581,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– – –

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 \$19,126,000 for the ONCD.

*Federal Data Security.*—A significant portion of today’s cybersecurity vulnerabilities occur outside of traditional legacy and enterprise investments made for localized agency network protections when data is in transit, due to various automated routing and switching protocols via systems and infrastructure potentially controlled or subject to manipulation by adversarial threats. The ONCD is encouraged to work with CISA to ensure best practices are followed with lessons learned from the Department of Defense’s mapping methodology and data format.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$21,785,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	30,300,000
Recommended in the bill .....	19,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	–2,785,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	–11,300,000

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. As the President’s primary source of support for counter-drug policy development and program oversight, ONDCP is responsible for developing and updating a National Drug Control Strategy, developing a National Drug Control Budget, and coordinating and evaluating the implementation of Federal drug control activities. In addition, ONDCP manages several counter-drug programs, including the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) and Drug-Free Communities (DFC) grant programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$19,000,000 for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses.

*Rural Non-Profits in Drug-Free Communities Program.*—The Committee supports the Drug-Free Communities program’s efforts to involve local communities in finding solutions and helping youth at risk for substance use. The Committee encourages the program to prioritize the efforts of regional non-profit organizations in rural areas utilizing holistic approaches to fight substance abuse, including education, treatment, and investigations.

*Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy.*—The Committee remains 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 commends ONDCP for including a Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy as a companion to the 2022 National Drug Control Strategy and expects that ONDCP will continue to include a Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy in forthcoming versions of the National Drug Control Strategy.

## FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

## HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

## (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$298,579,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	290,200,000
Recommended in the bill .....	299,600,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+1,021,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	+9,400,000

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 33 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 \$299,600,000 for the HIDTA Program.

## OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

## (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$136,150,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	149,093,000
Recommended in the bill .....	134,950,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	- 1,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 14,143,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$134,950,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs. The recommended level for fiscal year 2025 is distributed among specific programs and activities as follows:

Drug-Free Communities .....	\$109,000,000
Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance .....	3,000,000
Anti-Doping Activities .....	14,000,000
World Anti-Doping Agency .....	2,500,000
Model Acts Program .....	1,250,000
Community-Based Coalition Enhancement Grants (CARA Grants) .....	5,200,000

*World Anti-Doping Agency Drug Testing Concerns.*—The Committee is disheartened to learn from press reports that the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), the global authority that oversees athlete drug-testing programs, is facing allegations that it improperly concealed the positive test results of 23 People's Republic of China swimmers in 2021 and allowed the athletes to compete in

the Tokyo Olympic Games. The Committee is very concerned that the resources U.S. taxpayers have provided in the form of annual U.S. dues to WADA are not being used to ensure transparency, accountability, and competitive fairness in elite sports. ONDCP is directed to provide, within 30 days of enactment of this Act, a briefing to the Committee on the reforms they have advised WADA to make in the wake of this allegation and others, as well as how WADA plans to return to its mission of providing independent anti-doping oversight in global athletic competition.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$990,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	1,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	990,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 10,000

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 \$990,000 for Unanticipated Needs.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$8,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	44,531,000
Recommended in the bill .....	8,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 36,531,000

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 \$8,000,000 for information technology oversight activities.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$6,015,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	6,076,000
Recommended in the bill .....	5,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	- 1,015,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 1,076,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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



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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$318,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	321,000
Recommended in the bill .....	315,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	- 3,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 6,000

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 \$315,000 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 EOP, 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 2025 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 prohibiting the development or implementation of guidance related to the valuation of ecosystem and environmental services and natural assets in Federal regulatory decision-making.

Section 205. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the implementation of the proposed April 6, 2023, revisions to OMB Circular A-4.

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 \$8,804,614,000 in discretionary funding for the Judiciary in fiscal year 2025.

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.

#### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$129,323,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	146,337,000
Recommended in the bill .....	136,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+6,677,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-10,337,000

##### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$136,000,000 for fiscal year 2025 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 directs the Court to include with its budget justification materials a report showing information technology carry-over balances and describing expenditures made in the previous fiscal year and planned expenditures in the budget year.

*Justice Protection.*—The Supreme Court of the United States' fiscal year 2025 budget includes \$5 million to protect the Justices and, upon joint request of the Court and U.S. Marshals Service, to begin transitioning of residential protection from the U.S. Marshals Service to Supreme Court Police.

##### CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$20,688,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	13,699,000
Recommended in the bill .....	13,506,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	-7,182,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-193,000

##### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$13,506,000 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 2024 .....	\$36,735,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	39,106,000
Recommended in the bill .....	37,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+765,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-1,606,000

## 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 \$37,500,000 for the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

## UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$21,260,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	22,784,000
Recommended in the bill .....	21,700,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+440,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-1,084,000

## 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 \$21,700,000 for the United States Court of International Trade.

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$5,995,055,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	6,414,038,000
Recommended in the bill .....	6,106,841,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+111,786,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-307,197,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$6,106,841,000 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 \$11,686,000 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.

*Continuum of Care for Individuals Under Post-Release Supervision.*—The Committee recognizes the importance of providing mental health, substance misuse, and other behavioral health support to individuals leaving the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and entering the Federal Judiciary's Probation and Pretrial Services program for a term of court-ordered post-release supervision. Creating a continuum of care can help certain offenders adhere to and continue engagement with their behavioral health treatment plans, obtain gainful employment, and avoid committing

future crimes. The Committee is aware that there is a continuum of care collaboration between Federal Judiciary’s Probation and Pretrial Services program and the Federal Bureau of Prisons but encourages both entities to strengthen that collaboration to include better information sharing, including electronic data sharing, on the treatment needed of individuals coming out of Federal prison.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$1,450,680,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	1,690,024,000
Recommended in the bill .....	1,500,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+49,320,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-190,024,000

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 \$1,500,000,000 for Defender Services.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$58,239,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	48,096,000
Recommended in the bill .....	38,555,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	-19,684,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-9,541,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$38,555,000 for payments to jurors and commissioners.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$750,163,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	805,933,000
Recommended in the bill .....	777,361,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+27,198,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-28,572,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$777,361,000 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 2024 .....	\$102,673,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	108,684,000
Recommended in the bill .....	104,578,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+1,905,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-4,106,000

## 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 \$104,578,000 for the AO.

*Workplace Conduct.*—The Committee looks forward to receiving GAO’s review of workplace misconduct in the Federal Judiciary and recommendations for how the AO can help foster a better workplace environment for all Judicial employees. The Committee directs the AO’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.

*Third-Party Litigation Funding.*—The Committee recognizes that investor-funded litigation has grown significantly in recent years and raises complex legal, ethical, national security, and economic competition concerns. A single, nationwide disclosure requirement has not yet been promulgated by the Judicial Conference, however, the Committee encourages the Federal Judicial Center to educate judges on best practices related to litigation funding transparency. In addition, the Committee encourages the Administrative Office to develop processes and mechanisms to assist judges in determining when civil cases before them involve companies that manufacture export-controlled defense articles or services, or involve parties or nonparties subject to U.S. economic sanctions. No later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the AO is directed to report to the Committee on its plans to incorporate third-party litigation funding disclosure best practices into educational activities for all federal judges.

## FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$34,261,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	35,456,000
Recommended in the bill .....	34,837,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+576,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-619,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Federal Judicial Center (FJC) improves the management of Federal Judicial dockets and court administration through edu-

cation for judges and staff and through research, evaluation, and planning assistance for the courts and the Judicial Conference. The Committee recommends \$34,837,000 for the FJC.

*Professional Development.*—The Committee supports the FJC’s mandate for professional development of the Judiciary and empirical research to inform court operations. The Committee encourages the FJC to prioritize sexual harassment prevention and workplace conduct training and to brief the Committee no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act on the additional resources needed to expand training and data collection to reduce workplace misconduct in the Judiciary.

*Patent Litigation Education.*—The Committee encourages the FJC to educate judges on the rise in third-party funded patent litigation and the importance of ensuring that there is disclosure of interested parties, including all beneficial owners and investors involved in litigation. The Committee looks forward to receiving the FJC’s forthcoming report to the Committee on its plans to incorporate an awareness of disclosure requirements into its educational activities for patent litigation judges.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$21,641,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	23,288,000
Recommended in the bill .....	22,050,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+409,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 1,238,000

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 \$22,050,000 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 2025 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 representa-

tion expenses incurred by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Section 304. The Committee continues language through fiscal year 2025 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, Kansas, Missouri Eastern, New Mexico, North Carolina Western, Hawaii and Texas Eastern.

TITLE IV—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

*District of Columbia Maternity Care Access Report.*—The Committee directs the District of Columbia to submit a report no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, regarding maternity care access for D.C. residents. The report should be organized by ward, birth rate, pregnancy-related death rate, and maternal death rate. The report should also include, organized by ward, the number of facilities providing prenatal care, the number of facilities with maternity units, the number of facilities with neonatal intensive care units, and the number of facilities of each type that accept Medicaid.

*District of Columbia Building Energy Performance Standards.*—The Committee is aware of the ongoing efforts to establish and implement Building Energy Performance Standards under section 301 of the Clean Energy D.C. Omnibus Amendment Act of 2018 (D.C. Law 22–257). The Committee directs the District of Columbia Department of Energy and Environment, prior to establishing or implementing applicable standards, to exempt from the standards houses of worship constructed prior to the enactment of D.C. Law 22–257 and to consider the financial and practical burden any standards may have on all other nonprofits, including houses of worship.

