

Calendar No. 470

118TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
118-206

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2025

AUGUST 1, 2024.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. VAN HOLLEN, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 4928]

The Committee on Appropriations reports an original bill (S. 4928) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amounts of new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 2025

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$44,196,000,000
Amount of 2024 appropriations	36,038,000,000
Amount of 2025 budget estimate	52,795,442,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2024 appropriations	+ 8,158,000,000
2025 budget estimate	– 8,599,442,000

CONTENTS

	Page
Overview and Summary of the Bill	5
Program, Project, and Activity	5
Reprogramming Guidelines	5
Quarterly Obligation Reports	6
Relationship With Budget Offices	6
Congressional Budget Justifications	7
Agency Reports	7
Antideficiency Act Violations	8
Title I: Department of the Treasury:	
Departmental Offices	9
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund	13
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	14
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account	15
Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs	15
Office of Inspector General	16
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	17
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	18
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	20
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	21
United States Mint	22
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	23
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	24
Internal Revenue Service	25
Taxpayer Services	28
Enforcement	30
Technology and Operations Support	31
Administrative Provisions—Internal Revenue Service	32
Administrative Provisions—Department of the Treasury	32
Title II: Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President:	
The White House	34
Executive Residence at the White House	34
White House Repair and Restoration	35
Council of Economic Advisers	35
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	35
Office of Administration	36
Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response	36
Office of Management and Budget	37
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	39
Office of the National Cyber Director	40
Office of National Drug Control Policy	40
Federal Drug Control Programs:	
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	41
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	41
Unanticipated Needs	43
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	44
Special Assistance to the President	44
Official Residence of the Vice President	44
Administrative Provisions—Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	45
Title III: The Judiciary:	
Supreme Court of the United States	47
Care of the Building and Grounds	48
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	49

	Page
Title III—Continued	
United States Court of International Trade	49
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	50
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	51
Defender Services	51
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners	52
Court Security	52
Administrative Office of the United States Courts	52
Federal Judicial Center	54
United States Sentencing Commission	55
Administrative Provisions—The Judiciary	55
Title IV—District of Columbia:	
Federal Funds:	
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support	56
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia	57
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	57
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	57
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	58
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service	58
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	59
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions	59
Federal Payment for School Improvement	60
Federal Payment for the District of Columbia National Guard	60
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS	60
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Au- thority	61
Title V—Independent Agencies:	
Administrative Conference of the United States	62
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	62
Consumer Product Safety Commission	63
Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency	64
Election Assistance Commission	64
Federal Communications Commission	66
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Office of the Inspector General ...	70
Federal Election Commission	70
Federal Labor Relations Authority	71
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council	71
Federal Trade Commission	72
General Services Administration	75
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	87
Merit Systems Protection Board	88
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation	88
National Archives and Records Administration	89
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Pro- gram	92
National Credit Union Administration	95
Office of Government Ethics	95
Office of Personnel Management	96
Office of Special Counsel	100
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	100
Public Buildings Reform Board	101
Securities and Exchange Commission	101
Selective Service System	104
Small Business Administration	104
United States Postal Service	121
United States Tax Court	124
Statement Concerning General Provisions	124
Title VI—General Provisions—This Act	125
Title VII—General Provisions—Government-Wide	128
Title VIII—General Provisions—District of Columbia	132
Compliance With Paragraph 7, Rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate	134
Compliance With Paragraph 7(c), Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate	135
Compliance With Paragraph 12, Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate	136

	Page
Budgetary Impact of Bill	141
Disclosure of Congressionally Directed Spending Items	142
Comparative Statement of New Budget Authority	152

OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Financial Services and General Government appropriations bill provides funding for the Department of the Treasury, including the Internal Revenue Service; the Executive Office of the President; the Judiciary; the District of Columbia; and more than two dozen independent Federal agencies.

The Committee recommends \$21,737,000,000 in gross discretionary appropriations, including \$492,000,000 for the Small Business Administration Disaster Loans Program Account designated by Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25 and \$70,000,000 in emergency funds.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 2025, for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), as amended, with respect to appropriations contained in the accompanying bill, the terms “program, project, and activity” [PPA] shall mean any item for which a dollar amount is contained in appropriations acts (including joint resolutions providing continuing appropriations) or accompanying reports of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, or accompanying conference reports and joint explanatory statements of the committee of conference.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The Committee includes a provision (section 608) establishing the authority of agencies to reprogram funds and the limitation on that authority. The provision specifically requires the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of any proposal to reprogram funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any PPA for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to redirect funds that were directed in such reports for a specific activity to a different purpose; (5) augments an existing PPA in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; (6) reduces an existing PPA by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) creates, reorganizes, or restructures offices differently than the congressional budget justifications or the table at the end of the Committee report, whichever is more detailed.

The Committee retains the requirement that each agency submit an operating plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than 60 days after enactment of this act to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities provided in this act. Specifically, each agency should provide a table for each appropriation with columns displaying the budget request; adjustments made by Congress; adjustments for re-

scissions, if appropriate; and the fiscal year enacted level. The table shall delineate the appropriation both by object class and by PPA. The report must also identify items of special congressional interest.

The Committee expects the agencies and bureaus to submit reprogramming requests in a timely manner and to provide a thorough explanation of the proposed reallocations, including a detailed justification of increases and reductions and the specific impact the proposed changes will have on the budget request for the following fiscal year. Except in emergency situations, reprogramming requests should be submitted no later than June 30.

The Committee expects each agency to manage the expenditures of its programs and activities to remain within the amounts appropriated by Congress. The Committee reminds agencies that reprogramming requests should be submitted only in the case of an unforeseeable emergency or a situation that could not have been anticipated when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. Further, the Committee notes that when a department or agency submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committees on Appropriations and does not receive identical responses from the House and the Senate, it is the responsibility of the department or agency to reconcile the House and the Senate differences before proceeding, and if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the request to reprogram funds unapproved. The Committee reminds agencies that funds made available under section 609 of this Act are best used for one-time expenses.

QUARTERLY OBLIGATION REPORTS

Section 633 of the bill directs that no later than 45 days after the last day of each quarter, each agency funded in this act shall submit a report to the Committee that includes total obligations of the Agency for that quarter for each appropriation. That table should also include total budget authority for each appropriation and cumulative outlays to date. The table should also include obligation data for funds received by each agency the public laws listed under Quarterly Obligation Reports in the Explanatory Statement of division B of the FY2024 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act.

RELATIONSHIP WITH BUDGET OFFICES

Through the years, the Committee has channeled most of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the budget offices of the various departments, agencies, offices, and commissions. The Committee has often pointed to the natural affinity and relationship between the budget offices and the Committee which makes such a relationship workable. The Committee reiterates its longstanding position that while the Committee reserves the right to call upon any office or officer in the departments, agencies, and commissions, the primary conjunction between the Committee and these entities must be through the budget offices. To help ensure the Committee's ability to perform its responsibilities, the Committee insists on having direct, unobstructed, and timely access to the budget offices and expects to be able to receive forth-

right and complete responses from those offices and their employees.

The Committee expects timely agency compliance with mandated reporting requirements. The Committee directs all agencies from which reports are required to allow sufficient time to secure any necessary internal and external clearances of reports in order to satisfy congressional deadlines. The Committee strongly urges agencies to alert the Committee as far as possible in advance of any expected slippage in meeting a report delivery due date.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

Budget justifications are prepared not for the use of the agency, but instead are the primary tool used by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to evaluate the resource requirements and fiscal needs of agencies. The Committee is aware that the format and presentation of budget materials is largely left to the agency within presentation objectives set forth by the Office of Management and Budget. However, the Committee expects agencies to consult with the Committees on Appropriations in advance regarding any plans to modify the format of agency budget documents to ensure that the data needed to make appropriate and meaningful funding decisions is provided.

The Committee directs that justifications submitted with the fiscal year 2026 budget requests by agencies funded under this act must 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 the 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, and 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. Explanatory materials should compare programs, projects, and activities that are proposed for fiscal year 2026 to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

The Committee is aware that the analytical materials required for review by the Committee are unique to each agency in this act. Therefore, the Committee expects that each agency will coordinate with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in advance regarding the planned presentation for its budget justification materials in support of the fiscal year 2026 budget request.

AGENCY REPORTS

As a measure to reduce costs and conserve paper, the Committee reminds agencies funded by this act that currently provide separate copies of periodic reports (such as Performance and Accountability Reports) and correspondence to the chairs of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and Subcommittees on Financial Services and General Government, and also to the ranking members of the committees and subcommittees, to use a single cover letter jointly addressed to the chairs and ranking members of the Committee and subcommittee of both the House and the

Senate. To the greatest extent feasible, agencies should include in the cover letter a reference or hyperlink to facilitate electronic access to the report and provide the documents by electronic mail delivery. Consolidating addressees and remitting a copy of the letter and attachments to each recipient should expedite agency processing. This should also help ensure that consistent information is conveyed concurrently to the majority and minority committee offices of both chambers of Congress.

ANTIDEFICIENCY ACT VIOLATIONS

The Antideficiency Act is a cornerstone of Federal fiscal law. It forbids agencies from exceeding an appropriation, apportionment, or allotment; from obligating funds before Congress has appropriated them; and from accepting voluntary services or employing personal services exceeding those authorized by law. These prohibitions ensure that agencies operate within amounts that Congress has appropriated and, therefore, that agency activities are carried out in accordance with the will of the people as expressed through Congress.

The Antideficiency Act requires agencies to immediately report violations of the act to Congress and to the President and to transmit a copy of each report to the Comptroller General. These reports must include all relevant facts pertaining to the violation and a Statement of action taken. These reports provide information essential to the Committee as it performs oversight and as it considers agency funding levels. Therefore, the Committee directs any agency funded by this act to concurrently transmit to the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government a copy of any Antideficiency Act violation report submitted pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351 or 31 U.S.C. 1517(b).

TITLE I
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$287,576,000
Budget estimate, 2025	312,294,000
Committee recommendation	312,294,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Secretary of the Treasury has the primary role in formulating and managing the domestic and international tax and financial policies of the Federal Government. The Secretary's responsibilities funded by the Departmental Offices [DO] Salaries and Expenses appropriation include: recommending and implementing U.S. domestic and international economic and tax policy; formulating fiscal policy; governing the fiscal operations of the Government; managing the public debt; managing international development policy; representing the United States on international monetary, trade, and investment issues; overseeing Department of the Treasury overseas operations; and directing the administrative operations of the Department of the Treasury. The majority of the Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides resources for policy formulation and implementation in the areas of domestic and international finance, tax, economic, trade, financial operations and general fiscal policy. This appropriation also provides resources to support the Secretary, policy components, and departmental administrative policies in financial and personnel management, procurement operations, and information systems and telecommunications.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$312,294,000 for the Departmental Offices account of the Department of the Treasury for fiscal year 2025.

Financial Inclusion.—The Committee commends the Department for its work to respond to the directive that it develop a strategy to improve financial inclusion, which was included in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023. The Department presented to the Committee a detailed strategic framework to improve financial inclusion and facilitate broader access to safe and useful financial products and services among underserved communities. The Committee encourages the Department to continue its efforts to establish national objectives for financial inclusion, set benchmarks for measuring progress, and offer recommendations for advancing financial inclusion to ensure that all Americans are able

to access the financial products and services they need to achieve their financial goals. Funds are included for development and implementation of the Treasury Department's national strategy for financial inclusion.

Harriet Tubman.—The Committee expects the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the process that is underway to place the likeness of Harriet Tubman prominently on the \$20 bill. The Committee directs the Secretary to provide periodic updates to the Committee on implementation of this change, which was made in response to a grassroots campaign and significant input from the public.

E-mail Compromise Fraud.—The Committee continues to be concerned about e-mail fraud schemes in real estate in which the email accounts of victims are compromised to send fraudulent wire transfer instructions to financial institutions in order to misappropriate funds or to assist in financial fraud. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, describing its ongoing activities to both combat and raise awareness of wire fraud in real estate transactions and email compromise scams. Additionally, the report should detail any joint activities to counter such fraud that the Department conducts with relevant Federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice.

Treasury Forfeiture Fund.—The Department is directed to submit to the Committee a detailed table not later than 20 days after the last day of each month on the interest earned, forfeiture revenue collected, unobligated balances, recoveries, expenses to date, and expenses estimated for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Outbound Investment Screening Mechanism.—The Committee supports Treasury's implementation and administration of an outbound investment mechanism in consultation with the Department of Commerce and other departments and agencies.

Inbound Investment Screening Mechanism.—The Committee encourages the Secretary of the Treasury to consider enhancing its inbound investment screening mechanism, and directs the Department to provide a briefing to the Committee on any efforts no later than 180 days after enactment of this act.

New Market Tax Credit Native Area.—The Committee recognizes the need to increase investments in Native communities through the New Market Tax Credit Program [NMTC Program], and directs the Secretary to work closely with Congress to ensure the following communities are able to fully participate in the NMTC Program: Tribal lands, including trust, restricted fee, and reservation lands, off-reservation trust lands, Alaska Native lands selected pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas, and Hawaiian Home Lands.

SECURE 2.0.—The Committee notes that funds may be made available for activities necessary to carry out SECURE 2.0, specifically as it relates to the Saver's Match and directs the Department to provide a briefing no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on the implementation planning for the program.

Office of Tribal and Native Affairs.—The Committee commends the Department for acting on Congressional recommendations to establish the Office of Tribal and Native Affairs to enhance the De-

partment's outreach and capacity to respond to the needs of Tribal and other Native communities. Given the tremendous workload this Office has undertaken to implement and deploy various Treasury programs' funding in Indian Country, the Committee directs the Department to support the Office of the Treasurer's activities inclusive of the establishment of this new office.

Secondary Market for Housing Construction Loans.—The Committee continues to recognize the need to reduce housing costs by supporting increased housing supply efforts, including through expanded access to acquisition, development, and construction [AD&C] loans. The Committee directs the GAO to study and provide a briefing on preliminary observations to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, with a report to follow in an agreed upon timeframe, on the feasibility of and any recommendations related to establishing a government-sponsored secondary market for AD&C loans, including by directing the government-sponsored enterprises to purchase and securitize a subset of such loans. The report should also evaluate other proposals for the development of nontraditional AD&C capital sources such as potential securitization opportunities and providing advances through the Federal Home Loan Banks. The report should address the feasibility and potential barriers associated with implementing such proposals, as well as potential effects, such as on AD&C loan interest rates, construction costs, access to capital for community-based financial institutions, quantity of affordable housing units, and overall housing costs, cost to taxpayers, or risks to the Federal Government.