*Arbitrary Fines.*—The Committee is aware of arbitrary and incorrect fines that have been assessed in accordance with D.C. Mun. Regs. Tit. 21. section 702.2 (1987) relating to Removal of Refuse from Public Space Adjacent to Private Property. The Committee directs the District of Columbia to provide a report to the Committee no later than one year from enactment of this Act on the steps the District of Columbia takes to evaluate potential violations before fines are assessed, the process for appeal, the number of violations, the number of violations that have been appealed, and the number of violations that have subsequently been reversed.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$40,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	40,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	20,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 20,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 20,000,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$20,000,000 for the Resident Tuition Support program. The Committee notes the current balance in the Residential Tuition Support Program Fund, amid a decrease in applicants in recent years. The Committee encourages the District of Columbia Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to utilize existing funds in the account for the program if demand is higher than the appropriated level. Further, 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 2024 .....	\$30,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	97,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	77,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+47,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-20,000,000

The District of Columbia is the seat of the Federal Government. The Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs is provided to help address the impact of the Federal Government’s presence in the District of Columbia.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$77,000,000 for emergency planning and security costs and additional costs incurred by the District of Columbia. Additional funding of up to \$47,000,000 is also provided for the Presidential Inauguration in January 2025.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$292,068,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	321,817,000
Recommended in the bill .....	300,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+7,932,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-21,817,000

Under the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, the Federal government is required to finance the District of Columbia Courts. This Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts funds the operations of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Superior Court, Court System, and Capital Improvement Program.



COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$300,000,000 for operation of the District of Columbia Courts.

The amount recommended by the Committee includes \$15,283,000 for the Court of Appeals, \$142,571,000 for the Superior Court, \$91,896,000 for the Court System, and \$50,250,000 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

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$46,005,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	46,005,000
Recommended in the bill .....	46,005,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	---

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. The Committee notes the inclusion of a one-time cancellation of \$12,000,000 million in unobligated balances for Defender Services.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$286,016,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	310,840,000
Recommended in the bill .....	295,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+8,984,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-15,840,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$295,000,000 for CSOSA. Of the amounts provided, \$208,034,000 is for Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration and \$86,966,000 is for pretrial services.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$53,629,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	59,305,000
Recommended in the bill .....	59,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+5,371,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 305,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$59,000,000 for PDS for the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$2,450,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	2,450,000
Recommended in the bill .....	2,450,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	---

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 \$2,450,000 to the CJCC.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$630,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	898,000
Recommended in the bill .....	630,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 268,000

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

reasons is warranted. In addition, the CJDT conducts evaluations of judges seeking reappointment and judges who retire and wish to continue service as a senior judge.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$330,000 for the CJDT and \$300,000 for the JNC.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$52,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	52,500,000
Recommended in the bill .....	55,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	+3,000,000

The Scholarships for Opportunity and Results (SOAR) Act 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 \$55,500,000 for school improvement. Based on the statutory funding formula, \$18,500,000 is provided for District of Columbia Public Schools, \$18,500,000 is provided for Public Charter Schools, and \$18,500,000 is provided for Opportunity Scholarships.

*Opportunity Scholarships.*—The Committee is concerned by the decline in the number of children able to access opportunity scholarships due to the rise of inflation. The Committee reminds the third-party scholarship administrator of its authority to award scholarships below the statutory maximum.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	600,000
Recommended in the bill .....	600,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$600,000 for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Retention and Collage Access Program. 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 2024 .....	\$4,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	5,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	4,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-1,000,000

Approximately two percent of the population of the District of Columbia has been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. This percentage surpasses the generally accepted definition of an epidemic, which is one percent of the population.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$8,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	8,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	8,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	---

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.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

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

TITLE V—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$3,430,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	3,523,000
Recommended in the bill .....	3,430,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-93,000

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 \$3,430,000 for ACUS.

## CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$650,000,000 for the CFPB.

*5-Member Commission.*—The CFPB has oversight over a wide range of consumer financial products. As such, the CFPB’s activities have the potential to significantly affect consumers’ access to credit and the operations of both banks and non-banks. The Committee believes the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act provides inadequate checks on the CFPB’s powers. The Committee’s experience overseeing the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and other Federal agencies with powers to protect consumers and investors leads the Committee to conclude that a five-member commission is more suitable for guiding the CFPB than a single director. A commission ensures that multiple disciplines, experiences, and perspectives are brought to bear on CFPB rules, policies, and enforcement actions. The appointment and removal process and staggered terms of commissioners can provide checks and balances on an agency’s operations and priorities, as well as a measure of continuity that a single director cannot.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

The Committee includes the following provisions in the bill:

Section 500. The Committee includes a new provision bringing the CFPB into the regular appropriations process.

Section 501. The Committee includes a new provision making the CFPB an independent agency led by a commission.

Section 502. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds from being used to implement Section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Act.

Section 503. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds from CFPB’s late fees rulemaking.

Section 504. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds for CFPB’s non-bank registry.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$150,975,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	183,050,000
Recommended in the bill .....	142,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 8,975,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 41,050,000

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 \$142,000,000 for the CPSC. The recommendation includes \$2,500,000 for the Virginia Graeme Baker Grant Program and the associated administrative costs to reduce the number of injuries and deaths associated with pools and spas. The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for the Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Grant Program and the associated administrative costs to ensure that families are protected from carbon monoxide poisoning.

*No-Bid Contracts.*—The Committee is concerned with the CPSC’s process of awarding non-competition contracts to Boise State University. The Government Accountability Office is directed to review and report to the Committee within 270 days of enactment of this Act, on the awards process and whether additional independent studies should be required for rulemakings under the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–314).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Section 510. 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.

Section 511. The Committee continues a provision that none of the funds provided may be used to promulgate, implement, administer, or enforce any regulation issued by the Consumer Product Safety Commission to ban gas stoves as a class of products.

Section 512. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits funds to finalize the proposed rule on table saws.

Section 513. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule on debris penetration hazards in off-highway vehicles until a study is completed by the National Academy of Sciences.

## ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$27,720,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	38,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	20,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	- 7,720,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 18,000,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the EAC.

*Budget Oversight.*—The Committee is concerned by reports that the EAC's former Executive Director was improperly charging the agency's time and management system, expensing unauthorized training, and abusing critical pay authority. The Committee directs the EAC to provide a briefing within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the steps the EAC has taken to implement administrative and budget control measures to ensure such activity is not repeated.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$390,192,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	448,075,000
Recommended in the bill .....	416,112,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+25,920,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 31,963,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$416,112,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FCC, to be derived from offsetting collections. The Committee also includes a cap of \$139,000,000 for the administration of spectrum auctions. The appropriation includes funding for continued implementation of the Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technology Availability (DATA) Act.

*Broadband Maps.*—In accordance with the Broadband DATA Act, Congress has previously appropriated more than \$98 million

in funding to cover the FCC's development and implementation of accurate broadband maps so that the FCC, other Federal agencies, State, local and Tribal governments, and other stakeholders have a precise and accurate view of where broadband is and is not available, across the United States and territories to better understand which locations are most in need of funding for high-speed broadband internet infrastructure investments. The FCC has requested consumers, State, local and Tribal government entities, and other stakeholders help to verify the accuracy of the data in order to identify unserved and underserved locations in communities, which are most in need of funding for high-speed broadband internet infrastructure investments. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) uses a version of the National Broadband Map—as modified by the FCC to address accuracy issues identified by stakeholders—to distribute funding provided by Congress to States and territories to build broadband infrastructure in unserved and underserved eligible areas. States and territories are then directed to use the National Broadband Map as the basis, with limited updates from a challenge process to ensure accuracy, to award funds for broadband deployments projects. The FCC is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act, regarding the FCC's approach to resolving filed challenges to the National Broadband Map, any ongoing accuracy issues with the National Broadband Map, and plans for ensuring future accuracy. The briefing should also include a detailed description of the FCC's expected funding needs moving forward to maintain accuracy of the map and promote fiscal responsibility.

*Rip and Replace Report.*—The Committee is aware the FCC's ongoing process to address certain Chinese communications equipment and services through the Secure and Trusted Communications Network Act of 2019. This Rip and Replace program is intended to ensure the removal of equipment on the Covered List that poses a national security threat. It is essential to remove this untrusted telecommunications equipment, including that made by Huawei and ZTE, from our networks to protect American interests, privacy, and intellectual property. These companies are subject to the whims of the Chinese Communist Party and are known to have engaged in espionage, intellectual property theft, and failures to provide key security. The Committee requests a briefing from the FCC on the status of Chinese technology and equipment eligible for the Rip and Replace program, including information on the number of at-risk networks, the number of grant requests outstanding, and key security vulnerabilities the FCC has identified through the program within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

*5G Fund.*—The Committee continues to recognize the need to address the digital divide, including the need to bring mobile 5G services to unserved and underserved communities. The Committee is concerned that the current budget for the 5G Fund for Rural America will not be sufficient to support nationwide 5G services. The Committee directs the FCC to allocate sufficient resources in the Universal Service Fund (USF) to establish a greater 5G Fund budget needed to preserve and expand mobile 5G connectivity nationwide and update the 5G Fund framework to reflect changes in technology and service since the FCC established the 5G Fund.



*Supply Chain Reimbursement Program.*—In the disbursement of Supply Chain Reimbursement Program funds, the FCC has a statutory obligation to disburse funds first to approved applicants that have 2,000,000 or fewer customers for removal and replacement of covered communications equipment. The Committee recommends the FCC prioritize those carriers with the eligible telecommunications carrier designation. The FCC's program is intended to support these networks funded under its High-Cost universal service program in the hardest to serve areas.

*Eligible Telecommunications Carrier Designation.*—The Committee believes the eligible telecommunications carrier (ETC) requirement continues to play an important role in safeguarding against waste, fraud, and abuse, and ensuring that federal high-cost USF support goes to reliable network providers that are capable of offering high quality broadband and voice, including 911 service. In the context of the high-cost USF program specifically, where significant amounts of ratepayer resources are distributed to a single provider in a given area, as the recent Rural Digital Opportunity Fund proved quite clearly, the ETC requirement promotes local accountability and makes sure states have a role in determining which carrier will become the provider of last resort in the rural areas of each state. Moreover, states are uniquely qualified to examine closely the qualifications of would-be recipients of USF and to carry out the ETC-designation role given their proximity to and familiarity with each state's rural areas and operators.

*USF Edge-Provider Briefing.*—In the House report accompanying H.R. 4664, the Committee directed the FCC to brief the Committee on the demands associated with edge provider data transmitted over rural broadband networks, including an estimate on the quantity of edge provider data transmitted and all costs associated with the process. The Committee looks forward to receiving that briefing.

*E-Rate for School Cybersecurity.*—The Committee is concerned about the increasing number of ransomware and other cyberattacks on schools and libraries around the country. The FCC's E-Rate program funds broadband connectivity for those institutions but the program's cybersecurity provisions have become grossly outdated. The FCC has initiated a proceeding seeking public comment on potential changes to the E-Rate program's support for cybersecurity products and services. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act and in advance of the FCC's publication of its 2025 Eligible Services List, the FCC is directed to conclude its proceeding by modernizing the E-Rate program to permit schools and libraries to use E-Rate funds for the cybersecurity protections recommended by CISA, subject to the program's existing overall cap. Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the FCC is directed to submit a report to the Committee on its efforts to ensure that schools and libraries have additional flexibility under the E-Rate program to purchase cybersecurity products and services that will help protect their networks and confidential student and employee data from cyberattacks.

*Universal Service Fund Comment Period.*—In recognition of the ongoing rapidly changing communications industry landscape, the Committee believes it is imperative that: (1) the FCC seek public comment this fiscal year on any reform proposals that have been submitted to the Commission or otherwise previously considered

that would promote the sustainability and viability of the USF and resolve inequities in the current contributions structure (the “Reform Objectives”); and (2) the FCC act as soon as possible following review of that record to adopt reforms that will achieve the Reform Objectives.

*Affordable Connectivity Program Report.*—The Committee is aware of the end of available funding for the Affordable Connectivity Program. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the FCC to provide a briefing to the Committee on existing programs to ensure that low-income Americans stay connected.

*Rural 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 the FCC’s efforts to judiciously allocate the USF to these areas.

*Missing and Indigenous Person Alert Report.*—The Committee is encouraged by the proposed rule entitled “The Emergency Alert System and Wireless Emergency Alerts,” (89 Fed. Reg. 27699 (April 18, 2024)), which aims to assist in finding missing and endangered Indigenous people. However, the Committee is concerned the proposed rule does not include a designated alert system for cases involving a missing American Indian or Alaska Native. The Committee directs the FCC to seek consultation with Tribal leaders and other impacted stakeholders on the proposed rule, and to provide a briefing to the Committee no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act on efforts to implement a designated alert code that reflects the needs of the American Indian and Alaska Native populations.

*Economic Analysis For Small Providers.*—The Committee is concerned by the cost of compliance with mounting regulatory changes including broadband labels, digital discrimination, and data breach notification requirements for broadband providers with fewer than 200,000 customers. When promulgating rules, the Commission is encouraged to consider the aggregated cost of compliance for such broadband providers.

*Digital Discrimination.*—The FCC is concerned by the impact of the final rule entitled “The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Prevention and Elimination of Digital Discrimination,” (89 Fed. Reg. 4128 (January 22, 2024)) has on fixed broadband internet service providers, including broadband providers with fewer than 200,000 customers, as well as consumers. The Committee encourages the FCC to conduct outreach to such providers to gather information on the rule’s adverse impact.

*Amateur Radio Services.*—Amateur Radio Services are a critically important component of the nation’s communications infrastructure. The Committee is concerned that private land use restrictions may inhibit, restrict, and/or impair the essential functionality of this emergency communications service. The Committee encourages the FCC to evaluate existing authorities within the over-the-air-reception devices regulations and elsewhere that could be utilized to eliminate or mitigate private land use restrictions on amateur radio.

*BEAD and 5G.*—The Committee recognizes the importance of the efficient use of limited Federal funding. As such, the Committee di-

rects the FCC not to modify, amend, or change the rules or regulations of the FCC for universal service high-cost support for competitive eligible telecommunications carriers before Broadband Equity Access and Development (BEAD) funds are awarded. The Committee further directs the FCC to ensure BEAD funding has been awarded before determining eligible areas and deploying the 5G Fund to ensure the FCC can leverage pressure-tested maps and BEAD funding decisions to ensure the greatest likelihood of closing the 5G mobility gap with these funds.

*Subsea Cables.*—The Committee directs the FCC to provide a briefing to the Committee on timelines, service-level agreements, and efficiency of the national security and law enforcement review process for subsea cable projects within 120 days of enactment of this Act. The briefing shall outline the gaps with the information-gathering practices of Team Telecom, any challenges with the current approach to arriving at mitigation measures, and actions that FCC and Team Telecom can take to facilitate a more streamlined and transparent review process.

*Spectrum Needs.*—The Committee encourages the FCC to coordinate with the NTIA to consider ways to address the spectrum needs of all stakeholders to ensure government and commercial wireless needs are met.

*Spam Calls.*—The Committee is concerned by the continued prevalence of spam and robocalls and encourages the Commission to work alongside the FTC to study the creation of a text-reporting number to report violations of the do not call registry directly to the Commissions.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS  
COMMISSION

Section 520. The Committee continues and modifies a provision extending an exemption from the Antideficiency Act for the USF.

Section 521. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the FCC from changing rules governing the USF regarding single connection or primary line restrictions.

Section 522. The Committee includes a provision on the Lifeline Minimum Service Standard.

Section 523. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funding for the Digital Discrimination Rule.

Section 524. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funding for the Net Neutrality Rule.

Section 525. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funding for environmental, social, or governance aspects of the FCC.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$47,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	52,632,000
Recommended in the bill .....	52,632,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+5,132,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	— —

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 \$52,632,000 from the Deposit Insurance Fund and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Resolution Fund to finance the OIG.

*FDIC Report on Workplace Misconduct and Culture.*—The Committee is concerned about allegations of sexual harassment and other misconduct at the FDIC and management’s response, as reported by an independent third-party. The OIG has the statutory authority to review allegations of misconduct at the FDIC under the Inspector General Act of 1978. The Committee is concerned that the OIG learned of several allegations of misconduct regarding senior FDIC officials that were not reported to the OIG in a timely manner. The Committee looks forward to receiving the OIG’s formal recommendations to the FDIC to address these issues in its final special inquiry report.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$80,857,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	93,483,000
Recommended in the bill .....	76,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 4,357,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 16,983,000

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.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$29,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	32,100,000
Recommended in the bill .....	29,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	— — —
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 2,600,000

Established by title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) serves as a neutral arbiter in the labor activities of non-postal Federal employees, Departments and agencies, and Federal unions on matters outlined in the Act, including collective bargaining and the settlement of disputes. Establishment of the FLRA gives full recognition to the role of the Federal government as an employer. Under the Foreign

Service Act of 1980, the FLRA also addresses similar issues affecting Foreign Service personnel by providing staff support for the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel and the Foreign Service Labor Relations Board.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$29,500,000 for the FLRA.

FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT STEERING COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	\$9,002,000
Recommended in the bill .....	4,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+4,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-5,002,000

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 \$4,000,000 for the FPISC.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$425,700,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	535,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	388,700,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	-37,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-146,300,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$388,700,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FTC. The Congressional Budget Office estimates \$304,000,000 of collections from HSR premerger filing fees and \$15,000,000 of collections from Do-Not-Call fees, which partially offset the appropriation requirement for this account.

*Stopping Unethical Domestic Adoption Practices.*—The Committee is highly concerned by the proliferation of unlicensed adoption intermediaries increasingly engaging in fraudulent or deceptive practices concerning domestic private adoption. The Committee is aware of the growing practice of entities operating on a for-profit

basis and charging exorbitant fees (e.g., ‘finder’s fee’ or ‘matching fee’) to hopeful adoptive parents in exchange for matching and/or facilitating interstate adoption services. In many cases, these brokers engage in illegal or deceptive advertising practices potentially in violation of consumer protection laws. In the House Report accompanying H.R. 4664, the Committee directed the FTC to address this issue and investigate unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent business practices and resources for the enforcement of statutory violations in these matters. The Committee further directed the FTC to provide a report within 180 days of enactment on the findings and enforcement actions taken on this issue. The Committee looks forward to the report and directs the FTC to continue to prioritize addressing and investigating such practices.

*Marketing Claims.*—The Committee is aware of ongoing coordinated efforts by the FTC to review guidelines for marketers with regard to environmental claims, including the review of the FTC’s Green Guides. In the House Report accompanying H.R. 4664, the Committee directed the FTC to engage in comprehensive efforts on this matter and to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment on the progress of the review. The Committee looks forward to the report.

*Company Trade Secrets.*—The Committee is concerned about the sharing of company trade secrets as well as commercial and financial information with third parties and external stakeholders. The Committee reminds the FTC of numerous statutes that address this matter including 15 U.S.C. § 46(f), the Federal Trade Commission Act.

*Contact Lenses.*—The Committee continues to support the long-standing regulation and oversight of the contact lens marketplace, including enforcement of the Contact Lens Rule’s verification and prescription release requirements and coordination with the Food and Drug Administration to protect patient safety.

*Unfair Practices Enforcement.*—The FTC is directed to include in its fiscal year 2026 budget submission a description of each enforcement action brought using an administrative or judicial process for “unfair or deceptive acts or practices” under Section 5(a) of the FTC Act. The description for each enforcement action shall include a summary of the budgetary resources used to pursue the case. Each description shall also provide a brief summary of the evidence and facts used by the FTC to prove that the (1) practice causes or is likely to cause substantial injury to consumers, (2) the injury is not reasonably avoidable by the consumers themselves, and (3) the injury is not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or competition.