Property Insurance Landscape.—The Committee directs the Director of the Federal Insurance Office to, no later than 2 years after the enactment of this act, study and publish a report on the current state of the insurance market for multi-family housing (the "Report"). The Director shall provide updates every 6 months to the Committee on the status of the Report. The "insurance market" for the Report must at a minimum include, but is not necessarily limited to, commercial property insurance (excluding auto insurance), liability insurance, builders risk construction insurance, commercial multiple peril [CMP] policies, and umbrella insurance. The Report should include an analysis of all types of multi-family housing, including both market-rate properties and affordable housing properties that are rent-restricted. The properties to be studied may include but are not limited to those developed through the use of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit and other applicable State-level affordable housing tax credits, and/or properties involved with any Federal housing assistance program. The Report may exclude self-insured public housing properties. To inform the Report, the Director should gather and analyze data from the last 5 years prior the enactment of the act, to the extent practicable. The Report should include but is not limited to the following factors covering all types of multifamily housing including both market-rate and affordable housing properties that are rent-restricted or rent-assisted: whether and how which insurance premiums have increased by line of insurance (e.g., property, liability, and umbrella); whether and how insurance coverage has been reduced (e.g., by increasing deductibles, reducing limits, or adding exclusions or other terms

and conditions that may reduce coverage); whether and how insurers have increased non-renewals; what, if any, differences can be observed in the insurance market for multi-family housing across zip codes, and the number of insurance carriers, by line of insurance, providing coverage for multi-family properties for each year. The Report should also discuss what factors may contribute to insurance costs for multi-family housing and, if possible, quantify the impact of each factor. These factors may include climate change and inflation, particularly rising labor and supply costs. The Report should also discuss whether and how unfair discrimination may play a role in underwriting insurance coverage for rent-restricted housing properties. This discussion should include an analysis of whether and how State and local legislation prohibiting or limiting source of income discrimination has impacted insurance cost and coverage for multifamily housing in applicable jurisdictions. The Report should also assess whether multi-family housing properties are relying more on residual market insurers, and what may the potential consequences are or will be to insurance costs and coverage for multi-family housing if this reliance is found to have increased or predicted to increase going forward. Based on the Report findings on the foregoing topics, the Report should also include recommendations for state insurance regulators, Federal legislators, and/or Federal housing regulators. The Director shall coordinate with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to obtain and share data, as needed and to the extent possible, for inclusion in the Report an analysis and prediction on the impact that increased insurance premiums may have on the Federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher and project-based rental assistance housing, the supply of new affordable housing, and financial sustainability of existing affordable housing.

State Small Business Credit Initiative [SSBCI].—The Committee is aware of Treasury’s work in implementing critical funding for the SSBCI to States, territories, and Tribal governments to enable lending and investing for small businesses, since the program’s reauthorization. To ensure Treasury fully addresses issues with delays in disbursing funds, the Committee encourages the Department to enact the recommendation in GAO–23–105293 to help improve planning, processes and reduce the potential for further delays.

RESTORE Act Implementation.—The Committee expects the Department of the Treasury Office of Gulf Coast Restoration [OGCR] to meet all requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) prior to taking any action that would limit the eligibility of previously approved RESTORE Act projects from receiving funding under the standardized performance metrics established and implemented prior to May 16, 2024. The Committee expects the Department to go through proper notice-and-comment procedures before establishing internal directives which could have a detrimental impact on the environmental restoration on the U.S. Gulf Coast. No later than 90 days after enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on the revised reporting requirements for RESTORE Act direct component awards.

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

Appropriations, 2024	\$21,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	21,000,000
Committee recommendation	21,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018 [FIRRMA] (Public Law 115–232) greatly expanded the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States [CFIUS] to address growing national security concerns over foreign utilization of certain investment structures that had fallen outside of the jurisdiction of CFIUS. FIRRMA also established the CFIUS Fund, to be administered by the Secretary of the Treasury, to accept appropriated funds for these expanded functions and responsibilities and to collect filing fees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,000,000 to address responsibilities facing the Department and other CFIUS agencies pursuant to FIRRMA. This appropriation is offset by filing fees.

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

CFIUS Engagement in Bankruptcy Proceedings.—The Committee is concerned by reports that companies backed by the Chinese Communist Party are exploiting the bankruptcy process to gain access to sensitive and proprietary information from American companies. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Treasury to work with member agencies to document in the interagency committee’s annual report, with a classified annex as necessary, data on CFIUS’ role and engagement in bankruptcy proceedings. This will include, to the extent possible, information about which covered transactions were in the bankruptcy process while before CFIUS as well as a documented committee-wide process for reviewing agreements and deciding enforcement actions.

Genomic Data.—The Committee is concerned about the ongoing national security threat posed by foreign entities with ties to the Chinese government in a position to access Americans’ genomic data, including instances where this threat could occur due to lack of preventable awareness or appropriate coordination among Federal agencies. To increase cross-agency awareness of transactions of concern, the Committee encourages the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to continue to consult the Department of Health and Human Services on any review of a covered transaction involving a United States business that maintains or collects information about genetic tests of United States citizens, including any such information related to genomic sequencing.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$226,862,000
Budget estimate, 2025	230,533,000
Committee recommendation	235,333,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Economic and trade sanctions issued and enforced by the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence’s [TFI] Office of Foreign Assets Control safeguard financial systems against illicit use and combat rogue nations, terrorist facilitators, money launderers, proliferators of weapons of mass destruction, and other national security threats. In addition, TFI produces vital analysis with regard to foreign intelligence and counterintelligence across all elements of the National security community.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$235,333,000. The Committee strongly supports TFI’s mission to strengthen national security by using targeted financial measures to combat threats and protect the integrity of the financial system.

Economic Security Mission.—The Committee notes that Treasury’s Office of Intelligence and Analysis [OIA] is formalizing its role in leading the intelligence community in economic and technology competition analysis. The Committee encourages OIA to coordinate analysis and dissemination of intelligence within Treasury and other economic policy agencies, as needed, to support decision makers that implement economic security policy. OIA is directed to provide the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this act, a report detailing the necessary resources over 5 years to expand its current analytic capacity to meet the economic security mission.

Price Cap on Russian Oil.—The Committee recognizes the important efforts of TFI to identify and close loopholes in the price cap on Russian oil that have been exploited by the Russian Federation to fund Russia’s illegal war of aggression against Ukraine. The Committee encourages TFI to maintain strong enforcement of the Russian oil price cap regime, including through the issuance of sanctions and via collaboration with other Federal agencies and international allies.

Cryptocurrency.—The Committee appreciates the Department’s work in enforcing economic sanctions to support our foreign policy and national security and recognizes that new developments in financial tools like cryptocurrencies and decentralized finance may make that work more difficult. The Committee directs the Department to continue to report on and monitor the usage of cryptocurrencies in evading sanctions, laundering money, and other illicit purposes. The Committee is also concerned about any expansion in the use of cryptocurrencies in a fully illicit economy operating outside of traditional currencies and directs the Department to monitor and report on any significant changes in cryptocurrency use patterns to facilitate illicit activity, including any increased use of cryptocurrency by illicit actors to purchase goods.

Financial Attachés.—The Committee recognizes the critical work of the Department and TFI in limiting illicit finance globally, as well as the necessity of working with international partners who may not have the same focus. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Department to strongly consider which nations and regions play a significant role in sanctions evasion and in exporting Russian petroleum products in contravention of the oil price cap in selecting the assignments and locations of Treasury financial attachés and focus attention of those attachés on limiting illicit finance.

Payment System.—No later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, the Treasury Department shall provide a briefing to the Committee on access to the payment system as a tool to conduct both foreign and domestic policy. The briefing should cover: (1) the benefits and costs of using the payment system for policy purposes; (2) the legal authority to deny access to the payment system; (3) the situations that would trigger removal from access to the payment system; and (4) the actions taken to mitigate the negative consequences when access to the payment system is limited for policy purposes.

Hong Kong Sanction Authorities Implementation.—The Committee is concerned by the lack of officials in Hong Kong that have been sanctioned pursuant to the Hong Kong Autonomy Act and Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act. Not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations listing all officials sanctioned under such acts, including the types of information required in section 8 of the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act, and a detailed explanation for the limited number of individuals sanctioned pursuant to such acts.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2024	\$36,500,000
Budget estimate, 2025	150,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Cybersecurity Enhancement Account is a dedicated account designed to bolster the Department’s cybersecurity posture and mitigate cybersecurity threats to the U.S. financial infrastructure.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000,000.

DEPARTMENT–WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$11,007,000
Budget estimate, 2025	14,470,000
Committee recommendation	11,118,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs [DSCIP] account provides a mechanism for Treasury to fund capital investments and projects that span several fiscal years. Through this account, the Department has been able to fund the continual repair and restoration of the Main Treasury Building, which is the oldest departmental building and the third oldest federally occupied building in Washington, preceded only by the Capitol and the White House.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,118,000. The Committee notes that the DSCIP account has been utilized to fund a wide variety of multiyear information technology initiatives and renovation projects. Given the complexity of these initiatives, the bill includes an administrative provision directing the Department of the Treasury to submit an annual Capital Investment Plan to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 30 days after the President’s budget submission.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$48,389,000
Budget estimate, 2025	50,174,000
Committee recommendation	48,878,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

As a result of the 1988 amendments to the Inspector General Act, the Secretary of the Treasury established the Office of Inspector General [OIG] in 1989.

The OIG conducts and supervises audits, evaluations, and investigations designed to: (1) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in departmental programs and operations; and (2) keep the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed of problems and deficiencies in the administration of departmental programs and operations. The audit function provides program audit, contract audit, 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 audit 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. These audits contribute significantly to improved financial management by helping Treasury managers identify improvements needed in their accounting and internal control systems. The evaluations function reviews program performance and issues critical to the mission of the Department. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$48,878,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

The Committee remains concerned about cyber-based threats as Treasury’s information systems are critical to the core functions of government and the Nation’s financial infrastructure. The Committee encourages the Inspector General to conduct oversight work on the potential vulnerability of Treasury’s networks and systems including its physical security, continuous monitoring, and strong authentication.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$172,508,000
Budget estimate, 2025	179,026,000
Committee recommendation	174,250,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration [TIGTA] was established by the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–206). TIGTA was created to provide independent audit and investigative services necessary to improve the quality and credibility of oversight of the Internal Revenue Service [IRS] and ensure that the IRS is held to a high level of accountability.

TIGTA conducts audits, investigations, and inspections and evaluations to assess the operations and programs of the IRS and related entities, the IRS Oversight Board, and the Office of Chief Counsel to: (1) 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) recommend actions to resolve fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies in these programs and operations, and keep the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed of these issues and the progress made in resolving them.

The audit function provides program audit, limited contract audit, and financial audit services. Program audits review and audit all facets of the IRS and related entities in an effort to improve IRS systems and operations while ensuring fair and equitable treatment of taxpayers. Contract audits focus on invoices/ vouchers submitted to the IRS to determine whether charges are valid and to identify erroneous and improper payments. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving IRS programs and operations and protects the IRS and related entities against external attempts to corrupt or threaten the administration of the tax laws.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$174,250,000 for TIGTA. The Committee appreciates TIGTA’s efforts to promote the security of taxpayer data, to improve implementation of tax law changes, to combat identity theft and impersonation fraud, to ensure efficient and economical investments in information tech-

nology modernization, and to address all of the management and performance challenges confronting the IRS.

Data Loss Prevention.—No later than 240 days after enactment of this act, TIGTA is directed to provide a report to the Committee on the maturity of the IRS’s data inventory management, categorization, availability, access, encryption, incidence response, and governance, including for purposes to detect and prevent data exfiltration by insider threats.

Refundable Tax Credit Abuse Prevention.—No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, TIGTA is directed to provide a report to the Committee on the number of individual taxpayers that were allowed refundable tax credits who used Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers [ITINs] as a means of verification for the primary and/or secondary taxpayer on tax returns filed with the IRS during the 2024 tax filing season. The report shall include the various types of refundable tax credits allowed, the number of each type of refundable that was tax credit allowed, and the average dollar amount per each refundable tax credit for primary and/or secondary taxpayers who filed taxes using an ITIN.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$190,193,000
Budget estimate, 2025	215,689,000
Committee recommendation	215,689,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network [FinCEN], is a bureau within the Treasury Department’s Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, whose mission is to safeguard the financial system from the abuses of financial crime, including terrorist financing, money laundering, and other illicit activity. FinCEN accomplishes its mission by administering the Bank Secrecy Act, a collection of statutes that form the Nation’s anti-money laundering/counterterrorist financing regulatory regime. As the delegated administrator of the Bank Secrecy Act, FinCEN is responsible for the development and implementation of regulations, rules, and guidance issued under the Bank Secrecy Act. FinCEN also oversees the work of eight Federal agencies with delegated responsibility to examine various sectors of the financial industry for compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act’s requirements. FinCEN is responsible for collecting, maintaining, and disseminating the information reported by financial institutions under the Bank Secrecy Act through a Governmentwide access service. FinCEN is the United States’ Financial Intelligence Unit [FIU] and a founding member of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. As the United States’ FIU, FinCEN routinely shares information and cooperates with other FIUs around the world to address the global problems of terrorist financing, money laundering, and other illicit activity.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$215,689,000 for FinCEN.

Anti-Money Laundering Safeguards for Investment Advisers.—The Committee notes that illicit actors, including Russian oligarchs and other kleptocrats as well as drug traffickers and other criminals, have used investment advisers such as private equity, venture capital, and hedge fund managers to clean their ill-gotten gains. The Committee welcomes FinCEN’s February 2024 proposed rule to subject investment advisers to Federal Bank Secrecy Act rules and encourages FinCEN to finalize that rulemaking as soon as practicable. Further, the Committee welcomes FinCEN’s stated intention to apply customer identification and due diligence requirements to investment advisers in the future. The Committee notes that FinCEN is required to revise the final rule entitled “Customer Due Diligence Requirements for Financial Institutions” by January 1, 2025, and FinCEN is encouraged to address the issue of customer identification and due diligence requirements for advisers during that rulemaking.

Anti-Money Laundering Rules for the Residential Real Estate Market.—The Committee welcomes FinCEN’s 2024 notice of proposed rulemaking on “Anti-Money Laundering Regulations for Residential Real Estate Transfers” and urges FinCEN to finalize the rule as soon as practicable.

Anti-Money Laundering Rules for the Commercial Real Estate Market.—The Committee welcomes indications that FinCEN intends to promulgate regulations to apply anti-money laundering [AML] safeguards to the commercial real estate sector. FinCEN is encouraged to propose and finalize a rule extending such AML safeguards to commercial real estate transactions as soon as practicable.

Illegal and Unregulated Gambling.—The Committee is concerned about the continued spread of illegal gambling, both online and in communities, and the risk it possesses for illicit finance and money laundering. While the Bank Secrecy Act [BSA] provides AML controls for legal gambling, offshore online operators and unregulated gaming machines in the United States have no such controls allowing for billions of dollars to move undetected. The Committee strongly supports due diligence and source of funds protocols that protect the Nation’s financial system and the public. The Committee is not aware of any such protocols used by illegal or unregulated gambling operators and agrees with the Department of the Treasury’s 2024 National Money Laundering Risk Assessment’s [NMLRA] assertion that illegal online sites utilize virtual assets to obfuscate sources of funds. The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize enforcement actions against illegal gambling operators and the financial tools they employ. Further, the Committee strongly encourages the Department to increase its coordination with other agencies such as the Departments of Justice, State, and Homeland Security with regards to illegal and unregulated gambling.

Regulation for Legal Online Gaming.—The Committee strongly encourages FinCEN to provide guidance to the legal online gaming industry on their AML obligations under the BSA. Since 2013, eight States have legalized gaming (otherwise known as Internet casinos) and 30 States plus the District of Columbia have legalized online sports betting. However, AML regulation of the gaming in-

dustry was established when legal gambling only occurred in brick-and-mortar casinos. As the legal industry evolved online, gaming operators have had to develop AML controls without sufficient guidance from FinCEN. The Committee notes the special section on legal online gaming included in the Department of the Treasury’s 2024 NMLRA that States, “The lack of uniform requirements or regulations of these services across state, territorial, and Tribal jurisdictions, present significant and increasing money laundering risks.” The Committee directs FinCEN to provide a briefing to the authorizing and appropriations committees, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, on its progress towards creating regulatory certainty on AML responsibilities for legal online gaming operators and licensees.