*HSR Aggregation.*—The Committee recognizes the importance of the HSR Improvements Act to protect consumers from anticompetitive behavior. The Committee cautions the FTC against using the Act in a way that was not intended by Congress, specifically with respect to aggregation requirements for HSR filings that would apply to registered investment companies. Mutual funds, including those managed by a common investment adviser, are by law separate entities with independent investment objectives and strategies that are wholly owned by respective fund shareholders. Requiring the aggregation of holdings across multiple funds that share a common adviser and other entities will lead to arbitrary investment

caps, increased costs to funds due to additional HSR filings, and index fund tracking errors due to the required pause in carrying out transactions, among other detrimental effects. This will impair the ability of funds to meet their shareholders' investment objectives, including saving for retirement and education. Further, aggregation will harm U.S. issuers who rely on investments by funds and other institutional investors to raise capital. An aggregation requirement is inconsistent with how the HSR Act is fundamentally intended to apply to transactions for investment-only purposes. The Committee expects the FTC to respect congressional intent with respect to HSR rulemakings.

*Cyber Incidents.*—The Committee is concerned that the FTC has recently invoked the Safe Guards Rule (16 C.F.R. Part 314) and the Red Flags Rule (16 C.F.R. Part 681), which specifically apply to financial institutions and companies providing financial services, as defined in the regulations, as part of a Civil Investigative Demand (CID) to a gaming and hospitality company in connection with a cyber incident. Such conduct is inappropriate and possibly illegal as it exceeds the FTC's statutory authority and Congressional intent. The Committee directs the FTC to immediately suspend enforcement of the CID and provide the Committee with a briefing within 30 days of enactment of this Act to explain why the FTC invoked this authority in its CID request to a non-financial institution that is not providing financial services as defined in the relevant regulations.

*Junk Fees.*—The Committee is concerned by the broad scope of the FTC's proposed rule "Trade Regulation Rule on Unfair or Deceptive Fees". While truly deceptive and excessive fees are important to combat, expected fees, such as large party service fees and delivery fees at restaurants, as well as fees not included in the proposed rule, such as towing fees for commercial motor vehicles, lack the necessary evidence to prove their inclusion would be beneficial in the final rule. In short, the FTC has failed to demonstrate that the broad scope of the proposed rule will not impose burdens and costs in certain areas of the economy that are not offset by countervailing benefits. The Committee encourages the FTC to ensure such fees are omitted from the scope of any final rule.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Section 530. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds for the implementation and enforcement of the Combating Auto Retail Scams Trade Regulation Rule.

Section 531. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting further regulatory action on the Earnings Claims and Business Opportunity Rulemakings until a clear statement of need is made or other industry analysis is considered.

Section 532. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds from being used to conduct activity with European Union's European Commission, the United Kingdom's Competition and Markets Authority, or the Peoples' Republic of China's State Administration for Market Regulation for any merger review, investigation, or enforcement action.

Section 533. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds for the implementation and enforcement of any rule defining

or describing unfair methods of competition for purposes of the FTC Act.

Section 534. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds from being used to implement, administer, or enforce the suspension of early terminations to filings made under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act.

Section 535. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds from being used to implement, administer, or enforce amendments to part 803 of the premerger notification rules that implement section 7A of the Clayton Act and to the premerger notification and report form and instructions.

Section 536. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds from being used to implement, administer, or enforce the October 25, 2021, Statement of the Commission on Use of Prior Approval Provisions in Merger Orders.

Section 537. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds from being used to implement, administer, or enforce the November 10, 2022, “Policy Statement Regarding the Scope of Unfair Methods of Competition Under Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, Commission File No. P221202”.

Section 538. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the FTC from filing a complaint unless all Commissioners certify that they have had access to review all relevant materials at least 10 business days prior to a Commission Meeting or vote on the matter.

Section 539. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds from being used to pursue or continue a CID against a gaming or hospitality company if the action utilizes authority from the Safe Guards Rule or the Red Flags Rule.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Committee continues several reporting requirements for the General Services Administration (GSA) for fiscal year 2025 and includes new reporting requirements.

*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 remain 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 obli-



gations 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 2024. 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. The report should include an estimate on unoccupied space in Federally owned buildings and privately owned buildings with Federal leases.

*Future of Federal Office Space.*—As required by the explanatory statement for P.L. 117–328, GSA has not provided briefings to the Committee on how the Federal government can reduce its office space requirements based on the lessons learned from the use of telework during the COVID–19 pandemic. The Committee looks forward to receiving the GSA telework report required by the explanatory statement for P.L. 118–47 and the quarterly report on Federal unoccupied office space. Within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, GSA, in coordination with OMB, is directed to provide data and recommendations for Federal agency office space and lease consolidation and the disposal of Federal buildings that have an average office space utilization rate of less than 60 percent, based on a benchmark of 150 usable square feet per person.

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 2024 .....	\$9,470,022,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	10,729,417,000
Recommended in the bill .....	8,946,596,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 523,426,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2025 request .....	– 1,782,821,000

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 \$8,946,596,000 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.

*Technical Debt Guidance.*—The Committee recognizes that technical debt is a known challenge for the acquisition of software intensive systems and networking hardware infrastructure. The Committee is concerned with the level of technical debt in the network infrastructure of Federal agencies and increased cyber risks due to challenges patching known vulnerabilities in end of life equipment. The Committee directs the GSA Administrator to provide guidance to the Chief Information Officer of each Federal agency to develop and implement a plan to manage the technical debt in agency networks.

*Multiyear Information Technology Contracting.*—The Committee directs GSA to issue clarifying guidance regarding when a bona fide need attaches at the time of procurement obligation. The Committee understands that a need may arise any time during the funding period of availability and recommends that GSA issue clarifying guidance within 90 days of the enactment of this Act on when cloud services can cross fiscal years.

*Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) Court Space.*—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 subject to the Migrant Protection Protocols may be heard. The Committee directs GSA to submit a report on its efforts within 90 days of enactment of this Act that includes the resources necessary to carry out this request.

*Digital Content Provenance.*—GSA is directed to assess, and report to Congress on its findings within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the feasibility and advisability of implementing industry open technical standards for digital content provenance for both synthetic and non-synthetic official government digital content including photographs and videos owned, distributed, or otherwise published by Federal agencies.

*Supply Chain Packaging Material.*—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of protective packaging and packaging materials to ensure the safe transport, delivery, and storage of a variety of products purchased by GSA, one of the Federal government's largest purchasing agencies. The Committee notes that GSA is presently undertaking a rulemaking process to identify single-use plastic free packaging availability for products with the goal of re-

ducing single-use plastic packaging. The Committee urges GSA, prior to finalizing any limitation or prohibition on packaging materials, to evaluate and confirm no adverse financial, performance, public safety impact, or unintended consequence from any proposed alternative or substitute packaging materials. The Committee further urges GSA to engage in robust dialogue with industry partners related to collaborative efforts to reduce plastic waste.

*Preventing Procurement From Foreign Entities of Concern.*—The Committee is concerned that GSA may enter into solar panel contracts that benefit foreign entities of concern (FEOCs). The Committee directs GSA not to enter into a contract with a FEOC, as defined by Section 40207(a)(5) of Public Law 117–58, that manufactures solar modules. The Committee also notes GSA should preference procurement of solar electricity from solar modules manufactured with domestic content.

*Building Occupancy Planning and Data Technology.*—The Committee is concerned that PBS has not developed new tools, reports, and system enhancements to efficiently and cost-effectively manage the Federal buildings portfolio. In particular, the use of commercially available technology that utilizes sensors can result in valuable insights into workplace utilization without compromising individual privacy. The Committee directs GSA to evaluate the deployment of sensors and other technologies across the leased and owned Federal real estate portfolio to analyze their use in facilitating smarter real estate and operational decisions, and responding to Congressional directives to ensure Federal office space is utilized efficiently.

*Safety Station Guidelines in Public Buildings.*—The Committee is aware and encouraged by GSA Bulletin FMR C–2024–01, “Safety Station Program Guidelines in Federal Facilities” that was issued on December 21, 2023. This bulletin directs Federal agencies to design a process for safety station programs in all Federal facilities. The Committee directs GSA and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to continue to work in coordination with relevant Federal agencies and provide them with any necessary additional guidance that will aid in the deployment of these lifesaving Safety Stations to implement an automated external defibrillator, opioid reversal agents, and hemorrhagic control program. The Committee instructs GSA, in coordination with HHS, to provide a briefing to the Committee on the implementation of the Bulletin within 90 days of the enactment of this Act.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$259,692,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	---
Recommended in the bill .....	---
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 259,692,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2025 request .....	---

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 recommendation does not include funding for construction and acquisition projects.

*Puerto Rico Courthouse Complex.*—The Committee is concerned about the current status of the Degetau Federal Building and the Clemente Ruiz-Nazario U.S. Courthouse in San Juan, Puerto Rico, which was declared a judicial space emergency in 2020 by the Judicial Conference of the United States. GSA is directed to brief the Committee on a quarterly basis regarding the status and obligation of previously appropriated funds for the design portion of the project.

*Courthouse Feasibility Studies.*—The Committee is concerned that courthouses throughout the United States continue to await GSA's completion of phase 1 feasibility studies in a timely manner as part of the Federal Judiciary Courthouse Project Priorities process. To advance these studies, the Committee encourages GSA to prioritize completion of these studies through the re-assignment of internal staff or by engaging consultant services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

*Courthouse Space Review.*—In order to expand the use and availability of courtrooms and chambers in the James M. Carter and Judith N. Keep Courthouses in San Diego, California, the Committee requests GSA to review and amend the Prospectus Number PCA-CTC-SD09 to better align current courthouse needs with adequate courthouse space. The Committee directs GSA to brief the Committee on the progress of its review within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

## REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$599,848,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	1,617,825,000
Recommended in the bill .....	250,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 349,848,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2025 request .....	– 1,367,825,000

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 \$250,000,000 to remain available until expended for repairs and alterations.

*Basic Repairs and Alterations.*—The Committee recommends \$200,000,000 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 \$50,000,000 for special emphasis programs. This funding includes:

Fire Protection and Life Safety .....	\$20,000,000
Judicial Capital Security .....	18,000,000
Childcare Systems and Security .....	12,000,000

*Chinese Technology and Equipment in Federal Government Buildings and Leases.*—The Committee looks forward to receiving

the GSA inventory on the status of Chinese technology and equipment on Federal property or privately-owned buildings with Federal leases, as required by the explanatory statement of Public Law 118–47. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, GSA is directed to brief the Committee on its plan to remove and replace any technology or equipment that is on the FCC Covered List (List of Equipment and Services Covered by Section 2 of the Secure Networks Act).

*Major Repair and Alteration of Washington, DC Regional Office Building.*—The Committee continues to be concerned that there are significant cost increases with GSA’s proposal to renovate the Regional Office Building (ROB) at 301 7th Street, SW in Washington, DC. The Committee notes that the design, build, and renovation of the ROB to house the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Department of Homeland Security’s Management Directorate may take significantly longer than anticipated by GSA, particularly given the building’s pending designation as a historic landmark. GSA is directed to not obligate additional funds to the ROB modernization project until the Government Accountability Office provides a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis and review of the phased ROB renovation, including its financial assumptions, financial feasibility, and availability of funds.

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$5,659,298,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	5,606,122,000
Recommended in the bill .....	5,606,122,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 53,176,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2025 request .....	– – –

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$5,606,122,000 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 2024 .....	\$2,951,184,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	3,272,137,000
Recommended in the bill .....	3,090,474,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+139,290,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2025 request .....	– 181,663,000

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 \$3,090,474,000 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 2024 .....	\$70,474,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	74,033,000
Recommended in the bill .....	69,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	-1,474,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-5,033,000

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 \$69,000,000 for Government-wide Policy.

*Government-wide Digital Identity Guidelines.*—The Committee directs GSA to promote government-wide policy that leverages commercially-available, portable identity and multiple credential service providers (CSPs) independently certified against the requisite National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) guidelines for the highest possible pass rates, fraud prevention, and cost reduction. To ensure the prioritization of common services and standards for login and identity management across Federal agencies through multiple CSPs, the Administrator of the GSA, in coordination with the Director of NIST, shall provide to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, a report on commercial and public sector CSPs that are in compliance with the requisite NIST digital identity guidelines for the highest possible pass rates, fraud prevention, and cost reduction.

*Transportation Service Provider Audits.*—The Committee understands that GSA has promulgated a rulemaking regarding the auditing of Department of Defense transportation contracts to fund agency activities; however, GSA is encouraged to utilize existing laws and authorities for that purpose. GSA is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on its use of outside auditors who work on commission and whether this practice is in the best interest of GSA and the other Federal agencies that rely on the objectivity and accuracy of the transportation audits.

*Enterprise Software Licenses.*—Not later than 90 days following enactment of this Act, GSA’s Office of Government-wide Policy and

Technology Transformation Services are directed to report to the Committee with a joint draft guidance document for implementing fair software licensing principles and technology license tracking in Federal agencies, with the intent that the GSA guidance will be published before the end of fiscal year 2025.

*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 incorporate CoTCC-supported dressings in first aid kits in Federal buildings, Federal courthouses, and Federal law enforcement vehicles.

*Per Diem Rate Review.*—Given the substantial changes in population following the COVID–19 pandemic, the Committee encourages GSA to review per diem rates and determine if metropolitan statistical areas should be used as boundary areas instead of county lines. GSA should particularly focus on non-standard per diem rates in cities that have significantly increased in population since fiscal year 2021, such as Austin, Charlotte, Dallas, Miami, and Phoenix.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$53,933,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	55,568,000
Recommended in the bill .....	52,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 1,933,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 3,568,000

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 \$52,000,000 for operating expenses. Within the amount provided, \$27,902,000 is for Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal and \$24,098,000 is for the Office of the Administrator.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$10,248,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	10,559,000
Recommended in the bill .....	10,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 248,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 559,000

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

## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$73,837,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	77,130,000
Recommended in the bill .....	72,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	-1,337,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-4,630,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$72,500,000 for the GSA IG.

## ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$5,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	5,500,000
Recommended in the bill .....	5,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+300,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	---

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 \$5,500,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents.

## FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$75,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	97,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	55,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	-20,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-42,000,000

The Federal Citizen Services Fund provides for the salaries and expenses of GSA's Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies. The Fund enables citizen access and engagement with



government through an array of operational programs and direct citizen-facing services. The Fund also provides electronic or other methods of access to and understanding of Federal information, benefits, and services to citizens, businesses, local governments, and the media.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	\$11,202,000
Recommended in the bill .....	10,202,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+10,202,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-1,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$10,202,000 for the Presidential Transition appropriation. In accordance with the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, the President-Elect, Vice President-Elect, or their designees will use these funds to provide suitable office space for transition activities, provide compensation to transition office staff, acquire communication services, and provide allowances for travel and subsistence and for printing and postage costs associated with the presidential transition.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$4,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	5,900,000
Recommended in the bill .....	4,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-1,900,000

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 \$4,000,000 for the Working Capital Fund.

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

Section 540. The Committee continues a provision providing authority for the use of funds for the hire of motor vehicles.

Section 541. 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 542. 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 543. 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 544. The Committee continues a provision that permits GSA to pay small claims (up to \$250,000) made against the Federal Government.

Section 545. 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 546. The Committee continues a provision requiring a spend plan for certain accounts and programs.

Section 547. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits the purchase of real property unless as needed for a project authorized pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307.

Section 548. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit previously provided funds from being expended on the Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters consolidation project until GSA fulfills certain requirements.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$2,970,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	3,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	2,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	- 470,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 500,000

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 \$2,500,000 for the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$51,480,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	56,075,000
Recommended in the bill .....	51,480,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-4,595,000

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 \$51,480,000 for the MSPB. The recommendation includes a transfer of \$2,345,000 from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$1,782,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	2,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	1,782,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-218,000

The General Fund payment to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund is invested in Treasury securities with maturities suitable to meet 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 for Leadership, Management, and Policy (NNI). NNI provides Native Americans with leadership and management training and analyzes policies relevant to tribes.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,782,000 for the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.

## ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$3,904,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	4,044,000
Recommended in the bill .....	3,904,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 140,000

The John S. McCain III National Center 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 National Center is a program of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation and serves as an impartial, nonpartisan resource providing professional expertise, services, and resources to all parties involved in such disputes. The National Center 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 National Center works with qualified third-party facilitators and mediators with substantial experience in environmental collaboration and conflict resolution and can help parties in selecting an appropriate neutral professional.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,904,000 for the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

## OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$427,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	456,327,000
Recommended in the bill .....	427,250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 29,077,000

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is an independent agency established in 1934 to identify, access, protect, preserve, and make available for use the important documents and records of all three branches of the Federal government. Today, NARA's responsibilities also include publishing the Federal Register, mediating Freedom of Information Act disputes, and coordinating controlled unclassified information.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$427,250,000 for NARA to support basic operations, services to the public, operation of Public Libraries, and declassification review.

*Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records.*—The Committee recognizes that since the beginning of World War II, the fates of roughly 80,000 uniformed and civilian personnel remain unknown. The Committee directs NARA to submit a plan to the Committee on how it plans to use the \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal

year 2024 to compile and release the records of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel it holds. The Committee urges NARA to establish a public, searchable database and encourages NARA to consult with other Federal agencies, such as the Departments of State and Defense, to request that they make sustained efforts to find and submit all available records of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel to NARA.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$5,920,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	6,800,000
Recommended in the bill .....	5,920,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 880,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,920,000 for the NARA OIG.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$25,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	13,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	10,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	- 15,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 3,000,000

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 \$10,000,000 for Repairs and Restoration.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION  
GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	5,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	5,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	- 5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	---

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 to users.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for NHPRC grants.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$3,465,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	4,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	3,423,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	- 42,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 577,000

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 in appropriations acts. Grants are available for improving operations as well as addressing safety and soundness issues.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,423,000 for the National Credit Union Administration’s (NCUA) CDRLF for technical assistance grants.

*CDRLF Oversight.*—To ensure proper oversight capabilities are in place for CDRLF grant and loan recipients, the NCUA is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on how the program is overseen including how the NCUA ensures grant and loan dollars are used according to the rules of the program.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$23,037,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	22,386,000
Recommended in the bill .....	22,386,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	- 651,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- - -

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 \$22,386,000 for the OGE.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$412,051,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	465,800,000
Recommended in the bill .....	439,137,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+27,086,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 26,663,000

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is the Federal agency responsible for management of Federal human resources policy and oversight of the merit civil service system. OPM provides a government-wide policy framework for personnel matters, advises and assists agencies (often on a reimbursable basis), and ensures that agency operations are consistent with requirements of law. OPM oversees the examination of applicants for employment; issues regulations and policies on hiring, classification and pay, 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 \$198,137,000 for OPM’s General Fund. The Committee also recommends \$241,000,000 for administrative expenses to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds.

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

*Federal Hiring Suitability or Fitness.*—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 Federal government and impact an individual’s suitability or fitness for a position. The Committee encourages the OPM Director in their role as the Suitability Executive Agent to continue to review these policies and guidelines regarding the 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 how agencies will assess the impact of marijuana usage on Federal employment.

*Federal Job Opportunities for Military Spouses.*—The Committee is aware that eligibility determinations for the military spouse non-competitive hiring authority occur on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of each individual Federal hiring authority. As a result, military spouses may not have maximized applicable Federal hir-

ing authorities and exceptions available to them. The Committee notes the challenges to recruit and retain military spouse employees and OPM’s efforts to facilitate greater military-connected hiring across the Federal workforce and expand opportunities for military-connected spouses, including spouses of disabled and deceased veterans. The Committee instructs OPM to further explore ways to advance hiring outcomes such as using commercial-off-the-shelf technology and providing military spouses information about the non-competitive hiring authority and Federal jobs opportunities.