Redundant Reporting.—Consistent with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and Executive Order 13610, FinCEN is encouraged to minimize, or eliminate, redundant reporting across different AML requirements as much as possible. Duplicate information can be burdensome and costly for both FinCEN and the public.

Countering the Financing of Online Child Sexual Exploitation.—The Committee is concerned with increased online child sexual exploitation being monetized through the U.S. financial sector. The Committee encourages FinCEN to ensure the U.S. financial sector is adequately complying with existing regulatory requirements mandated through the “Anti-Money Laundering Program Requirement” of the USA PATRIOT Act to prevent the facilitation of online child exploitation and sex trafficking through the U.S. financial sector. Such efforts are consistent with FinCEN’s priorities through the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 in which Congress required FinCEN to identify and publish its highest priorities for combating money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. FinCEN published its top eight priorities in June 2021 after consultations with law enforcement, the intelligence community, national security agencies, and Federal and State financial regulators. In addition to prioritizing its efforts to combat cybercrime, proliferation and terrorist financing, and transnational criminal organizations, FinCEN has identified combating human trafficking and smuggling as one of its highest priorities, consistent with the Treasury Department’s National Money Laundering Strategy.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$391,109,000
Budget estimate, 2025	396,159,000
Committee recommendation	395,020,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The mission of the Fiscal Service is to promote the financial integrity and operational efficiency of the U.S. Government through accounting, borrowing, collections, payments, and shared services. The Fiscal Service provides central payment services to Federal agencies and operates the Federal Government’s collections and deposit systems in addition to providing governmentwide accounting

and reporting services, managing the collection of delinquent debt owed to the Federal Government, borrowing on behalf of the Federal Government, and providing support services for other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$395,020,000 for the Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

Federal Facilities.—The Committee recognizes the value that Federal facilities across the country have on the successful operation of the Federal Government, including all current facilities operated by the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, as well as the communities in which they are located. The Committee recognizes the unique challenges faced by Federal agencies in reopening and returning to pre-pandemic operations at these facilities as a result of the coronavirus. At the same time, the Bureau has a responsibility to maintain continuity of operations and minimize uncertainty among its employees and the communities in which it operates, including the Bureau’s facilities in Parkersburg, West Virginia. Acknowledging the Office of Management and Budget April 13, 2023 directive that all Executive Departments and Agencies “substantially increase meaningful in-person work at Federal offices,” no later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, the Bureau of the Fiscal Service is directed to submit a report to the Committee that includes: (1) the Bureau’s action plans for return to in-person work that were submitted to OMB in January 2024; (2) the Bureau’s progress in implementing their submitted action plans; (3) the average number and percent of employees, including teleworkers, present in the office, by duty station, on a given day during any two-week pay period after the enactment of this act; (4) the Bureau’s most recent policy on telework, including any agreement with employee unions; and (5) metrics for measuring employee productivity levels when teleworking.

Savings Bonds.—The Bureau is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on its progress regarding the digitization of mature unredeemed debt.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$157,795,000
Budget estimate, 2025	159,679,000
Committee recommendation	159,679,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau [TTB] is charged with collecting revenue and protecting the public and is responsible for enforcement of certain Federal laws and regulations relating to alcohol and tobacco. TTB works directly and in cooperation with others to maintain a sound revenue management and collection system that continues to reduce the regulatory burden, improve service, collect the revenue due, and prevent tax evasion and other criminal conduct. TTB is also responsible for preventing consumer

deception, ensuring that regulated products comply with Federal commodity, safety, and distribution requirements, and providing customer service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$159,679,000 for TTB. The Committee recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for TTB's enforcement efforts for industry trade practice violations. Enforcement of trade practices functions, as required under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (Public Law 74-401), is critical to ensuring a competitive, fair, and safe marketplace. The Committee will continue to monitor enforcement efforts for industry trade practice violations and the process for securing basic label and formula approvals under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Labeling Information.—The Committee notes that TTB is yet to finalize a rule proposed in 2007 requiring the alcohol content and serving facts information on all alcoholic beverages that will enable consumers to make informed drinking decisions. In 2022, TTB committed in writing to engage in a new rulemaking on this issue. In 2023, TTB announced it would hold a series of listening sessions. The Committee awaits TTB's rulemaking on this issue. No later than 90 days after enactment of this act, TTB shall submit a report to the Committees delineating its roadmap for implementation of this rule, including any additional resources necessary for its implementation.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Mint manufactures coins, sells numismatic and investment products, and provides for security and asset protection. Public Law 104-52 established the U.S. Mint Public Enterprise Fund [the Fund]. The Fund encompasses the previous Salaries and Expenses, Coinage Profit Fund, Coinage Metal Fund, and the Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund. The Mint submits annual audited business-type financial statements to the Secretary of the Treasury and to Congress in support of the operations of the revolving fund.

The operations of the Mint are divided into two major activities: manufacturing and sales (including circulating coinage and numismatic and investment products); and protection. The Mint is credited with receipts from its circulating coinage operations, equal to the full cost of producing and distributing coins that are put into circulation, including depreciation of the Mint's plant and equipment on the basis of current replacement value. Those receipts pay for the costs of the Mint's operations, which include the costs of production and distribution.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a spending level of \$50,000,000 for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments for the Mint for fiscal year 2025.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$324,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	324,908,000
Committee recommendation	354,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund makes investments in the form of grants, loans, equity investments, deposits, and technical assistance grants to new and existing community development financial institutions [CDFIs] through the CDFI program. CDFIs include community development banks, credit unions, venture capital funds, revolving loan funds, and microloan funds, among others. Recipient institutions engage in lending and investment for affordable housing, small business, and community development within underserved communities. The CDFI Fund administers the Bank Enterprise Award Program, which provides a financial incentive to insured depository institutions that undertake community development financing activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$354,000,000 for the CDFI Fund. Of the amounts provided, \$191,000,000 is for financial and technical assistance grants, of which up to \$10,000,000 may be used to provide technical and financial assistance to CDFIs that fund projects to help individuals with disabilities; \$35,000,000 is for Native American initiatives; \$40,000,000 is for the Bank Enterprise Award program; \$24,000,000 is for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative; \$9,000,000 is for the Small Dollar Loan Program; \$45,000,000 is for the administrative expenses for all programs and \$10,000,000 is for the Bond Guarantee Program.

Economic Mobility Corps.—The Committee is providing up to \$2,000,000 for the Economic Mobility Corps Program to continue the interagency agreement with the Corporation for National and Community Service to place national service members at certified CDFIs. The program strengthens the capacity of CDFIs to perform their activities relating to community and economic development, including but not limited to the following: financial literacy, financial planning, budgeting, saving, and other financial counseling activities. The expectation of the Committee is that the initiative will be funded at the level necessary to satisfy demand from CDFIs seeking to host AmeriCorps Members.

Bond Guarantee Program.—The Committee includes a provision enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to guarantee up to \$500,000,000 in bonds until December 31, 2026, an amount equal to the request level. The bonds are intended to support CDFI lending and investment activities in underserved communities by providing a source of long-term capital, and the funds raised through

the bonds will be used to capitalize new loans or refinance existing loans.

Persistent Poverty.—Building upon the existing investment requirement in persistent poverty counties that has been included in previous appropriations Acts, the Committee supports increasing targeted investments in high-poverty areas, defined as any census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2016–2020 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Census Bureau. The Committee directs the CDFI Fund to develop and implement measures to increase the share of investments in high-poverty census tracts with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2016–2020 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Census Bureau, and any other impoverished areas the CDFI Fund determines to be appropriate areas to target. The Committee directs the CDFI Fund to submit a report to the Committee that includes the amount of funds that were targeted to such areas; the percent change from fiscal year 2024 in the amount of funds that were targeted toward such areas; and, to the extent practicable, an assessment of the economic impact of the program on the areas, including data on the categories of individuals impacted by the targeting of funds to such areas under the program, disaggregated by household income, race, gender, age, national origin, disability status, and whether the individuals live in an urban area, suburban area, or rural area.

Further, the Committee directs the CDFI Fund to place a priority on making additional funds available to CDFI's that have provided no less than 15 percent of their total lending to recipients in persistent poverty counties, as measured by a 3-year average of their activity in fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024. The Committee also appreciates the CDFI Fund's efforts to increase the overall dollar amount invested by awardees in high-poverty areas.

Non-Metropolitan and Rural Areas.—The Committee directs Treasury to take into consideration the unique conditions, challenges, and scale of non-metropolitan and rural areas when designing and administering programs to address economic revitalization and community development and when making CDFI award decisions. The Committee notes that the CDFI Fund is required by 12 U.S.C. 4706(b) to seek to fund a geographically diverse group of award recipients, including those from non-metropolitan and rural areas. In addition, the Committee directs funding to be used in each program for projects that serve populations living in persistent poverty counties in accordance with this act. The Committee directs the Secretary to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act detailing how the fiscal year 2024 CDFI Program recipients intend to serve non-metropolitan and rural areas.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing [BEP] has been the sole manufacturer of U.S. paper currency for almost 150 years. The origin of the BEP is traced to an act of Congress passed on February

25, 1862, 12 Stat. 345, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new currency-United States notes. While this law was the cornerstone authority for the operations of the engraving and printing division of the Treasury for many years, it was not until an act of June 20, 1874, 18 Stat. 100, that the Congress first referred to this division as the “Bureau of Engraving and Printing.” The Bureau’s status as a distinct bureau within the Department of the Treasury was solidified by section 1 of the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 18, which placed all of the business of the BEP under the immediate control of a director, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The 1897 law is now codified in 31 U.S.C. 303.

The BEP designs, manufactures, and supplies Federal Reserve notes and other security documents issued by the Federal Government. The operations of the BEP are currently financed by means of a revolving fund, which requires the BEP to be reimbursed by customer agencies for all costs of manufacturing products and services performed. The BEP is also authorized to assess amounts to acquire capital equipment and provide for working capital needs.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Internal Revenue Service [IRS] collects the revenue that funds the Government and administers the Nation’s tax laws. The IRS taxpayer service program assists millions of taxpayers in understanding and meeting their tax obligations. The IRS tax enforcement and compliance program deters taxpayers inclined to evade their responsibilities while pursuing those who violate tax laws.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$12,319,054,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for fiscal year 2025.

The Committee directs the IRS to prioritize audits of high-income individuals and large corporations that may have neglected to pay their full tax obligation and not to increase audit rates, relative to historic levels, for small businesses and households with actual incomes below \$400,000. To ensure that audits are being conducted transparently, and in a manner consistent with congressional intent, the Committee directs the IRS to publicly report the total number of audits conducted on households of less than \$400,000, the percentage of individual income tax audits accounted for by audits of households of less than \$400,000, and the percentage of these audits that result in adjustments to tax liability. The Committee further directs the IRS to provide the Committee with periodic briefings on its findings regarding disparities in audit rates or outcomes based on factors such as age, gender, geography, race and ethnicity.

Hiring Authorities.—The Committee has included limited direct hire authority for the IRS. The Committee recognizes that the direct hiring authority provided to the IRS in fiscal year 2023 was used successfully to quickly bring on new employees to address the backlog of paper returns and address customer service issues. However, the Committee encourages the agency to continue to improve

its use of competitive hiring and other existing hiring authorities and ensure adherence to the merit system when filling vacancies and to not use the direct hire authority provided in this bill as the agency's main method of hiring. The Committee directs the IRS to submit quarterly reports on its usage of direct hire authority, specifically the positions filled by IRS office, state, and salary grade. In addition, the Committee directs the agency to ensure existing employees are provided notice of vacant positions and opportunities to apply.

User Fees.—The IRS is authorized to charge user fees to recover the cost of providing certain services to the public that confer a special benefit to the recipient. The Committee directs the IRS to submit a user fee spend plan, no later than 60 days after enactment of this act, detailing planned spending on its appropriations accounts. Specifically, the Committee would like to see how programs, investments, and initiatives funded through each appropriations account are supported by user fees.

Employee Retention Credits [ERC].—The Committee remains concerned about continuing IRS inventory backlogs and the delay in processing legitimate ERC claims owed to businesses. The IRS is directed to submit a report to the Committee outlining its work to process low-risk claims for the ERC.

Federal Contractor Tax Check System [FCTCS].—Since 2019, the Committee appropriated significant funding to the IRS for the development of a FCTCS, a system whereby IRS can provide tax certificates to vendors. Vendors can then provide a copy of the certificate to contract officers to certify that they are not delinquent in payment of Federal taxes. The Committee understands that the IRS has made significant progress toward implementing the FCTCS in conjunction with the its plans to deliver secure online digital services to business taxpayers. Not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, the IRS is directed to provide the Committee with a briefing on the status of the FCTCS, number of certificates issued, the estimated timeline for updating the Federal Acquisition Regulations to mandate use of the FCTCS, the IRS' usage of the FCTCS for its own compliance with section 744 of this act, and the tax revenue attributable to the FCTCS.

Security of Taxpayer Information.—The Committee reiterates its interest in the IRS addressing known security deficiencies and that taxpayer data is appropriately protected, in accordance with GAO and TIGTA recommendations. The Committee reminds the IRS that it is overdue in submitting a report required by House Report 118–145 outlining the steps it has taken to align with those recommendations.

Streamlining Federal Affordable Housing Incentives.—The Committee directs the IRS, in coordination with the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD], to, within existing authorities, take steps to streamline and better coordinate Federal affordable housing development incentives and programs with the goal of simplifying the work necessary for developers, realtors, State and local housing authorities, and non-profits, such as minimizing the need to duplicative inspections. The Committee directs IRS, in coordination with HUD, to brief the authorization and ap-

propriations committees no later than 180 days after enactment of this act on steps that can be taken within existing authorities.

W-2G Reporting Threshold.—The Committee recognizes that the IRS Advisory Council (IRSAC) Public Report published in November 2023 recommended the reporting threshold for slot machine jackpot winnings at casinos on Form W-2G be raised from \$1,200 to \$5,000 and indexed periodically. The IRSAC report noted that IRS is authorized to modify reporting thresholds for Form W-2G, that IRS administratively set the current threshold in 1977, and that IRS has not modified it since that time.

Public Transportation Subsidy Program.—The Committee encourages the IRS to study whether to modify Internal Revenue Manual 1.32.15.6.1 (Public Transportation Subsidy Program) to allow participation of battery electric vehicles which can transport one driver and at least four adults.

IRS Use of Emerging Artificial Intelligence.—The Committee notes the impact of emerging artificial intelligence [AI] technologies that could improve customer service and other IRS operations. The Committee supports efforts to improve customer experience in accordance with Executive Order 13571, “Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service”. Further, the Committee encourages the Department to study the use of AI technologies in providing entry-level support for taxpayer services.

While AI presents opportunity, it will require significant IRS effort to strengthen its data infrastructure to integrate the benefits of AI into day-to-day operations; this includes training for staff and continuous product and services maintenance. Additionally, the IRS will need to examine the risks of bias, privacy issues, and the need for transparency so that taxpayers have a clear understanding of how AI may influence tax administration decisions. This includes the right to appeals or seek clarification on matters influenced by AI.

Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the IRS directed to brief the Committee on its examination of the risks and opportunities associated with AI and potential implementation steps, policy recommendations, as well as any other considerations.

Government Sponsored Enterprises [GSEs].—As mandated by their Duty to Serve requirements, the GSEs are critical in financing affordable housing in rural communities. The GSEs’ participation in multiparty Low-Income Housing Credit funds invested in rural communities is jeopardized by uncertainty regarding their status as tax-exempt controlled entities. The Department of the Treasury is directed to study actions that will clarify their tax status. The Committee directs the Department within 60 days of enactment of this act to provide a briefing on the findings of this study.

Paid Leave Tax Credit Outreach and Awareness.—The Committee encourages the IRS to perform targeted outreach to employers, entities that provide payroll services, tax professionals, and other relevant entities regarding the availability and requirements of the Paid Family and Medical Leave tax credit under Section 45S of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. This should include providing relevant information about the credit as part of IRS’ regular communications with these entities. The Committee directs the IRS

to brief the Committee within 90 days after enactment on the progress of the outreach and awareness campaign.

Tax Regulations.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, the IRS shall brief the Committee on the inter-agency review process and coordination with the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs for tax regulations.

IRA Energy Tax Credits and Bonuses Implementation.—The Inflation Reduction Act (Public Law 117- 169) was drafted and signed into law to spur innovation and support a domestic manufacturing supply chain thereby reducing our reliance on foreign materials and processes and strengthening our energy security. The IRA also included provisions to encourage investment in particular communities that provided the energy resources for our country. The Committee is concerned that Treasury’s proposed and finalized promulgated rules on the IRA clean energy tax credits and bonuses, like 30D, 45W, and the Domestic Content Bonus, and Offshore Wind Energy Communities Bonus, depart from following the letter and intent of the law. Treasury is encouraged to revisit 30D, 45W, and the Domestic Content Bonus, and Offshore Wind Energy Communities Bonus to ensure alignment with the IRA and its goals, and update these rules.

45X Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit.—The Committee directs the IRS to submit a report identifying the total volume of “45X” credit claims in tax year 2023 submitted by taxpayers that meet the criteria of a Foreign Entity of Concern, as defined in section 40207(a)(5) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (42 U.S.C. 18741(a)(5)).

Hydrogen Tax Credit.—The Committee remains concerned that Treasury is considering imposing additional limitations or restrictions that are not authorized by section 45V of the Internal Revenue Code in order to qualify for the clean hydrogen production tax credit.

Voting Related Activities.—The Committee notes that the IRS has not yet provided the briefing required under this heading in Senate Report 118-61. As such, within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the IRS to provide the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress with a briefing regarding any strategic plans developed by the IRS since January 20, 2021 outlining ways for the IRS to promote voter registration and voter participation.

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,780,606,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,780,606,000
Committee recommendation	2,780,606,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$2,780,606,000 for Taxpayer Services. Bill language is included providing not less than \$11,000,000 for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, not less than \$26,000,000 for low-income taxpayer clinic grants, not less than \$55,000,000, to be available for 2 years, for the Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance [VITA] Matching Grants Program for tax return preparation assistance and other services, and not less than \$301,000,000 for the Taxpayer Advocate Service.

Taxpayer Services in Alaska and Hawaii.—The Committee is concerned with a growing number of taxpayer assistance center closures and a decline in the number of taxpayers served. The Committee is also concerned about the lack of taxpayer assistance centers in remote States, such as Alaska and Hawaii. Due to Alaska and Hawaii's remote distance from the U.S. mainland, the unique geographic challenges that make it burdensome to travel to the State's TAC, and the difficulty experienced by Alaska and Hawaii taxpayers in receiving needed tax assistance by the National toll-free line, it is imperative that the IRS improve taxpayer services in these States. The Committee directs the IRS to include Hawaii and Alaska in any ongoing or future studies of taxpayer needs and services. The Committee continues to recommend that the IRS open at least one additional TAC or to establish co-location agreements to increase access to taxpayer services in both Hawaii and Alaska. The Committee further encourages the IRS to take all measures to ensure adequate staffing of TACs in both States to meet the needs of taxpayers.

IP PIN Expansion.—In 2023, the IRS identified \$5,500,000,000 in tax fraud, including tax-related identity theft. Tax-related identity theft is most common during tax filing season, according to the Federal Trade Commission [FTC]. Tax-related identity theft reports have increased in recent years. Taxpayers who have their refunds hijacked by fraudsters often have to wait years to get the refunds to which they are legally entitled. More than 8.1 million taxpayers are now protecting themselves against tax-related identity theft by participating in the IP PIN program. The Committee recognizes that the IP PIN pilot program has been an important tool in saving taxpayer money and commends the IRS for expanding the pilot program to include all 50 States.

Technical Assistance for Taxpayer Services Grants.—The Committee is concerned that areas needing taxpayer assistance the most cannot access the grants and programs designed to provide such help. The Secretary shall continue to conduct outreach and consider providing technical assistance to locations that have faced challenges staffing taxpayer assistance centers or accessing or deploying taxpayer assistance grants. The Committee encourages the IRS to work with the National Taxpayer Advocate for resource planning purposes in these efforts.

IRS Customer Service and Assistance.—The IRS shall submit to Congress, and make public, a report of both IRS customer service representatives [CSR] and the Taxpayer Advocate Service's [TAS] incoming call volume, the average wait time for taxpayers placing calls, the number of calls received by CSRs and TAS from tax-

payers that go unanswered, and any other relevant statistics related to CSRs and the TAS’ responsiveness to taxpayers requesting assistance or account information. The report shall also include information on steps, if any, that the IRS has taken to improve CSR’s and TAS’ responsiveness.

Employer Identification Number [EIN] Trusted Filer Program.—The Committee believes a Trusted Filer Program, similar to what exists for companies filing large numbers of tax returns, may enable the IRS to more efficiently process EIN requests from service providers. This program may enhance the efficiency of the EIN request process, benefiting both the IRS and businesses that require EINs to comply with tax and regulatory requirements. Therefore, the Committee encourages the IRS to study and provide a proof of concept on a Trusted Filer Program for the purpose of more effectively allowing qualified service providers to request EINs.

Taxpayer Services Telework Posture.—The Committee notes that Congressional casework activities should be prioritized by all Federal agencies. Specifically, taxpayer services IRS employees serve an important role for millions of taxpayers across the country. It is important that those employees remain accessible to taxpayers. The IRS is encouraged to support taxpayer services employees’ transition to regular in-person work at their duty stations.

ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2024	\$5,437,622,000
Budget estimate, 2025	5,437,622,000
Committee recommendation	5,437,622,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Enforcement appropriation provides for the examination of tax returns, both domestic and international; the administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings; technical rulings; monitoring employee pension plans; determining qualifications of organizations seeking tax-exempt status; examining tax returns of exempt organizations; enforcing statutes relating to detection and investigation of criminal violations of the 31 internal revenue laws; identifying underreporting of tax obligations; securing unfiled tax returns; and collecting unpaid accounts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,437,622,000 for enforcement activities for fiscal year 2025.

Preventing Misclassification of Contractors.—The Committee believes that the IRS SS–8 Program, the Questionable Employment Tax Practices Program, criminal investigations, and examinations initiated based on tax filings that are indicative of potential misclassification are all critical to ensuring that workers are classified correctly. The Committee emphasizes the importance of enforcement of worker classification law to combat the underreporting of employment taxes that contributes significantly to the tax gap, and believes it is crucial that the IRS maintain sufficient staffing at all SS–8 processing locations. The Committee directs the IRS to notify the Committee prior to making any staffing reductions or re-allocations within the SS–8 processing program.

Criminal Investigation Division.—The Committee recognizes that tax crimes serve as predicate offenses to money laundering given that tax and money laundering violations are closely related. As such, the Committee urges the IRS to increase the number of special agents in the Criminal Investigations unit responsible for investigating money laundering, violations of the Bank Secrecy Act, and criminal violations of the tax code, to bolster the work of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and the Department of Justice to combat money laundering and ensure that offenders are prosecuted to the fullest extent.

TECHNOLOGY AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,100,826,000
Budget estimate, 2025	4,100,826,000
Committee recommendation	4,100,826,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Technology and Operations Support appropriation provides resources for overall planning, direction, operations, and critical infrastructure activities for the IRS. These activities include IT and cybersecurity that keep tax systems running and protect taxpayer data, the financial management activities that ensure effective stewardship of the Nation’s revenues, and the physical infrastructure and security that help IRS employees serve customers in office, campus, and Taxpayer Assistance Center sites. Telecommunications, human resource, and communications infrastructure are also critical components of this appropriation and are vital to maintaining adequate levels of customer service and the post-filing processes necessary for the tax system to function.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$4,100,826,000 for Technology and Operations Support for fiscal year 2025.

Information Technology Reports.—The Committee directs the IRS to submit quarterly reports on particular major project activities to the Committees on Appropriations and the GAO, no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter in fiscal year 2025. The Committee expects the reports to include detailed, plain English explanations of the cumulative expenditures and schedule performance to date, specified by fiscal year; the costs and schedules for the previous 3 months; the anticipated costs and schedules for the upcoming 3 months; and the total expected costs to complete the major information technology project activities. In addition, the quarterly report should clearly explain when the project was started; the expected date of completion; the percentage of work completed as compared to planned work; the current and expected state of functionality; any changes in schedule; and current risks unrelated to funding amounts and mitigation strategies. The Committee directs the Department of the Treasury to conduct a semi-annual review of the IRS’s IT investments to ensure the cost, schedule, and scope goals of the projects are transparent. The Committee further directs GAO to review and provide an annual report to the Committees evaluating the cost and schedule of all major IRS information technology projects for the year, with particular

focus on those projects regarding which the IRS is submitting quarterly reports to the Committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 101 continues a provision allowing the IRS to transfer a certain percentage of appropriations made available to the agency in fiscal year 2025 to any other IRS appropriations, upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 102 continues a provision maintaining a training program in taxpayers' rights and cross-cultural relations.

Section 103 continues a provision requiring the IRS to institute and enforce policies and procedures, which will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

Section 104 continues a provision directing that funds shall be available for improved facilities and increased staffing to support sufficient and effective 1-800 help line services for taxpayers including enhanced response time to taxpayer communications, particularly for victims of tax-related crimes.

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

Section 106 continues a provision that prohibits the use of funds by the IRS to target United States citizens for exercising any right guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Section 107 continues a provision that prohibits the use of funds by the IRS to target groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs.

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

Section 109 continues a provision that prohibits the use of funds to give bonuses or hire former employees without consideration of conduct and compliance with Federal tax laws.

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

Section 111 continues a provision that provides direct hiring authorities for certain IRS positions to address backlog issues.

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

Section 113 includes a new provision that provides the IRS with certain enhanced pay authorities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 114 authorizes certain basic services within the Treasury Department in fiscal year 2025, including purchase of uniforms; maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; and contracting

with the Department of State for health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries.

Section 115 allows for the transfer of up to 2 percent of funds among various Treasury bureaus and offices.

Section 116 authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 117 prohibits the Department prohibits the Department of the Treasury and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from redesigning the \$1 Federal Reserve Note.

Section 118 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer funds from Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary to cover the costs of debt collection. Such amounts shall be reimbursed to the Salaries and Expenses account from debt collections received in the Debt Collection Fund.

Section 119 requires prior approval for the construction and operation of a museum by the United States Mint.

Section 120 prohibits the merger of the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without prior approval of the committees of jurisdiction.

Section 121 authorizes the Department's intelligence activities.

Section 122 permits the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to use not to exceed \$5,000 from the Industrial Revolving Fund for reception and representation expenses.

Section 123 requires the Secretary of the Treasury to develop an annual Capital Investment Plan.

Section 124 prohibits the Department from finalizing any regulation related to the standards used to determine the tax-exempt status of a 501(c)(4) organization.

Section 125 continues a provision that requires a report on the Department's Franchise Fund.

Section 126 continues a provision that requires quarterly reports of the Office of Financial Research.

Section 127 continues a provision that provides funding for the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Relief [SIGPR].

Section 128 continues a provision that authorizes the transfer of funds to the Department's Working Capital Fund.

Section 129 continues a provision that authorizes certain transfers to SIGPR subject to the approval of the Committee.

Section 130 is a new provision related to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund.

Section 131 is a new provision that allows 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

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$78,904,000
Budget estimate, 2025	77,681,000
Committee recommendation	77,681,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Salaries and Expenses account of the White House provides staff assistance and administrative services for the direct support of the President. The White House also serves as the President’s representative before the media. In accordance with 3 U.S.C. 105, the White House office also supports and assists the activities of the spouse of the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$77,681,000 for The White House, Salaries and Expenses.

American Grown Flowers.—The Committee strongly encourages the White House to adopt an American-grown policy for cut flowers and greens displayed at the White House to support American farmers, retailers, wholesalers, florists, and their employees who bring America’s natural beauty into homes and businesses across the Nation.

Domestic Seafood.—The Committee encourages the White House to source domestic seafood, including wild-caught Alaska seafood, to serve at State Dinners and other White House functions. The Committee recognizes that it has long been the policy of the White House to serve only American-grown food and wine at State Dinners to showcase high-quality domestic products. As such, the White House is encouraged to also serve the best seafood America has to offer.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$15,453,000
Budget estimate, 2025	15,609,000
Committee recommendation	15,609,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, and operating expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House and the offi-

cial and ceremonial functions of the President. The Executive Residence includes the White House and grounds, used as the home of the President and the President’s family.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,609,000 for the Executive Residence. The bill also continues certain restrictions on reimbursable expenses for use of the Executive Residence.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,475,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,500,000
Committee recommendation	2,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account funds the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House, including resolution of health and safety issues, required maintenance, and continued preventative maintenance.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for White House Repair and Restoration.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,854,000
Budget estimate, 2025	4,903,000
Committee recommendation	4,903,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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 the preparation of the annual Economic Report of the President to Congress.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,903,000 for salaries and expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	17,901,000
Committee recommendation	17,901,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Security Council advises the President in integrating domestic, foreign, and military policies related to national security, and the Homeland Security Council advises the President

in coordinating homeland security-related policies across the Government.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,901,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council.

Chief Resilience Officer.—As extreme weather patterns occur with more frequency, causing increased risks to public safety and significant economic harm in communities, the Committee encourages the National Security Council to designate a Chief Resilience Officer who will lead interagency efforts to make communities more resilient to changing environmental conditions like permafrost melt, extreme flooding, drought, and wildfires.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$114,308,000
Budget estimate, 2025	115,463,000
Committee recommendation	115,463,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Administration provides administrative services to the Executive Office of the President [EOP]. These services, defined by Executive Order 12028 of 1977, include financial, personnel, library and records services, information management systems support, and general office services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$115,463,000 for the Office of Administration for fiscal year 2025. Of the amount provided under this heading, up to \$7,000,000 shall be available to provide payments (such as stipends, subsistence allowances, cost reimbursements, or awards) to students, recent graduates, and veterans recently discharged from active duty.