*Cybersecurity Positions and Hiring Positions.*—The OPM has issued Government-wide direct hire authority for certain cybersecurity positions and continues to provide compensation flexibilities including special rates, recruitment, retention, and relocation incentives to attract and retain cybersecurity talent for the Federal government. The Committee encourages OPM’s support to educate and inform Federal hiring offices of existing cybersecurity compensation flexibilities and direct hire authorities.

*Retirement Services.*—The Committee is concerned with the lengthy delays to process retirement and survivor claims and update health insurance benefits, as well as other critical changes that impact retirement benefits. These delays cause hardships for Federal annuitants and their families. OPM is directed to brief the Committee quarterly on OPM’s efforts and progress to reduce these delays and improve customer service levels, including the average time it takes a caller to reach an OPM operator and the number and percentage of unanswered calls.

*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 (WCF).*—Within 90 days after enactment of this Act, OPM is directed to brief the Committee on the IT–WCF’s balance, oversight and management, and projects funded through the IT–WCF.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$36,031,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	42,700,000
Recommended in the bill .....	38,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+1,969,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 4,700,000

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 inspec-



tion 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 \$7,000,000 for the OIG. In addition, the recommendation includes \$31,000,000 from the appropriate trust funds.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$31,585,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	33,759,000
Recommended in the bill .....	31,585,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-2,174,000

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 \$31,585,000 for the OSC.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$13,700,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	14,400,000
Recommended in the bill .....	13,700,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-700,000

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 \$13,700,000 for the Board.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$3,960,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	4,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	3,605,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 355,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 395,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,605,000 funds for the Board.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$2,149,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	2,594,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	2,004,663,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 144,337,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 589,337,000

The primary mission of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is to protect investors, maintain the integrity of the securities markets, and assure adequate information on the capital markets is made available to market participants and policymakers. To facilitate this, the SEC monitors the capital markets, ensures full disclosure of all appropriate financial information, regulates the nation's securities markets, and takes action to prevent fraud and malpractice in the securities and financial markets.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$2,004,663,000 for SEC Salaries and Expenses, to be fully derived from offsetting fee collections. The recommendation includes no more than \$644,719,000 for the Division of Enforcement. In addition, the Committee recommends \$8,400,000 for costs associated with office facilities, to be fully derived from offsetting fee collections. The Committee expects the SEC to keep the Committee informed of any notable developments.

*Private Fund Advisers Rule Analysis.*—The Committee directs the SEC to reconduct a full economic analysis for the Private Fund Advisers proposal before finalization of the rule, ensuring the analysis adequately considers the disparate impact on underserved businesses and communities. The Committee notes that more detailed analysis will not only improve the quality of proposed rules,

but also help increase public confidence in the SEC's regulatory process.

*Reforming the Registration Process for 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 and is pleased that the SEC is currently creating a tailored filing form for RILAs as required by Congress that will address those concerns. In this respect, when creating the new form, the Committee encourages the SEC to permit the use of financial statements that are prepared based upon State insurance accounting standards.

*Climate Disclosure Rule.*—The Committee is concerned by the SEC's belief that it has the regulatory authority to regulate emissions, as shown in its Climate Disclosures Rule. The Committee directs that the SEC provide a detailed report within 180 days after enactment of this Act that details the extent and limits of its authority in the implementation of the Climate Disclosure Rule. This report should include the legal foundation for the rule, the scope and limitations of the rule, and an economic assessment.

*Large Security-Based Swap Position Reporting.*—The Committee is concerned by the proposed rule entitled "Prohibition Against Fraud, Manipulation, or Deception in Connection With Security-Based Swaps; Prohibition Against Undue Influence Over Chief Compliance Officers; Position Reporting of Large Security-Based Swap Positions," (87 Fed. Reg. 6652 (February 4, 2022)) regarding security-based swap position reporting requirements. The Committee is concerned that the proposal would harm market liquidity. The Committee directs the SEC to issue a re-proposal for 17 CFR 240.10B-1 ("Rule 10B-1") with an approach that requires reporting solely for regulatory purposes.

*Accounting Standards Update.*—The Committee is concerned that the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an Accounting Standards Update (Accounting Standards Update, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures; No. 2023-09) related to income tax disclosure that is not aligned with the statutory requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The Committee is concerned that the Accounting Standards Update harms investors rather than protects them. Specifically, the Committee is concerned that the FASB did not conduct an independent and thorough cost-benefit analysis prior to the issuance of the update. The Committee directs the FASB to withdraw the update and conduct a more comprehensive and independent process to review matters related to income tax disclosure.

*Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs).*—The Committee directs the SEC to study the impact that a consistent mapping of NRSRO credit ratings based on empirical evidence of long-term default rates could have on investors' ability to develop an objective understanding of the comparability of NRSRO credit ratings and provide a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

*Economic Analysis.*—The Committee encourages the SEC to consider an SEC Memorandum published on March 16, 2012, on "Current Guidance on Economic Analysis in SEC Rulemakings." The Committee notes that this Memorandum restates statutory obliga-

tions to conduct regulatory economic analysis and draws from OMB's Circular A-4 (2003), which explains that the baseline of the economic analysis within a rulemaking should "attempt to reflect relevant final rules (especially if their requirements are being modified by the regulation under consideration) and proposed rules or other previously announced policy changes that the agency is reasonably certain will be finalized before the rule under consideration is finalized". This guidance is consistent with legal precedent that the Administrative Procedure Act requires agencies to account for effects of one rulemaking on "contemporaneous and closely related rulemakings". The Committee is concerned that projected economic costs and market impacts of rule proposals have been minimized by conducting separate analyses of overlapping rulemakings and failing to consider within each proposal alternative baselines that incorporate the likely effects of overlapping proposed rulemakings. Before finalizing rules classified by OMB as Significant Economic Rulemakings, the Committee directs the SEC to conduct a full economic analysis on the aggregate impact of the SEC's proposed and final rulemakings since 2021.

*Adoption and Implementation Schedule.*—The Committee is concerned about the significant volume and accelerated pace of rulemaking by the SEC. Many of these rules will impose significant new compliance obligations on a wide range of, and often the same, financial products and market participants, while many may have the same or similar adverse effects, such as reducing liquidity or increasing investing costs. Complying with these new rules will require regulated entities to make substantial investments in technology and operational capabilities, legal and compliance frameworks, and new agreements with counterparties, clients, and vendors. Implementing these new rules simultaneously or in close succession absent an analysis of potential cumulative and cross-sector effects could have unintended negative consequences, including making it harder and more expensive to access financing and credit, while raising costs and reducing returns for retail investors. Therefore, the Committee directs the SEC to develop and seek stakeholder feedback on a reasonable, workable, and staggered schedule on the adoption and implementation of major rulemaking proposals and recently finalized rules. That schedule should be designed to minimize operational and compliance risk in our markets and to give regulated entities ample time to adapt and comply with each new rule.

*Predictive Data Analytics Rule Re-proposal and Analysis.*—The Committee directs the SEC to repropose the proposed rule, "Conflicts of Interest Associated with the Use of Predictive Data Analytics by Broker-Dealers and Investment Advisers" after making material changes to the proposal in light of the issues identified by the diverse array of public commenters and after reconducting a full economic analysis of the proposal that adequately considers the disparate impact on low-income and historically underserved investors and communities. The Committee notes that more robust engagement with stakeholders and more detailed analysis will not only improve the quality of proposed rules, but also help increase public confidence in the SEC's regulatory process.

*Use of Arbitration.*—The Committee is concerned by the conclusions in the SEC's Staff Report on the use of mandatory arbitration

clauses in SEC-registered investment advisers. The Committee encourages the SEC to consider the benefits of arbitration over litigation, especially class actions.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE  
COMMISSION

Section 550. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to enforce the final Climate Disclosure rule entitled “The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors”.

Section 551. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement or enforce the proposed regulation entitled “Open-End Fund Liquidity Risk Management Programs and Swing Pricing: Form N-Port Reporting”.

Section 552. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement or enforce the rulemakings entitled “Regulation Best Execution”, “Order Competition Rule”, and “Regulation NMS: Minimum Pricing Increments, Access Fees, and Transparency of Better Priced Order”.

Section 553. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds by the SEC to compel a private company to make a public offering through a change in the definition of “held of record”.

Section 554. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the rulemaking entitled “Safeguarding Advisory Client Assets”.

Section 555. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the collection and provision of personally identifiable information under the Consolidated Audit Trail.

Section 556. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to review or approve the budget for the Financial Accounting Standards Board until it withdraws the Accounting Standards Update on Income Tax Disclosures issued in December 2023 (No. 2023–09).

Section 557. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to create new disclosure requirements under Regulation D or lower the amount of money an issuer can raise through Regulation D.

Section 558. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement or enforce “Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 121”.

Section 559. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement, or enforce the final rule entitled “Cybersecurity Risk Management, Strategy, Governance, and Incident Disclosure”.

Section 560. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to carry out an enforcement action related to a digital asset transaction, except for enforcement actions related to fraud or market manipulation, unless the SEC clarifies which digital assets are securities under existing law through rulemaking, or a law is enacted that gives the SEC regulatory and enforcement jurisdiction over digital assets.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$31,300,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	33,499,000
Recommended in the bill .....	31,300,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-2,199,000

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 \$31,300,000 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 \$854,057,000 for the SBA.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$361,235,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	396,907,000
Recommended in the bill .....	305,378,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	-55,857,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-91,529,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$305,378,000 for SBA Salaries and Expenses. The recommendation includes \$6,274,000 for the Women-Owned Small Business Federal Contract Program and \$5,253,000 for the Native American Affairs Outreach Program.