OFFICE OF PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	
Budget estimate, 2025	\$6,200,000
Committee recommendation	3,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy [OPPR] was established by section 2104 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act (division FF of Public Law 117–328; 42 U.S.C. 300hh-3). OPPER is charged with leading and coordinating policies and actions related to preparedness for, and response to, pandemics and biological threats to national security.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,500,000 for OPPR. Funds were provided to OPPR out of the White House, Salaries and Expenses account in the fiscal year 2024.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$129,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	138,278,000
Committee recommendation	133,290,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Management and Budget [OMB] assists the President in the discharge of his budgetary, management, and other executive responsibilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$133,290,000 for OMB. The Committee expects OMB to utilize its resources to respond in a timely and complete manner to requests from the Committee.

Apportionment.—The Committee understands that funds appropriated by Congress may not be obligated by individual agencies until those agencies receive a signed apportionment from OMB. When Congress appropriates funds, it expects OMB to make those funds available for obligation subject to reasonable restrictions on timing. Therefore, the Committee, in fiscal year 2023, made permanent a government-wide general provision directing OMB to make all signed apportionments available for review on the agency’s publicly available website within 24 hours of approval. In addition, OMB shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations when any program specific restrictions are included in an apportionment or when a signed apportionment is significantly delayed.

Government-Wide Provisions.—The bill includes a variety of general provisions that apply to all Federal agencies that are funded through the appropriations process. These provisions address a number of issues, including workplace policies on illegal drug use, limitations on use of funds for office renovations or the purchase of passenger motor vehicles, improper Internet use, and limitations on funding for conferences. The Committee agrees that the responsibility to enforce these provisions lies primarily with the individual agencies. However, the Committee believes that OMB should be responsible for ensuring that all agencies are aware of these government-wide provisions, as well as any bill-wide provisions that may be applicable, and that agencies have the necessary policies and procedures in place to comply with these requirements. The bill includes an administration provision that addresses awareness of and compliance with these provisions.

Federal Trust and Treaty Responsibilities.—OMB is directed to remind agencies funded by this Act of their obligation to uphold the federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribes and federal obli-

gations to the Native Hawaiian Community. This includes upholding treaty and reserved rights, and any other rights and obligations under federal law; supporting self-determination efforts by Native communities; fulfilling obligations under Presidential Memoranda and Executive Orders; and conducting early and robust government-to-government consultation with Tribes, and meaningful outreach and engagement with Native Hawaiians.

Government-Wide Telework.—The Committee directs OMB to consult with all Federal agencies and submit to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, a report that includes: (1) agency action plans for return to work that were submitted to OMB in January 2024; (2) by agency, the average number and percent of employees present in the office on a given day during any two-week pay period after enactment of this act; (3) each agency’s most recent policy on telework, including any agreement with employee unions; (4) metrics for measuring employee productivity levels when teleworking; (5) a description of each agency’s effort to reduce its office footprint if their average space utilization is less than 60 percent, based on a benchmark of 150 useable square feet per person; and (6) cost of total office space, average office space utilization rate, and estimated cost of underutilized space.

Service Contracts.—The Committee is concerned that many Federal agencies are failing to comply with requirements enacted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2010 to report information on the use of service contracts, including how much is spent on service contracts and the number of contractors employed through those contracts. OMB is directed to ensure that agencies comply with these provisions and brief the Committee on the result of their efforts.

Federal Resiliency Standards.—The Committee continues to believe that a nationwide effort is necessary to ensure that federally-supported infrastructure projects are constructed to meet or exceed adequate resiliency and sustainability standards. OMB is directed to brief the Committee, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, on progress it has made toward the establishment of uniform minimum Federal resiliency and sustainability standards for federally-supported capital projects and the adoption of processes are in place to guarantee compliance, as encouraged by the directive under this heading contained in House Report 117–79 and adopted by Public Law 117–103.

Made in America Office.—The Committee recognizes that the Made in America Office [MIAO] within OMB, authorized under Section 70923 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, plays an important role in sustaining a domestic supply base to meet Federal procurement requirements. The health of our manufacturing sector and the efficient completion of Federal procurements and federally assisted infrastructure projects depends on the timely ability of the MIAO to review proposed waivers of domestic preference statutes. The Committee includes \$3,000,000 for the OMB above its budget request to provide the MIAO with the funding it needs to execute its statutory duties, including hiring full time employees.

Statistical Directives.—The Committee notes OMB’s revisions to statistical policy directives which will ensure the collection and reporting of accurate and sufficiently detailed data across the Federal Government. The Committee encourages OMB to continue working with agencies to ensure the required action plans are comprehensive and timely and that agencies have sufficient instructions to implement them.

2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.—On January 30, 2024, the Secretary of Homeland Security designated the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles, California as a National Special Security Event [NSSE]. The designation commits all Federal agencies to provide full cooperation and support to ensure the safety of all participants. Significant resources will need to be dedicated to this effort, and as such, the Director shall submit a report to the Committee, not later than 120 days after enactment of this act, describing the Federal Government’s commitments in support of securing the Games and each department of agency’s projected resource needs for fiscal year 2026 through fiscal year 2029.

Agency Advertising.—The Committee is concerned that the advertising budgets for agencies are not providing access for publications of ethnic, rural, and community media outlets. The Committee encourages OMB to examine how the Federal Government can better work with ethnic, rural, and community media outlets on advertising. OMB is direct to submit a report to the Committee not later than 120 days after enactment of this act that includes the advertising budget of each Federal agency for fiscal year 2024 broken out by medium, including print, digital, radio, television, and others as appropriate. The report will include recommendations on how Federal agencies can better work with ethnic, rural, and community media outlets.

FedRAMP Implementation Plans.—The Committee directs OMB to ensure that agencies have established a FedRAMP implementation plan, posted on a publicly available and centralized webpage, prepared to achieve transparency of each agency’s individual FedRAMP approval process, and to provide cloud service providers information about the agency policies and procedures.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,883,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,902,000
Committee recommendation	1,902,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of the U.S. Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator [IPEC] is focused on promoting and protecting the Nation’s innovative economy. The Office coordinates and develops the United States’ overall intellectual property policy and strategy, to promote innovation and creativity, and to ensure effective intellectual property protection and enforcement domestically and abroad.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,902,000 for IPEC. The Committee continues to strongly support the IPEC, including its impor-

tant work promoting private sector efforts to reduce online copyright infringement.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CYBER DIRECTOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$21,707,000
Budget estimate, 2025	19,126,000
Committee recommendation	19,126,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of the National Cyber Director [ONCD] was created in the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (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.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$21,785,000
Budget estimate, 2025	30,300,000
Committee recommendation	30,803,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of National Drug Control Policy [ONDCP], established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and reauthorized by Public Law 115–271, is charged with developing policies, objectives, and priorities for the National Drug Control Program. In addition, ONDCP administers the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, the Drug-Free Communities Support Program, and several other related initiatives.

This account provides funding for personnel compensation, travel, and other basic operations of the Office, and for general policy research to support the formulation of the National Drug Control Strategy.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,803,000 for ONDCP’s salaries and expenses.

Non-Fatal Overdose Data.—ONDCP is encouraged to continue to improve the timeliness, accuracy, and accessibility of fatal and non-fatal overdose data from law enforcement, emergency medical services, and public health sources through interagency coordination and by updating the Drug Control Data Plan on an annual basis.

Crop Estimates.—ONDCP should continue to work with other Federal agencies to obtain reliable United States government-developed estimates of illicit crops used in the production of narcotics and to update the Committee on its efforts no later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$298,579,000
Budget estimate, 2025	290,200,000
Committee recommendation	290,200,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The HIDTA program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–690) to provide assistance to Federal, State, and local law enforcement entities operating in those areas most adversely affected by drug trafficking.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$290,200,000 for the HIDTA program. The Committee directs that funding shall be provided for the existing HIDTAs at no less than the fiscal year 2024 level.

The Committee recommendation specifies that up to \$4,000,000 may be used for auditing services and associated activities and \$2,000,000 is for the grants management system.

New Counties.—The Committee is concerned about the devastating impact the drug epidemic is having on communities throughout the country, particularly in the Appalachian Region. Many of the areas that are hit hardest by this crisis, such as the Appalachian region, lack administrative resources to compete adequately for scarce Federal funds intended to assist these areas. To ensure communities are equipped with the necessary resources to coordinate law enforcement strategies adequately, ONDCP is directed to prioritize States with the highest overdose death rates per capita when deciding new designations. Further, ONDCP is directed to provide enhanced technical assistance to any applicants that have applied that did not receive a designation at any time during the past several award cycles.

Fentanyl Trafficking and Interdiction.—The HIDTA program’s work is critical as the fentanyl epidemic continues to ravage communities throughout the country. Significantly, the vast majority of Customs and Border Patrol’s [CBP’s] fentanyl interdictions, and approximately half of HIDTA’s fentanyl interdictions, occur in the southwestern border region. Accordingly, the Committee recognizes the importance of HIDTA funding to support Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas along the southwest border of the United States.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$136,150,000
Budget estimate, 2025	149,093,000
Committee recommendation	137,512,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account is for other drug control activities authorized by the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended through Public Law 115–271. The funds appropriated to the program support high-priority drug control programs and may be transferred to drug control agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$137,512,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs. Within this amount, the Committee provides the following funding levels:

	Amount
Drug-Free Communities Support Program	\$109,000
National Community Anti-Drug Coalition training	2,500
Drug court training and technical assistance	3,000
Anti-doping activities	14,000
World Anti-Doping Agency Membership Dues	3,843
Model Acts program	1,250
Community-based coalition enhancement [CARA] grants	5,200
Evolving and Emerging Drug Threats	1,219

Drug-Free Communities Support Program.—The Drug-Free Communities [DFC] Support Program provides dollar-for-dollar matching grants of up to \$125,000 to local coalitions that mobilize their communities to prevent youth alcohol, tobacco, illicit drug, and inhalant abuse. Such grants support coalitions of youth; parents; media; law enforcement; school officials; faith-based organizations; fraternal organizations; State, local, and Tribal government agencies; healthcare professionals; and other community representatives. The DFC Support Program enables these coalitions to strengthen their coordination and prevention efforts, encourage citizen participation in substance abuse reduction efforts, and disseminate information about effective programs. The Committee provides \$109,000,000 for the continuation of the DFC Support Program. Of that amount, \$2,500,000 shall be for training and related purposes as authorized by section 4 of Public Law 107–82, as amended by section 8204 of Public Law 115–271.

Fentanyl-Related Substances.—ONDCP is encouraged to promote the efforts of community-led coalitions to raise awareness of the rise of fentanyl contamination of illegal drugs and to prevent drug overdose deaths caused by illicit fentanyl in the National Drug Control Strategy on an annual basis.

World Anti-Doping Agency [WADA] Governance.—The Committee is deeply concerned over allegations that WADA failed to take appropriate action in response to positive tests of a prohibited substance (trimetazidine, also known as TMZ) among 23 Chinese swimmers in January 2021. The Committee notes that the FBI and the Justice Department have opened a criminal investigation into this matter. The Committee fervently believes that WADA and other anti-doping stakeholders must take action to vastly improve their management of such cases in the future through internal reforms, changes to the World Anti-Doping Code, and a deeper study of this and other contamination cases. American athletes, and athletes around the world, need to be confident that WADA and all na-

tional anti-doping organizations will take a fair, consistent, and transparent approach to positive drug tests, wherever they occur. The Committee is pleased that ONDCP, as President of the American Sports Council (Consejo Americano del Deporte or CADE), serves on WADA Executive Committee and directs ONDCP to continue pushing WADA to strengthen its disclosure requirements in instances of positive test findings and its uniform application of anti-doping protocol so WADA can fully be fit for purpose as the single global regulator of doping in sports. ONDCP is directed to brief the Committees no later than 60 days after enactment of this act on the status of WADA’s response to this crisis of confidence in WADA and the steps WADA is taking to strengthen key components of the organization.

The Committee expects WADA to: (1) make detailed information about the circumstances related to WADA’s handling of the case regarding the 23 Chinese swimmers available to the public; (2) identify and implement a process that will significantly improve how alleged contamination cases are handled both by WADA and by national anti-doping organizations, such as the establishment of a WADA independent expert committee with decision-making authority on all positive tests that do not result in an anti-doping rule violation and public announcement; (3) establish mechanisms to ensure that the WADA Executive Committee receives timely notification of any alleged contamination cases involving multiple athletes in the future; and (4) have an outside audit performed of WADA.

The Committee includes language allowing ONDCP to provide up to the level requested for WADA dues and directs that, no less than 30 days prior to obligating funds to WADA, ONDCP shall submit a spending plan and explanation of the proposed uses of these funds to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. The Committee will evaluate WADA’s further actions and reforms in response to its handling of this matter, which will be taken into consideration in deciding a final fiscal year 2025 WADA Dues funding level.

Evolving and Emerging Drug Threats.—Funding is provided to implement evolving and emerging drug threat response plans, as authorized by section 709 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1988, such as the use of xylazine, an adulterant of fentanyl.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriations, 2024	\$990,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

These funds enable the President to meet unanticipated exigencies in support of the National interest, security, or defense.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	44,531,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The goal of the Information Technology Oversight and Reform [ITOR] program is to drive value in Federal IT investments by making smarter investment decisions and reducing waste, duplication, and inefficient uses of IT through data-driven investment management, deliver digital services to 25 Federal agencies, and protect IT assets and information by improving oversight of Federal cybersecurity practices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$30,000,000 for the ITOR program.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$6,015,000
Budget estimate, 2025	6,076,000
Committee recommendation	6,076,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides for staff and expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with the performance of executive duties and responsibilities. These funds also support the official activities of the spouse of the Vice President. The Vice President also has a staff funded by the Senate to assist him in the performance of his legislative duties.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,076,000 for special assistance to the President.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$318,000
Budget estimate, 2025	321,000
Committee recommendation	321,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$321,000 for the official residence of the Vice President.

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

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 201 continues a provision that provides flexibility in the use of funds in accounts under the EOP.

Section 202 continues a provision that requires the Director of the OMB to include a Statement of budgetary impact with any Executive order issued during fiscal year 2025.

Section 203 continues a provision that requires the Director of the OMB to issue a memorandum relating to compliance with title VII of this act.

Section 204 provides funds for initiatives related to drug prevention, to be awarded as follows:

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
RI	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Addressing Youth Substance Use in Rhode Island	Coastline EAP d.b.a. Rhode Island Student Assistance Services.	2,598,000	Reed
DE	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Center for Community Engagement Prevention Coordinator.	Edgemoor Community Center	600,000	Coons
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	College Recovery Community Support	Mississippi State University	500,000	Hyde-Smith
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Community-Based Coalition to Prevent Substance Use and Substance Use Disorders.	University of Mississippi Medical Center	4,393,000	Hyde-Smith
NM	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Culturally Relevant Prevention Education	Capacity Builder's Inc.	200,000	Heinrich
NM	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Evidence-based Prevention in Dona Ana County	Unified Prevention Coalition-(CH) Center for Health Innovation.	100,000	Heinrich
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Marshall University Transitional Housing for High-risk Population.	Marshall University Research Corporation	746,000	Capito, Manchin
AK	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Prevention and Awareness Expansion	AK Fentanyl Response Project	400,000	Murkowski
MN	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Rice County Youth SUD Prevention	Community Action Center	140,000	Klobuchar, Smith
NM	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Strategic Prevention Framework	San Juan County Partnership	375,000	Heinrich
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	West Virginia Coalition Support for Substance Use and Suicide Prevention.	Hope in Action Alliance	400,000	Capito, Manchin

TITLE III
THE JUDICIARY

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Established under Article III of the Constitution, the judicial branch of the Federal Government is a separate but equal branch. The Federal judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, United States Courts of Appeals, District Courts, Bankruptcy Courts, Court of International Trade, Court of Federal Claims, and several other entities and programs. The organization of the judiciary, the district and circuit boundaries, the places of holding court, and the number of Federal judges are legislated by the Congress and signed into law by the President.

The Committee's recommended funding levels support the Federal judiciary's role of providing equal justice under the law and include sufficient funds to support this critical mission. The recommended funding level includes the salaries of judges and support staff and the operation and security of our Nation's courts.

The judicial branch is subject to the same funding constraints facing the executive and legislative branches. It is imperative that the Federal judiciary devote its resources primarily to the retention of staff. Further, it is also important that the judiciary contain controllable costs such as travel, construction, and other expenses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$129,323,000
Budget estimate, 2025	146,337,000
Committee recommendation	140,323,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Supreme Court consists of nine justices appointed under Article III of the Constitution of the United States, one of whom is appointed as Chief Justice of the United States. The Supreme Court acts as the final arbiter in the Federal court system.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$140,323,000 for the salaries and expenses of personnel, and the costs of operating the Supreme Court, excluding the care of the building and grounds. The increased funding is for security needs.

Supreme Court Assessment of Security Investments.—The Supreme Court has been provided with significant investment in recent years as a result of increased security needs. The Committee understands the Court's desire to expand the scope of the Supreme

Court Police’s capabilities to address emerging and future security requirements. The Supreme Court is requested to provide to the Committee, no later than 120 days after enactment of this act, a detailed written report from an independent party with Federal security expertise that provides: (1) an analysis of the Court’s current security program, including a mission description reflecting the current and future security requirements for the protection of the Court and the Justices and the number of sworn and civilian personnel and contractors allocated to each security and support function currently performed and planned for the future state. This independent analysis should also include the sworn personnel currently onboard and the required training and equipping required at various stages of planned expansion for the security program; and the current and future state technological and physical security capabilities to address the security requirements for the protection of both the Court and the residences of the Justices; and (2) an analysis of and recommendations for a cohesive strategy linking the various components of the Court’s security operations. The strategy should focus on force protection, dignitary protection, protective intelligence, technical and physical security and residential security operations and set out measurable Court security benchmarks and goals.

To ensure the protection of the Court and the Justices during the development and evaluation of the requested report, the Court shall execute a memorandum of understanding with a period of performance extending no later than the end of fiscal year 2026, by which time the Supreme Court Police shall assume full responsibility for Justice residential protection, between the United States Marshals Service [USMS] and the Supreme Court. The memorandum shall detail the protective services to be provided by the USMS as proposed by the USMS Director, the Marshal of the Court, and the Supreme Court Police.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 2024	\$20,688,000
Budget estimate, 2025	13,699,000
Committee recommendation	13,699,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Care of the Building and Grounds, for expenditure by the Architect of the Capitol, provides for the structural and mechanical care of the United States Supreme Court Building and Grounds, including maintenance and operation of mechanical, electrical, and electronic equipment.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,699,000 for personnel and other services related to the Supreme Court building and grounds, which is supervised by the Architect of the Capitol.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$36,735,000
Budget estimate, 2025	39,106,000
Committee recommendation	37,102,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit was established on October 1, 1982, under Article III of the Constitution. The court was formed by the merger of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and the appellate division of the United States Court of Claims. The court consists of 12 judges who are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Judges are appointed to the court under Article III of the Constitution of the United States.

The Federal Circuit has nationwide jurisdiction in a variety of subjects, including international trade, Government contracts, patents, certain claims for money from the United States Government, Federal personnel, and veterans' benefits. Appeals to the court come from all Federal district courts, the United States Court of Federal Claims, the United States Court of International Trade, and the United States Court of Veterans Appeals. The court also takes appeals of certain administrative agencies' decisions, including the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Board of Contract Appeals, the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, and the Trademark Trial and Appeals Board. Decisions of the United States International Trade Commission, the Office of Compliance of the United States Congress, and the Government Accountability Office Personnel Appeals Board are also reviewable by the court.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$ 37,102,000.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$21,260,000
Budget estimate, 2025	22,784,000
Committee recommendation	21,473,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Court of International Trade, located in New York City, consists of nine Article III judges. The Court has exclusive nationwide jurisdiction over civil actions brought against the United States, its agencies and officers, and certain civil actions brought by the United States, arising out of import transactions and the administration and enforcement of the Federal customs and international trade laws.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,473,000.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$5,995,055,000
Budget estimate, 2025	6,414,038,000
Committee recommendation	6,100,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Salaries and Expenses is one of four accounts that provide total funding for the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services. In addition to funding the salaries of judges and support staff, this account also funds the operating costs of appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts, the Court of Federal Claims, and probation and pretrial services offices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,100,000,000 for salaries and expenses.

Cybersecurity and IT Modernization.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the need to improve cybersecurity and IT Modernization and assumes continued progress with funds provided.

Strengthening Collaboration to Ensure Effective Treatment Services.—The Committee recognizes the importance of rehabilitation and successfully enabling reentry of incarcerated people into their communities, including 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 continuum of care collaboration between the 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 needs of individuals coming out of Federal prison.

Early Termination of Supervised Release.—Supervised release is currently imposed by a Federal district court in the vast majority of Federal criminal sentences. The U.S. Supreme Court explained in *Johnson v. United States*, 529 U.S. 694 (2000), that supervised release was designed to be provided “for those, and only those, who needed it.” Unnecessary supervision increases burdens on probation officers and may limit their ability to supervise those who need it. The Committee believes that better tailoring when and how supervised release is imposed, better notifying individuals on supervised release when appropriate about their right to seek early termination, and granting early termination when doing so would be consistent with public safety, can not only reduce burdens on law enforcement and save valuable judicial resources, but also create positive incentives for compliance and rehabilitation consistent with the purposes of supervision. The Committee directs the Ad-

ministrative Office to provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 180 days after enactment of this act detailing any Federal statutes or Judicial Conference policies requiring the Administrative Office to notify individuals of their eligibility to seek early termination, and Judicial Conference policies and practices regarding the recommending of early termination. The report should also include data on grants of early termination and the imposition of supervised release, disaggregated by jurisdiction.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$9,975,000
Budget estimate, 2025	11,764,000
Committee recommendation	11,686,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Enacted by the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–660), the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program is a Federal no-fault program designed to resolve a perceived crisis in vaccine tort liability claims that threatened the continued availability of childhood vaccines nationwide. The statute’s primary intention is the creation of a more efficient adjudicatory mechanism that ensures a no-fault compensation result for those allegedly injured or killed by certain covered vaccines. This program protects the availability of vaccines in the United States by diverting a substantial number of claims from the tort arena.

Not only did this act create a special fund to pay judgments awarded under the act, but it also created the Office of Special Masters within the United States Court of Federal Claims to hear vaccine injury cases. The act stipulates that up to eight special masters may be appointed for this purpose. The special masters’ expenditures are reimbursed to the judiciary for vaccine injury cases from a special fund set up under the act.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,686,000.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,450,680,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,690,024,000
Committee recommendation	1,500,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Defender Services program ensures the right to counsel guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the Criminal Justice Act (18 U.S.C. 3006A(e)), and other congressional mandates for those who cannot afford to retain counsel and other necessary defense services. The Criminal Justice Act provides that courts appoint counsel from Federal public and community defender organizations or from a panel of private attorneys established by the court. The Defender Services program helps to maintain public confidence in the Nation’s commitment to equal justice under the law and ensures the successful operation of the constitutionally based adversary system of justice by which Federal criminal laws and federally guaranteed rights are enforced.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,500,000,000. *McGirt v. Oklahoma*.—No later than 120 days after enactment of this act, the Administrative Office [AO] of the U.S. Courts is directed to update the report previously submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the impact of *McGirt v. Oklahoma* workload on Criminal Justice Act representations to reflect for 2024 actuals and 2025 estimates.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriations, 2024	\$58,239,000
Budget estimate, 2025	48,096,000
Committee recommendation	38,555,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides for the statutory fees and allowances of grand and petit jurors and for the compensation of jury and land commissioners. Budgetary requirements depend primarily upon the volume and the length of jury trials demanded by parties to both civil and criminal actions and the number of grand juries being convened by the courts at the request of the United States Attorneys.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$38,555,000.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$750,163,000
Budget estimate, 2025	805,933,000
Committee recommendation	797,510,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Court Security appropriation was established in 1983 and funds the necessary expenses incident to the provision of protective guard services, and the procurement, installation, and maintenance of security systems and equipment for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court operations, including building access control, inspection of mail and packages, directed security patrols, perimeter security provided by the Federal Protective Service, and other similar activities as authorized by section 1010 of the Judicial Improvement and Access to Justice Act (Public Law 100–702).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$797,510,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$102,673,000
Budget estimate, 2025	108,684,000
Committee recommendation	103,700,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Administrative Office [AO] of the United States Courts was created in 1939 by Public Law 76–299. It serves the Federal judiciary in carrying out its constitutional mission to provide equal justice under the law. Beyond providing numerous services to the Federal courts, the AO provides support and staff counsel to the Judicial Conference of the United States and its committees, and implements Judicial Conference policies as well as applicable Federal statutes and regulations. The AO is the focal point for communication and coordination within the Federal judiciary and with Congress, the executive branch, and the public on behalf of the judiciary.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$103,700,000.

Artificial Intelligence.—The Committee understands that artificial intelligence [AI] may hold great promise for the administration of law, perhaps allowing judges, lawyers and litigants greater ease in litigating matters. However, the Committee is also aware of reports of how the use of AI has led to problems with pleadings and documents filed with courts. The Committee also knows that automated speech recognition software has led to mixed results, including inadequately preserved transcripts of proceedings that have compromised parties' capabilities to appeal adverse rulings. The administration of justice must be founded in reason and logic, and it is far from clear that AI would substantially aid in this process. The Committee notes Chief Justice Roberts' comments on AI in his most recent update on the state of U.S. courts. Consequently, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts [AO] is directed to study and report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 1 year after enactment of this act on the current and potential future impact of AI on courts in the U.S., including potential impacts on litigants, the administration of justice, the ability of parties to appeal, judicial decision-making and rulings and the legal and judicial workforces. The Committee urges the AO to engage with experts in relevant disciplines in studying AI and how it could affect the law.

District of Colorado Long-Range Courthouse Space Planning.—The Committee is aware that the AO is undertaking an update to the long-range facilities plan for Federal courthouse space within the District of Colorado, a process that will take 12–15 months, and will identify current and future space needs within the district and strategies for addressing those needs. The AO is directed to provide a briefing to the Committees on Appropriations on the results of the long-range facilities plan for the District of Colorado once completed.

Judicial Conduct and Disability [JC&D] Act Orders.—The AO is directed to continue to report to the House and Senate authorizing and appropriations committees on Judicial Conduct and Disability [JC&D] Act orders that result in a finding of misconduct for any judge no later than 30 days after an order of the relevant judicial council becomes final or, for those orders where review by the Judicial Conference's Committee on Judicial Conduct and Disability

[JC&D Committee] has been requested, no later than 30 days after the JC&D Committee’s review has been completed. The Committee notes that a single, centralized webpage on JC&D orders is located on uscourts.gov.

Office of Judicial Integrity.—The AO is encouraged to ensure that there are sufficient staffing resources in the Office of Judicial Integrity to address workplace conduct needs in the branch and should identify additional staffing and resource needs in the AO’s budget request to Congress.

Financial Disclosure Reports.—The Committee is concerned about delays in posting on the Judiciary’s public website annual financial disclosure reports for Federal judges as required by the Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act (Public Law 117–125). The Administrative Office [AO] is encouraged to evaluate staff resources for the Committee on Financial Disclosure to ensure timely review and posting online of financial disclosure reports, and to address any additional resource needs in the AO’s annual budget request.

Improving Compliance with Judicial Disclosures Requirements.—The Committee notes that it has been reported that dozens of Federal judges are not disclosing their participation in privately-funded seminars as required by the Ethics in Government Act and Judicial Conference policy. The Judicial Conference is urged to redouble its efforts to ensure 100 percent compliance with seminar disclosure requirements.

Office of Employee Advocacy.—As the judiciary continues its work to ensure that it is an exemplary workplace for all employees, the Committee urges the Administrative Office to create an independent office of employee advocacy to serve as the legal counsel for employees who need advice or legal representation regarding harassment, discrimination, retaliation and other workplace misconduct matters.

Judiciary Workplace Practices.—In its July 2024 report, *Enhancing Efforts to Coordinate Best Workplace Practices Across the Federal Judiciary*, the FJC and NAPA presented findings and options for consideration regarding workplace practices. No later than May 30, 2025, the AO is directed to update the Committee on its consideration of each option in the report. Additional useful information, such as resources that would be required to carry out options, is encouraged to be included.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$34,261,000
Budget estimate, 2025	35,456,000
Committee recommendation	34,604,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Judicial Center, located in Washington, DC, improves the management of Federal judicial dockets and court administration through education for judges and staff, and research, evaluation, and planning assistance for the courts and the Judicial Conference. The Center’s responsibilities include educating judges

and other judicial branch personnel about legal developments, efficient litigation management, and court administration. Additionally, the Center analyzes the efficacy of case and court management procedures and ensures the Federal judiciary is aware of the methods of best practice.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,604,000.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$21,641,000
Budget estimate, 2025	23,288,000
Committee recommendation	21,857,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Sentencing Commission establishes, reviews, and revises sentencing guidelines, policies, and practices for the Federal criminal justice system. The Commission is also required to monitor the operation of the guidelines and to identify and report necessary changes to the Congress.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,857,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following administrative provisions for the judiciary:

Section 301 allows the judiciary to expend funds for the employment of experts and consultative services.

Section 302 allows the judiciary, subject to the Committee’s re-programming procedures, to transfer up to 5 percent between appropriations, but limits to 10 percent the amount that may be transferred into any one appropriation.

Section 303 limits official reception and representation expenses incurred by the Judicial Conference of the United States to no more than \$11,000.

Section 304 grants the judicial branch the same tenant alteration authorities as the executive branch.

Section 305 provides continued authority for a court security pilot program.

Section 306 extends for 1 year the authorization of a temporary judgeship in Kansas, Missouri, Alabama, Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, Texas, California, North Carolina, and Hawaii.

TITLE IV
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FEDERAL FUNDS

The Appropriations Committees have a special relationship with the District of Columbia that is unlike any other city in the country. Under the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33), the Federal Government is required to fund the court operations of the District of Columbia, offender and defendant supervision, and defendant representation. Title IV of this act provides Federal payments to meet these statutory obligations. Title IV also includes other Federal payments to fund initiatives in areas including education and security.

Death with Dignity.—Congress has expressly forbidden the use of Federal funding for purposes related to assisted suicide under the Assisted Suicide Funding Restriction Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–12). As such, the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia shall submit an annual report to the Committee to certify that no Federal funds are used to implement D.C. Law 21–182 in the District of Columbia in contravention of existing law.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024	\$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	40,000,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Resident Tuition Support program was created by the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–98). The program provides grants annually for undergraduate District students to attend eligible public 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities nationwide. The grants are applied toward the cost of the difference between in-State and out-of-State tuition. Grants are also provided for students to attend private institutions in the D.C. metropolitan area and private Historically Black Colleges and Universities nationwide.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$40,000,000 for the resident tuition support. The Committee notes that the out-of-state tuition limit has been held at \$10,000 per year for the last 25 years, while out-of-state tuition has increased by 200 percent.