*Enhancing Small Business Digital Capabilities.*—The Committee recognizes that to remain competitive in the modern economy, digital tools that include business software or cloud computing services are essential for struggling small business owners. These digital capabilities encompass support for a variety of activities, such as product or service delivery, the processing, payment, or tracking of payroll expenses, human resources, sales and billing functions, and accounting or tracking of supplies, inventory, records, and expenses. The Committee is concerned, however, that the SBA has done little to update policies or allocate appropriate resources to small businesses to help facilitate and implement adoption of these critical capabilities. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the SBA, in consultation with the Small Business Digital Alliance and other third-party technology stakeholders, shall submit a report to the Committee identifying barriers to adoption of digital tools by small businesses, with a special emphasis on impediments

unique to small business owners in rural and underserved areas. The report shall include the following elements: identification of specific barriers related to education, training, and accessibility; comparative calculations of revenue and employment impacts related to adoption of digital tools for comparison; analysis of the economic impact on a micro and macro scale; and recommendations on potential mitigation strategies to identified barriers, including any necessary administrative actions.

*COVID-19 Economic Injury Disaster Loans.*—The Committee recognizes that when the COVID-19 economic injury disaster loan (COVID EIDL) program closed in May 2022, there were a significant number of applicants in process whose applications for funding were hindered by processing delays at the IRS. At the time of the program’s closure, these applicants were denied by SBA’s former Office of Disaster Assistance without the resolution of their income verification paperwork, and many continue to suffer ongoing economic hardship due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Committee directs SBA’s new Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience to gather data on the number of COVID EIDL applicants who were in the process of applying when program funds were exhausted. SBA should assess the number of applicants impacted by the IRS delays, quantify their unfunded awards, and report to Congress on the number and dollar amount of unfunded awards by State within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

*Women-Owned Small Business Federal Contract Program.*—The Committee is concerned that the Women-Owned Small Business Program has a months-long backlog of applications. The increased number of certified firms in the program, as well as the recent enactment of participants undergoing an in-depth recertification process as they enter their third year, has added an additional strain on the program’s resources. The Committee directs SBA to ensure that eligible applicants obtain the required initial certification and continued certification to meet SBA’s goal of supporting women-owned businesses.

*2022 Community Project Funding.*—The Committee directs SBA to extend the period of availability for the Wright Patterson Regional Council of Government project as provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103).

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$316,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	320,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	299,550,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	– 17,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	– 20,450,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$299,550,000 for ED. The Committee recommendations, by program, are displayed in the following table:

7(j) Technical Assistance Program (Contracting Assistance) .....	\$3,500,000
Entrepreneurship Education .....	1,250,000
Federal and State Technology (FAST) Partnership Program .....	6,000,000
HUBZone Program .....	3,000,000
Microloan Technical Assistance .....	41,000,000
National Women's Business Council .....	1,500,000
Native American Outreach .....	5,300,000
PRIME Technical Assistance .....	7,000,000
Regional Innovation Clusters .....	8,000,000
SCORE .....	17,000,000
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) .....	27,000,000
Total, Entrepreneurial Development Programs .....	\$299,550,000

\*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.

*Investment in Central Appalachia.*—To diversify and enhance economic opportunities, the Committee directs the SBA Administrator to prioritize discretionary funding to distressed counties within the Central Appalachian region, especially those affected by the 2022 flooding, to help communities and regions that have been affected by job losses in coal mining, coal power plant operations, and coal-related supply chain industries due to the economic downturn of the coal industry.

*Federal and State Technology Partnership Program.*—The Committee recommends robust funding for the Federal and State Technology (FAST) Partnership Program in fiscal year 2025. The Committee supports the FAST program's efforts to reach innovative, technology-driven small businesses and to leverage the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs to stimulate economic development. The FAST program is particularly important in States that are seeking to build high technology industries but are underrepresented in the SBIR/STTR programs. The Committee recognizes that Small Business and Technology Development Centers (SBTDCs) serve small businesses in these fields and are accredited to provide intellectual property and technology commercialization assistance to businesses in high technology industries. Of the amount provided, robust funding shall be allocated for FAST awards to SBTDCs fully accredited for technology designation as of December 31, 2024.

*Employee-Owned Businesses.*—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 SBA is required to use SBDCs to establish an employee-owned business promotion program to provide as-



sistance on structure, business succession, and planning. SBA is directed to coordinate with relevant Federal agencies 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.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$37,020,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	47,020,000
Recommended in the bill .....	42,020,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-5,000,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$42,020,000 for the SBA OIG.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$10,109,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	10,211,000
Recommended in the bill .....	10,109,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-102,000

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 \$10,109,000 for the Office of Advocacy. The Committee supports the Office's mission to reduce regulatory burdens that Federal policies impose on small businesses.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$168,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	165,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	165,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	-3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	---

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 \$32,500,000,000; the 504 certified development company program, which includes the 504 commercial real estate refinance program, at a level of \$12,500,000,000; the Secondary Market Guarantee Program at a program level of \$15,000,000,000; and Small Business Investment Company debenture authority of \$6,000,000,000.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$165,000,000 for the Business Loans Program Account, of which \$3,000,000 is for the Microloan Program and \$162,000,000 is for the authorized expenses of administering the business loans program.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$175,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	523,674,000
Recommended in the bill .....	175,000,000*
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	-348,674,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$175,000,000 for the administrative expenses of the Disaster Loans Program, of which \$143,000,000 is designated as being for disaster relief for major disasters.

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

Section 570. 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 571. 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 572. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit funds to carry out enforcement actions for a disaster loan recipient if that individual is unable to make monthly payments if the loan recipient is eligible for duplication of benefits relief but has not yet received Community Development Block Grant Funds for which they are eligible.

Section 573. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit the SBA from further funding or transferring funds to the COVID-era Community Navigators program.

Section 574. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit the SBA from funding climate change initiatives from its Salaries and Expenses account.

Section 575. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit the SBA from creating, implementing, administering, expanding, or enforcing a direct lending program not in effect on January 1, 2024.

Section 576. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit hiring of staff at the District of Columbia office until the SBA senior area manager position at the Coachella Valley, California, satellite office is staffed by at least one individual.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE  
PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$49,750,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	70,486,000
Recommended in the bill .....	49,750,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 20,736,000

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 \$49,750,000 for Payment to the Postal Service Fund. The recommendation funds free mail for the blind and overseas voting and includes a reconciliation adjustment.

*Postal Consolidations.*—The USPS introduced the Delivering for America (DFA) plan to solve longstanding financial instability, declining service, and customer discontent. The DFA plan aims to address these issues through modernizing U.S. postal facilities, realigning operations to adapt to shifting market demands, and implementing operational efficiency measures to ensure financial sustainability and service excellence. The Committee is concerned with the USPS's aggressive approach to consolidating processing and distribution centers into local processing centers and the notification and justification provided to customers and postal workers. Early consolidations in Richmond, VA and Atlanta, GA have already encountered setbacks, such as reduced mail service performance and unexpected cost overruns. With planned consolidations like Fayetteville, AR, and Reno, NV, that propose to transport mail across state lines, the Committee is deeply concerned about the potential negative impacts on mail service to the American people, customer satisfaction, and cost overruns potentially undermining the goals outlined in the DFA plan.

*Processing and Distribution Centers.*—In recent years, USPS has announced the downsizing of several processing and distribution centers to local processing centers. The Committee remains concerned that these consolidations have contributed to reduced services and harmed postal performance. The Committee encourages the USPS to halt any realignment, consolidation, or partial consolidation of processing or logistics facilities that provide services to postal districts that at any point over the past calendar year have failed to meet 93 percent on-time delivery performance for two-day single-piece First-Class mail and 90.3 percent on-time delivery performance for three- to five-day First-Class mail.

*Facility Modernization.*—USPS shall communicate clearly planned network modernization activities and take appropriate steps to protect against service disruptions that could impact elections.

*Postal Office Locations.*—The Committee is concerned that many cities, including the City of Eastvale, California currently lacks a post office within city boundaries, causing significant disruptions to

mail services for residents. No later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the United States Postal Service to report to the Committee on metrics used to determine the construction or acquisition of new postal facilities. Additionally, the report should include a comprehensive analysis related to the construction or acquisition of a new post office in the City of Eastvale.

*Mail Theft.*—The Committee continues to remain concerned about mail theft in the United States and the adverse impact it is having on postal customers, including extended disruptions of regular service and theft of personally identifiable information. The Committee also recognizes that the current process for victims of mail theft in some localities places an undue burden on customers.

*Postal Public Safety.*—The Committee continues to remain very concerned about mail theft and violence against mail carriers and other postal employees. The Committee urges the Postal Service to remove restrictions implemented in 2020 preventing Postal Police Officers from fully executing their duty to ensure public safety and mail security, and protect postal assets within the Nation’s mail system, whether on postal property or beyond the perimeter of postal property.

*Accurate Address Listing.*—The Committee looks forward to reviewing the report directed in H.R. 118–145 that directed the USPS to conduct an internal review on the numerous instances, nationwide, where assigned zip-codes overlap municipal jurisdictions resulting in multiple city listings or incorrect listings. Additionally, the Committee looks forward to suggested solutions that could be utilized to ensure proper designations in the future, including options to designate a single, unique zip code for jurisdictions affected by this issue including Miami Lakes, FL.

*Mail Theft Notifications.*—The Committee reminds the USPS of the importance of notifying the public when it is evident that their mail has been stolen. Timely notifications can help mail theft victims take actions to prevent identity theft, fraud, and other crimes. The Committee urges the USPS to make these notifications a priority.

*Modernized Passport Acceptance Services Pilot Program.*—The Committee notes that the USPS plays a leading role in processing passports. The current process is susceptible to evolving risks posed by potential image manipulations and document fraud. The Committee urges USPS to carry out pilot programs (in at least five rural zip codes and at least five non-rural zip codes) utilizing self-service kiosks offering live portrait capture and direct electronic submission.

*USPS Recruitment and Retention.*—The Committee is concerned about the impact of workforce shortages on timely delivery of mail and directs USPS to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment on significant barriers to recruitment and retention.

## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$268,290,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	293,950,000
Recommended in the bill .....	274,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	+5,710,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 19,950,000

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

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$274,000,000 for the OIG, which includes sufficient funds for the OIG to continue its aggressive drug interdiction efforts.

*Mail Collection Box Removal.*—The Committee directs the USPS OIG to conduct an audit of the mail collection box removal process and brief the Committee no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

*Processing Centers and Delay of Mail.*—The Committee is concerned with the closure of processing facilities, which has resulted in significant delays in mail delivery times and standards in multiple communities across the country. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the USPS shall provide the Committee with an analysis on the impact of closing processing facilities on mail delivery times and standards across the United States.

*Mail Processing and Distribution Center Issues.*—The Committee directs the USPS OIG to investigate longstanding and unresolved problems with outgoing and incoming mail at the processing and distribution centers and mail processing annexes across the United States including in Memphis, TN, and report to the Committee, within nine months of enactment of this Act on steps to improve service and reduce mail theft. The Committee urges the Postmaster General to expeditiously resolve these problems, especially in the Memphis Center.

## UNITED STATES TAX COURT

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	\$56,727,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	65,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	55,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 .....	- 1,727,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025 .....	- 10,000,000

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 \$55,000,000 for the U.S. Tax Court.

## TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

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 directs 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, 2025, 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 ex-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 617. The Committee continues a provision requiring certain agencies in this Act to consult with GSA before seeking new office space or making alterations to existing office space.

Section 618. The Committee continues a provision providing for several appropriated mandatory accounts. These are accounts where authorizing language requires the payment of funds.

Section 619. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits funds for the FTC to complete the draft report on food marketed to children.

Section 620. The Committee continues a provision 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 621. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 622. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting agencies from requiring Internet Service Providers to disclose electronic communications information in a manner that violates the Fourth Amendment.

Section 623. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to be used to deny inspectors general access to records.

Section 624. The Committee continues a provision relating to USF payments for wireless providers.

Section 625. 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 626. The Committee continues a provision 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 627. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds made available under this Act from being used for certain travel and conference activities unless an agency or entity deter-

mines that the travel is in the national interest and advance notice is provided to the Appropriations Committees.

Section 628. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds made available under this Act from being used to fund first-class or business-class travel in contravention of Federal regulations.

Section 629. The Committee continues a provision providing an additional \$450,000 for the Inspectors General Council Fund to expand and update the Federal-wide Inspectors General website oversight.gov.

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

Section 631. The Committee continues a provision relating to advertising and educational programming.

Section 632. The Committee continues a provision relating to statements by grantees regarding projects or programs funded by this agreement.

Section 633. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits funds for the SEC to finalize, issue, or implement any rule, regulation, or order requiring the disclosure of political contributions, contributions to tax-exempt organizations, or dues paid to trade associations in SEC filings.

Section 634. The Committee continues a provision requiring agencies funded in this Act to submit to the Committees quarterly budget reports on obligations.

Section 635. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the procurement of electric vehicles, electric vehicle batteries, electric vehicle charging stations or infrastructure.

Section 636. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the implementation of Executive Orders 14037, 14057, 14096, 13990, 14008, 14030, and 14082 and section 6 of Executive Order 14013.

Section 637. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the promotion or advancement of Critical Race Theory.

Section 638. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the implementation of Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091.

Section 639. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to support, directly or indirectly, the Wuhan Institute of Virology or any laboratory owned or controlled by the governments of the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela under the regime of Nicolás Maduro Moros, or any other country determined by the Secretary of State to be a foreign adversary.

Section 640. The Committee includes a new provision that repeals the Federal Election Commission's prior approval requirement for corporate member trade association Political Action Committees.

Section 641. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits the use of funds to discriminate against a person who speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.



Section 642. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to develop, finalize, or implement a proposed regulation regarding critical minerals mining projects.

Section 643. The Committee includes a new provision requiring the Postmaster General to notify Members of Congress of new stamps depicting landmarks or individuals from their district or State.

Section 644. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits the use of funds to display a flag over or within a Federal government facility other than the flag of the United States, a flag bearing an official U.S. Government seal or insignia, or the Prisoner of War/Missing in Action flag.

## TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE

### DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS 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.

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 con-

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

Section 736. 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 737. The Committee continues a provision limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

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

Section 739. 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 740. 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 741. 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 742. 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 743. 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 744. 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 745. 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 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 continues a provision related to impoundment of resources.

Section 748. The Committee continues a 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 749. The Committee continues a 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 750. The Committee continues the authorization for GSA to transfer funds to finance an appropriate share of various information technology projects among Government-wide boards and councils under certain conditions.

Section 751. The Committee continues a provision related to recordkeeping requirements for certain GAO audits.

Section 752. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds for States, cities, or localities that allow non-citizens to vote in Federal elections.

Section 753. The Committee includes a new provision restricting funds to make investments under the Thrift Savings Plan in certain mutual funds that make investment decisions based primarily on environmental, social, or governance criteria.

Section 754. The Committee includes a new provision restricting funds on labeling information.

Section 755. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds to recruit, hire, promote or retain any person convicted of a child pornography; sexual assault charge; or who is a registered sex offender or has been formally disciplined for using Federal resources to access, use, or sell child pornography.

Section 756. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the implementation of Executive Order 14019 with certain exceptions.

Section 757. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds to implement, administer, or enforce any COVID–19 mask or vaccine mandates.

Section 758. The Committee includes a new provision that allows Federal agencies to transfer funds to finance digital, public-facing service projects undertaken by the United States Digital Service.

Section 759. 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

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 801. The Committee continues a provision that allows the use of local funds for making refunds or paying judgments against the District of Columbia government.

Section 802. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the use of Federal funds for publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation before Congress or any State legislature.

Section 803. The Committee continues a provision that establishes reprogramming procedures for Federal funds.

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

Section 805. The Committee continues a provision that places restrictions on the use of District of Columbia government vehicles.

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

Section 807. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the use of Federal funds in this Act to distribute, for the purpose of preventing the spread of blood borne pathogens, sterile needles or syringes in any location that has been determined by local public health officials or local law enforcement authorities to be inappropriate for such distribution.

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

Section 809. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the use of funds for abortion except in the cases of rape or incest or if necessary, to save the life of the mother.

Section 810. The Committee continues a provision that requires the CFO to submit a revised operating budget no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act for agencies the CFO certifies as requiring a reallocation to address unanticipated program needs.

Section 811. The Committee continues a provision that requires the CFO to submit a revised operating budget for the District of Columbia Public Schools, no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act, which aligns schools’ budgets to actual enrollment.

Section 812. The Committee continues a provision that allows for transfers of local funds between operating funds and capital and enterprise funds.

Section 813. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the obligation of Federal funds beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly provided herein.

Section 814. The Committee continues a provision that provides that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from Federal appropriations for salaries and expenses may remain available for certain purposes. This provision applies to the District of Columbia Courts, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, and the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.

Section 815. The Committee continues a provision that appropriates local funds during fiscal year 2025 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 2024.

Section 816. The Committee continues a provision that provides the District of Columbia authority to transfer, receive, and acquire lands and funding it deems necessary for the construction and operation of interstate bridges over navigable waters, including related infrastructure, for a project to expand commuter and regional passenger rail service and provide bike and pedestrian access crossings.

Section 817. The Committee continues a provision that requires each Federal and District government agency appropriated Federal funding in this Act submit to the Committees quarterly budget reports on obligations.

Section 818. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds to carry out the Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act of 2014 (D.C. Law 20–261) or to implement any rule or regulation promulgated to carry out such Act.

Section 819. The Committee includes a new provision repealing the Death with Dignity Act of 2016 and prohibit the D.C. Council from passing laws related to physician-assisted suicide in the future.

Section 820. The Committee directs the District of Columbia to submit a report to the Committees regarding how the District of Columbia has complied with the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act, including if violations of the law have taken place. If violations have taken place, the report should detail the number of violations in the past five years, the District of Columbia's response to the violations, whether the District of Columbia preserved each child's remains for appropriate examination during the investigation, and other pertinent information on violations.

Section 821. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds used by the District of Columbia to enforce the final rule relating to "Adoption of California Vehicle Emission Standards."

Section 822. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds used by the District of Columbia to enact or carry out any law which prohibits motorists from making right turns on red, including D.C. Law L24–214.

Section 823. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds used by the District of Columbia to carry out D.C. Automated Traffic Enforcement.

Section 824. The Committee includes a new provision repealing the Corrections Oversight Improvement Omnibus Amendment Act of 2022.

Section 825. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds used by the District of Columbia to enact or carry out any law which enrolls or registers noncitizens into voter rolls.

Section 826. The Committee includes a new provision allowing valid weapons carry permit holders to conceal carry in areas governed by the District of Columbia and Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

Section 827. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds used by the District of Columbia to enact the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Reform Amendment Act of 2022.

Section 828. The Committee includes a new provision repealing the Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 2018.

Section 829. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds used by the District of Columbia to enforce a COVID-19 mask mandate or COVID-19 vaccine mandate.

Section 830. Specifies that references to “this Act” in this title or title IV are treated as referring only to the provisions of this title and title IV.

**TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT**

Section 901. The committee includes a new provision establishing a “Spending Reduction Account” in the bill.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORTING 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
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts .....	\$12,000,000

## TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED  
SPENDING ITEMS

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, neither the bill nor this report contains any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

## CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

## PROGRAM DUPLICATION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, 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.

## 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]

## BUDGETARY IMPACT OF THE FY 2025 FSGG BILL

## COMMITTEE HEARINGS

For the purposes of clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following hearings were used to develop or consider the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2025:

## 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):

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 2024 and budget estimates presented for fiscal year 2025.