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

Appropriations, 2024	\$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	97,000,000
Committee recommendation	97,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This Federal payment provides funds for emergency planning and security costs related to the presence of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and surrounding jurisdictions.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$97,000,000 for emergency planning and security costs.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriations, 2024	\$292,068,000
Budget estimate, 2025	321,817,000
Committee recommendation	305,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Pursuant to the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33, title XI), the Federal Government provides funding for the District of Columbia Courts, the judicial branch of the District of Columbia government. This Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts funds the operations of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Superior Court, the Court System, and the Capital Improvement Program. By law, the annual budget includes estimates of the expenditures for the operations of the Courts prepared by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, the Court's policy-making body, as well as the President's recommendation for funding the Courts' operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts of \$305,000,000. This amount includes \$16,037,000 for the Court of Appeals, \$148,588,000 for the Superior Court, \$88,290,000 for the Court System, and \$48,290,000 for capital improvements to courthouse facilities.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA COURTS

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$46,005,000
Budget estimate, 2025	46,005,000
Committee recommendation	46,005,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

for indigent persons who are charged with criminal offenses, for family proceedings involving child abuse, neglect, and termination of parental rights, and for guardianship proceedings for protection of mentally incapacitated individuals and minors whose parents are deceased.

In addition to legal representation, these programs provide indigent persons with services such as transcripts of court proceedings, expert witness testimony, foreign and sign language interpretation, and investigations and genetic testing.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$46,005,000 for Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts.

The Committee also recommends a rescission of \$12,000,000 in prior year unobligated balances.

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

Appropriations, 2024	\$286,016,000
Budget estimate, 2025	310,840,000
Committee recommendation	300,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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 (Public Law 105-33, title XI). CSOSA acquired the operational responsibilities for the former District agencies in charge of probation and parole, and houses the Pretrial Services Agency within its framework. The mission of CSOSA is to increase public safety, prevent crime, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice in close collaboration with the community.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$300,000,000 for CSOSA. Of the amounts provided, \$203,497,000 is for Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration and \$85,625,000 is for pretrial services.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

Appropriations, 2024	\$53,629,000
Budget estimate, 2025	59,305,000
Committee recommendation	59,305,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia (PDS), an independent organization established by a District of Columbia statute (16 D.C. Code 2-1601-1608), has a distinct mission to provide and promote quality legal representation services within the District of Columbia justice system. PDS provides legal representation to indigent adults and children facing loss of liberty and provides support in the form of training, consultation, and legal ref-

erence services to members of the local bar appointed as counsel in criminal, juvenile, and mental health cases involving indigent individuals.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$59,305,000 for the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,450,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,450,000
Committee recommendation	2,450,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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 Information System [JUSTIS], which provides for the sharing of information with Federal and local law enforcement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$2,450,000 to CJCC.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 2024	\$630,000
Budget estimate, 2025	898,000
Committee recommendation	898,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Judicial Nomination Commission [JNC] 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 Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure [CJDT] has jurisdiction over all judges of the Court of Appeals and Superior Court and makes determinations as to 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 \$898,000 as a Federal payment for the judicial commissions, of which \$598,000 is designated for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure and \$300,000 is designated for the Judicial Nomination Commission.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Appropriations, 2024	\$52,500,000
Budget estimate, 2025	52,500,000
Committee recommendation	52,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

As authorized by Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (SOAR) and as part of a three-part comprehensive funding strategy, the District of Columbia receives funds for District of Columbia Public Schools [DCPS], public charter schools, and Opportunity Scholarships. The intent of this comprehensive funding approach was to ensure progress and improvement of DCPS and public charter schools, while ensuring continued funding to support the Opportunity Scholarship Program for students to attend private schools.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$52,500,000 for school improvement. These funds are allocated as follows: \$17,500,000 for District of Columbia Public Schools, \$17,500,000 for Public Charter Schools, and \$17,500,000 for Opportunity Scholarships. The Committee notes the importance of a rigorous evaluation of the SOAR program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

Appropriations, 2024	\$600,000
Budget estimate, 2025	600,000
Committee recommendation	600,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program provides tuition assistance for nonresident District of Columbia National Guard members.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$600,000 for the D.C. National Guard designated for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

There are approximately 12,000 people living with HIV in the District of Columbia. This appropriation supports the District's efforts to end the HIV epidemic.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

Appropriations, 2024	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Approximately one-third of the District of Columbia is served by a combined sewer system, constructed by the Federal Government in 1890, in which both sanitary waste and stormwater flow through the same pipes. When the collection system or the Blue Plains treatment plant reach capacity, typically during periods of heavy rainfall, the system is designed to overflow the excess water. This mixture of sewage and stormwater runoff is discharged to the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, Rock Creek, and tributary waters between 60 and 75 times each year. The Clean Rivers Project includes deep underground storage tunnels, side tunnels to reduce flooding, pump station rehabilitation, and the elimination of over a dozen CSO outfalls along the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and Rock Creek. When completed in 2025, this project is expected to vastly improve water quality and significantly reduce contaminated discharges into and debris in our Nation’s capital waterways as well as improve the health of the Chesapeake Bay.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$8,000,000.

TITLE V
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$3,430,000
Budget estimate, 2025	3,523,000
Committee recommendation	3,465,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Administrative Conference of the United States [ACUS] is an independent agency and advisory committee created to study administrative processes in order to recommend improvements to Congress and agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,465,000 for ACUS.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$365,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	399,000,000
Committee recommendation	371,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission [CFTC] was established as an independent agency by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1389; 7 U.S.C. 4a). The Commission administers the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. section 1, et seq.

The CFTC oversees our Nation's futures, options, and swaps markets. The Commission's mission is to foster transparent, open, competitive and financially sound derivatives markets. Effective oversight by the CFTC protects market participants from fraud, manipulation, and abusive practices, and protects the public and our economy from systemic risk related to derivatives.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$371,000,000 for operating expenses of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The Committee recommendation includes \$6,581,000 for the Office of the Inspector General.

Data Security.—The CFTC is directed to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on the policies and procedures in place regarding the accessing and collection of algorithmic trading source code or other similar intellectual property. This briefing shall detail the specific guidelines: the CFTC has in place for the approval of requests by CFTC staff for such access; and how the CFTC stores and shares this data securely with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$150,975,000
Budget estimate, 2025	183,050,000
Committee recommendation	162,485,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Consumer Product Safety Commission [CPSC] is an independent Federal regulatory agency, created in 1972, and is responsible for protecting the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products; assisting consumers to evaluate the comparative safety of consumer products; developing uniform safety standards for consumer products and minimizing conflicting State and local regulations; and promoting research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.

In carrying out its mandate, the CPSC establishes mandatory product safety standards, where appropriate, to reduce the unreasonable risk of injury to consumers from consumer products; helps industry develop voluntary safety standards; bans unsafe products if it finds that a safety standard is not feasible; monitors recalls of defective products; informs and educates consumers about product hazards; conducts research and develops test methods; collects and publishes injury and hazard data; and promotes uniform product regulations by governmental units.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$162,485,000 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission [CPSC].

Fire-safe battery enclosures for micromobility devices.—Industry safety standards, such as UL2849, contain effective measures to reduce the likelihood of battery fires, including requiring a battery management system and testing battery's ability to withstand real-world use scenarios (e.g., a vibration test, overcharging test, and short circuit test). However, these industry standards also require that plastic battery enclosures meet a flame rating. To meet these requirements, companies may select among plastics that may contain harmful flame retardant chemicals. The Committee notes that once a lithium-ion battery ignites, it may not be slowed or stopped by a flame-retarded plastic enclosure but the flame retardant chemicals may make the battery fire more dangerous for fire victims and firefighters. In the course of its work examining the fire hazards associated with rechargeable lithium-ion batteries for micromobility products, the CPSC is directed to consider the bene-

fits and risks associated with use of commonly used flame retardant chemicals often used to meet such flammability requirements of plastic battery enclosures.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY
COMMISSION

Section 501 continues a prohibition of 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 502 is a new provision preventing CPSC from promulgating, implementing, administering, or enforcing any CPSC regulation to ban gas stoves as a class of products.

COUNCIL OF THE INSPECTORS GENERAL ON INTEGRITY AND
EFFICIENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	
Budget estimate, 2025	\$8,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency [CIGIE] is an independent entity established within the executive branch to address integrity, economy and effectiveness issues that transcend individual Government agencies and aid in the establishment of a professional, well-trained and highly skilled workforce in the Offices of Inspectors General.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for CIGIE. Within available funds for CIGIE, \$6,400,000 is provided to support ongoing operations of the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee’s [PRAC] data analytics center and to further develop the PRAC’s data analytics capabilities.

Pandemic Analytics Center of Excellence.—In 2021, Congress appropriated funds that allowed the PRAC to build the Pandemic Analytics Center of Excellence [PACE]. In standing up the PACE, the PRAC’s goal was to build an affordable, flexible, and scalable analytics platform that can support the oversight and law enforcement communities during their pandemic-related work and beyond. Funds appropriated to CIGIE will continue supporting the transition from the PACE into the CIGIE environment establishing a viable and enduring long-term IG community data analytics capability to support a broader capacity to detect fraud, waste, and abuse across all Government programs.

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$27,720,000
Budget estimate, 2025	38,000,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Election Assistance Commission [EAC] was created by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 [HAVA] (Public Law 107–252) and is charged with implementing provisions of that act relating to the reform of Federal election administration. The EAC assists State and local election officials by testing and certifying election equipment, sharing best practices to improve the administration of Federal elections, and providing them with information about the voting system standards established by HAVA.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$30,000,000 for EAC's salaries and expenses. The bill provides for \$1,250,000 of these funds to be made available to the National Institute for Standards and Technology [NIST] to support the Technical Guidelines Development Committee in developing a comprehensive set of testing guidelines for voting system hardware and software. In addition, the EAC is responsible for distributing and auditing the use of election reform grant funding, in accordance with the requirements of the HAVA.

Within 30 days after funds are made available, the Director of NIST (or designee) shall provide to the Executive Director (or Acting) of the EAC and the Committee an expenditure plan for the funds that includes: (1) the number and position title and office of each staff person doing work and amount of time each staff person spends on that work; (2) the specific tasks accomplished including length of time needed to accomplish the task; (3) an explanation of expenditures, including contracts and grants, and use of the EAC funding transferred to NIST (including enumeration of funds); and (4) an explanation of how the work accomplished relates to mandated activities under HAVA. Finally, the Executive Director (or Acting) of the EAC and Director of NIST (or designee) shall work together to set priorities for the work outlined in order to meet timelines.

Language Assistance Guidance for Election Jurisdictions.—The Committee is aware of the cost and logistical burdens associated with compliance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, codified at 52 USC 1503, including the critical requirement that voting materials must not be provided only in the English language in covered jurisdictions. Moreover, the Committee is aware that an increasing number of jurisdictions, while not required to do so by such statutory provision, are opting to provide voting materials in languages in addition to English.

In order to encourage and assist with the continued adoption of this practice—whether or not required by such statutory provision—the EAC is requested to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, regarding its work to provide guidance to State and local jurisdictions regarding the elements of—and resources available to assist with—a successful language assistance election program, including, but not limited to, outreach efforts, bilingual election personnel, and accurately-translated and effectively-distributed materials.

Local Election Administration Funding Feedback.—The Committee notes that it could be helpful for the EAC to understand bet-

ter how States allocate resources to the local level and recommends that the EAC request that grantees report how they conduct outreach to and solicit feedback from local entities as well as how their reported and planned grant spending reflects the needs of local communities. The EAC is requested to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, any challenges the agency and grantees face in gathering funding information from local entities and any impacts of inconsistent funding.

Barriers to Election Worker Recruitment.—The EAC is requested to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, the results of its review of existing responses to on the 2022 Election Administration and Voting Survey [EAVS] Comprehensive Report regarding election worker recruitment to identify barriers to election worker recruitment, such as threats or perceived threats to election workers, including any changes to the EAVS questions.

Election Resources.—The EAC is directed to report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act regarding what would be needed to produce comprehensive information on the scope of election funding needs, as reported by local election administrators. The report should describe any challenges in further ascertaining the funding needs of local election administrators.

Language Resources.—The Committee commends the work that the EAC has done to promote non-English language resources and encourages any additional efforts in this regard, including efforts to promote such resources to local election administrators.

ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS

Appropriations, 2024	\$75,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	
Committee recommendation	75,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$75,000,000 for Election Security Grants.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$390,192,000
Budget estimate, 2025	448,075,000
Committee recommendation	448,075,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Communications Commission [FCC] is charged with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. The FCC is also charged with promoting the safety of life and property through wire and radio communications. The mandate of the FCC under the Communications Act is to make available to all people of the United States a rapid, efficient, nationwide, and worldwide wire and radio communication service. The FCC performs five major functions to fulfill this charge: (1) spectrum allocation; (2) creating rules to promote fair competition and protect consumers where required by market

conditions; (3) authorization of service; (4) enhancing public safety and homeland security; and (5) enforcement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$448,075,000 for the salaries and expenses of the FCC for fiscal year 2025, which will be derived from offsetting collections. The Committee also recommends that up to \$139,000,000 be retained from spectrum auction activities to fund the administrative expenses of conducting such auctions.

National Broadband Map.—The FCC has released versions of the National Broadband Map, which displays where Internet services are available by location across the U.S., and continues to improve their accuracy with input from consumers; State, local, and Tribal government entities; and other stakeholders. States and territories are required to use the National Broadband Map as the basis for awarding Broadband Equity Access and Deployment [BEAD] program funds for broadband deployment projects. The Committee encourages the FCC to take into account funding under the BEAD program in determining how best to use universal service funds in addressing service gaps.

Broadband Funding Map.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, the FCC shall provide the Committee with an update on the measures the FCC has taken since May 15, 2023, to coordinate with relevant Federal agencies and populate the Broadband Funding Map with the required data pursuant to Section 60105 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). In its update, the FCC shall identify the extent to which each Federal agency is submitting the data necessary to populate the map in a timely manner and in coordination with state broadband offices.

Tribal Broadband Mapping.—The Committee urges the FCC as part of its National Broadband Map to: (1) provide the number of locations associated with individual Tribal areas and; (2) offer an aggregated rollup of the number of Tribal locations and Tribal broadband availability nationwide.

Spectrum.—The Committee recognizes the need to make available more high-, mid-, and low-band spectrum for the expansion of broadband and 5G technology and encourages the FCC to continue their work to hold auctions of licensed spectrum and make available unlicensed spectrum that allows small and large providers the ability to expand broadband and 5G technology throughout the United States.

Universal Service Fund [USF] Reform.—In recognition of the rapidly changing communications industry landscape, the Committee urges the FCC to: (1) 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 universal service fund and resolve inequities in the current contribution structure (the “Reform Objectives”); and (2) act as soon as possible following review of that record to adopt reforms to achieve the Reform Objectives. The FCC should also provide specific recommendations to Congress regarding additional authority it believes it may need to enact any re-

forms that are found to be prudent, advisable, or necessary. Additionally, the Committee remains concerned that far too many Americans living in rural areas lack access to broadband at speeds necessary to fully participate in the Internet age. The Committee urges the FCC to prioritize unserved and underserved areas in all USF programs.

Pirate Radio Operators.—The Committee commends the FCC for implementing the PIRATE Act and taking decisive action this year against violators of this important law. The FCC is encouraged to continue prioritizing pirate radio enforcement and is directed to update the Committee on additional enforcement actions taken during the fiscal year.

Contraband Cell Phones.—The Committee remains concerned regarding the exploitation of contraband cell phones in prisons and jails nationwide. On July 13, 2021, the FCC adopted a Second Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (GN Docket No. 13–11). The Second Report and Order established a framework enabling designated correctional facility officials relying on an authorized contraband interdiction system to submit qualifying requests to wireless providers to disable contraband wireless devices in qualifying facilities and the FNPRM sought comment on the use and consideration of further technological solutions to combat contraband devices. While the FCC has been continually working with stakeholders to implement the disabling framework established in the Second Report and Order, it has not yet acted on the FNPRM. The Committee urges the FCC to explore all available options to mitigate this issue as it works to complete its rulemaking process, including the use of geofencing, quiet zones, network-based solutions, and beacon technology. The FCC is encouraged to continue its work to prevent contraband cell phone use in prisons and is directed to provide the Committee with quarterly briefings on the status of its implementation of the Second Report and Order and any status updates on topics raised in the Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FCC 21–82).

Satellite Industry.—The Committee recognizes the FCC for supporting, through both licensing and regulatory oversight, the growing U.S. satellite industry, which includes low Earth orbit broadband communications networks, earth observation and imaging satellites, and other commercial satellite constellations. Given the growing industry, the Committee supports additional resources for the International Bureau to ensure it can undertake timely review of license applications and related work of U.S. satellite systems.

Digital Divide.—Whether it is obtaining telehealth services, applying for jobs and services or educational access, Internet in the home is essential in today's world. The Committee directs the FCC to report back to the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this act on its recent efforts to address the digital divide.

Robocalls.—The Committee continues to be concerned that scammers are increasingly using robocalls to target Americans, especially Older Americans, seeking to swindle them out of their hard-earned life savings. The Committee commends the FCC for demanding that the telecommunications industry adopt and implement a robust call authentication system to combat illegal

robocalling and caller ID spoofing. The Committee directs the FCC to brief the Committee on the progress that has been made by industry to adopt authentication systems

Agency Coordination.—The Committee recognizes the FCC’s vital role in preserving and advancing universal communications services. The Committee encourages the FCC to coordinate efforts with the Rural Utility Service to optimize the use of limited resources and promote broadband deployment in rural America.

Tribal E-Rate.—The Committee supports increasing access to the E-Rate programs for Tribal communities to include Tribal Essential Community-Serving Institutions as eligible for E-Rate funding. Because Tribal Essential Community-Serving Institutions have not been eligible since the creation of E-Rate in 1996, Tribes have historically missed out on being eligible for this critical Federal program. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, the FCC is directed to report to the Committee on the status of this issue.

Rural Digital Opportunity Fund.—The Committee is concerned that certain Rural Digital Opportunity Fund [RDOF] awardees may not follow through on their commitments to communities slated to receive broadband deployment through the fund. The committee reminds RDOF awardees of their obligations under the program and directs the FCC to prepare a report within 90 days of enactment of this act listing (1) RDOF awardees that have not yet met their commitments under the program, and outlining (2) available administrative action to enforce the FCC’s rules.

9-8-8.—The Committee supports efforts by the FCC to improve access to the 9-8-8 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline by initiating the rulemaking process for proximity-based routing of calls. The Committee encourages the FCC to also consider regulations that would ensure each provider of commercial mobile services transmits all calls and text messages made or sent to 9-8-8, including a call or text message that originates from a non-service-initiated handset, and that Multi-Line telephone systems can directly initiate a call to 9-8-8. The FCC will report to the Committee once the rulemaking is resolved.

Chinese Internet of Things Modules.—The Committee is concerned that the presence of the internet of things (IoT) devices that are produced or controlled by the People’s Republic of China within critical U.S. infrastructure poses significant national security risks. The Committee directs the FCC to work with its national security counterparts, such as the Federal Acquisitions Security Council; Departments of Commerce, Homeland Security, and Defense; and Federal Bureau of Investigation, to combat the threats from Chinese IoT devices in sensitive government systems. In addition, the Committee directs the FCC to engage with other federal agencies to raise their awareness of and encourage them to measure their exposure to the potential hazardous of Chinese IoT devices embedded in their telecommunications and technological infrastructure.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION

Section 510 continues a provision relating to the Anti-deficiency Act but extends the provision to cover 2 years.

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

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2024	\$47,500,000
Budget estimate, 2025	52,632,000
Committee recommendation	52,632,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation [FDIC] Office of the Inspector General [OIG] conducts audits, investigations, and other reviews to assist and augment the FDIC's contribution to the stability of, and public confidence in, the Nation's financial system. A separate appropriation more effectively ensures the OIG's independence consistent with the Inspector General Act of 1978 and other legislation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$52,632,000 for the FDIC OIG. Funds are to be derived from the Deposit Insurance Fund and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Resolution Fund.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$80,857,000
Budget estimate, 2025	93,483,000
Committee recommendation	85,674,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Election Commission [FEC] was created through the 1974 Amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (Public Law 93-443). Consistent with its duty of executing our Nation's Federal campaign finance laws, and in pursuit of its mission of maintaining public faith in the integrity of the Federal campaign finance system, the FEC conducts three major regulatory programs: (1) providing public disclosure of funds raised and spent to influence Federal elections; (2) enforcing compliance with restrictions on contributions and expenditures made to influence Federal elections; and (3) administering public financing of Presidential campaigns.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$85,674,000 for the Federal Election Commission.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$29,500,000
Budget estimate, 2025	32,100,000
Committee recommendation	32,100,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Labor Relations Authority [FLRA] is an independent administrative Federal agency created by title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–454) with a mission to carry out five statutory responsibilities in relation to the Federal workforce: (1) determining the appropriateness of units for labor organization representation; (2) resolving complaints of unfair labor practices; (3) adjudicating exceptions to arbitrator’s awards; (4) adjudicating legal issues relating to the duty to bargain; and (5) resolving impasses during negotiations.

The FLRA’s authority is divided by law and by delegation among a three-member authority and an Office of General Counsel, appointed by the President and subject to Senate confirmation; and the Federal Service Impasses Panel, which consists of seven part-time members appointed by the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,100,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT STEERING COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2024	
Budget estimate, 2025	\$9,002,000
Committee recommendation	

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation supports the authorized activities of the Environmental Review Improvement Fund and the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council. The Council will lead on-going government-wide efforts to modernize the Federal permitting and review process for major infrastructure projects and work with Federal agency partners to implement and oversee adherence to the statutory requirements set forth in the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act of 2015.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee provides no funding for the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council’s [FPISC] Environmental Review Improvement Fund. The Committee notes that Public Law 117–169 provided FPISC’s Environmental Review Fund with \$350,000,000 to remain available through September 30, 2031. In addition, Public Law 117–58 provided \$650,000 for fiscal year 2025. FPISC’s budget justification should include an accounting of activities accomplished in fiscal year 2024 and planned for fiscal year 2025 with funding from Public Law 117–169 and Public Law 117–58.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$425,700,000
Budget estimate, 2025	535,000,000
Committee recommendation	450,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Trade Commission [FTC] administers a variety of Federal antitrust and consumer protection laws. Activities in the antitrust area include detection and elimination of illegal collusion, anticompetitive mergers, unlawful single-firm conduct, and injurious vertical agreements. The FTC enforces consumer protection laws involving advertising, marketing, and financial practices; fights consumer fraud; and addresses privacy and identity protection concerns.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$450,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the FTC for fiscal year 2025.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates \$304,000,000 of collections from Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger filing fees and \$15,000,000 of collections from Do-Not-Call fees will partially offset the appropriation requirement for this account. The total amount of direct appropriations for this account is therefore estimated at \$131,000,000.

Artificial Intelligence.—Artificial intelligence [A.I.] promises to have a profound impact on many aspects of our society, with vast implications for how people live, work and communicate. The benefits of A.I., though, are accompanied by a dark side; A.I. risks violating consumers' privacy, automating critical decisionmaking, and turbocharging imposter schemes and other types of scams. And, the rapid development and deployment of A.I. risks further locking in the market dominance of large incumbent technology firms. The Committee recognizes the resource-intensive nature of protecting consumers and promoting competition in an area of rapidly evolving technology and supports the FTC's dedication to vigorously use the full range of its authorities to protect consumers from deceptive and unfair conduct and maintain open, fair and competitive markets.

Subscription Based Services.—The Committee commends the FTC on its proposed "click to cancel" rule to combat unfair or deceptive practices related to subscriptions, memberships, and other recurring-payment programs, making it as easy for consumers to cancel their enrollment as it was to first enroll. While negative option billing can be legitimate and beneficial with proper disclosure and consent, many consumers fall victim to deceptive tactics when marketers fail to be transparent or make cancellation difficult.

Refunds for Consumers.—The Supreme Court's 2021 decision in *AMG Capital Management, LLC, et al., v. Federal Trade Commission* that prevents the FTC from seeking monetary redress under section 13(b) of the FTC Act has severely limited the FTC's ability to provide refunds to consumers injured by violations of laws it enforces. The FTC is encouraged to work with Congress to address

this critical issue. Not later than 120 days after enactment of this act, the FTC will provide a briefing to the Committee on its work related to refunds for consumers.

Pharmacy Benefit Manager Study.—The FTC is encouraged to expeditiously execute its 6(b) study of pharmacy benefits managers’ business practices. The study should identify acts and practices that may be either unlawful today or contrary to the public interest in obtaining safe and affordable medicines, and provide recommendations to Congress and the Administration.

Interstate License Portability.—The Committee believes that temporary licensure flexibilities enacted during the COVID–19 pandemic offer a unique opportunity to continue past FTC research into the effect of occupational licensure on healthcare competition. The FTC is directed to brief the Committee on interstate license portability and healthcare competition. The Committee encourages the FTC to review information from multiple States on changes in healthcare access, patient safety, consumer satisfaction, and healthcare costs.

Adoption Intermediaries.—The Committee is 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. The Committee encourages the FTC to investigate and enforce laws against unfair or deceptive business practices in this area. The FTC shall provide a briefing to the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this act on this issue.

Contact Lens.—The Committee is concerned that a prior FTC rulemaking on contact lens meant to protect competition in the market may have had the unintended consequence of deprioritizing patient safety in the sale of prescription medical devices, including contact lenses. Enforcement actions by the FTC continue to focus on physician regulatory compliance rather than closing loopholes in the automated prescription verification process that can, in some circumstances, allow sellers to fill patient prescriptions with devices that were not prescribed by their doctor. Therefore, the Committee supports enforcement of the amended Contact Lens Rule, including modifications to improve the quality of automated calls to relieve the burden on prescribers and reduce potential health risks to patients from incomplete or incomprehensible automated telephone messages, and directs the FTC to act on complaints filed by eye care professionals if they receive poor quality, incomplete, or otherwise non-compliant automated telephone messages and to monitor whether this process appropriately protects patient safety.

Horseracing Integrity and Safety Act.—The Committee supports continued implementation of the Horseracing Integrity and Safety Act (Public Law 116–260) to promote fairness and increase safety in the horseracing industry.

Researcher Data Access.—Billions of human interactions occur on a small number of social media platforms, but the public has little

insight into what occurs there other than what platforms choose to share. This has significant implications for the FTC's ability to protect consumers of social media platforms, including as to children's safety and the growth in artificial intelligence. In recent years, models have developed for independent researchers to study platform behavior, but there is significant uncertainty about the applicable laws and to examine best practices for researchers and platforms to ensure research can be conducted appropriately and consistent with privacy. The Committee believes the FTC has a role to play on these matters to protect American consumers. The Committee directs the FTC to work with other Federal agency partners to convene stakeholders best practices and codes of conduct for the sharing of data with independent researchers to study platform behavior while protecting the privacy of user information and the types of research and data access that would best inform the FTC's work.

Junk Fees.—The Committee recognizes the financial burden placed on consumers by unfair and deceptive junk fees, and as such, encourages the FTC to finalize their proposed rule, and other rulemakings, that protect consumers from deceptive junk fees.

Disinformation and Misinformation.—The Committee is aware of the proliferation of online disinformation and misinformation. The Committee also understands that a significant portion of disinformation and misinformation on major online platforms violates the terms of service and community standards under which these platforms offer service to users. In many cases, disinformation and misinformation poses risks to the health and well-being of users. The Committee is concerned that platforms are not meeting their own terms of service and community standards in policing and removing potentially harmful disinformation and misinformation. In a number of cases, platforms' algorithms are promoting disinformation and misinformation. The Committee encourages the FTC to investigate whether platforms are failing to follow their own terms of service and community standards with respect to disinformation and misinformation is an unfair or deceptive business practice in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act.

Older Adult Scams.—The Committee is concerned about the significant increase in consumer scams as criminals increasingly target consumers, including older adults. The Committee is concerned that Americans reported losing more than \$10,000,000,000 to fraud in 2023, a 14 percent increase from 2022, while older adults lost more than \$1,600,000,000 to fraud in 2022. The Committee notes that, in 2021, the FTC lost a key authority to obtain equitable monetary relief for consumers. The advent of artificial intelligence is likely to supercharge fraud impacting all consumers, including older adults, leading to even greater economic harm. The Committee commends the FTC efforts to educate consumers about the increasing assortment of financial schemes and frauds and its efforts to track, deter and halt scams and frauds. The Committee encourages the FTC to collaborate and coordinate with [usa.gov](https://www.usa.gov) and [mymoney.gov](https://www.mymoney.gov) to update and include information for consumers to develop a comprehensive online resource that will serve as a centralized resource page for victims of financial scams and fraud,

which includes information about recovery steps and best practices after being scammed.

Funeral Rule.—The Committee recognizes the FTC’s efforts to monitor compliance with the funeral rule. The Committee encourages FTC to modernize the rule so that consumers have the ability to access online price lists.

Grocery Industry Consolidation.—The Committee notes that the consolidation of the retail grocery sector impacts food prices, selection, and quality for American consumers. The Committee encourages the FTC to address retail grocery consolidation, specifically in rural areas, and analyze that consolidation’s impact to consumers as compared to non-rural areas.

Closing the Integrity, Notification, and Fairness in Online Retail Marketplaces [INFORM] for Consumers Act Loophole.—The Integrity, Notification, and Fairness in Online Retail Marketplaces for Consumers Act (Public Law 117–328) requires online marketplaces to obtain and verify information from certain high-volume third-party sellers, and to ensure that contact information about those sellers is clearly disclosed. The Committee is concerned that some online marketplaces appear to skirt congressional intent by providing such information only in a foreign language, which may make it difficult for parties to contact a particular seller. Not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, the FTC is directed to provide to the Committee a briefing on enforcement actions the agency has taken, stakeholder outreach to ensure compliance, and any challenges to implementation of the law since it entered into force.

FTC Green Guides.—House Report 118–145 directed the FTC to engage in comprehensive review guidelines for marketers with regard to environmental claims, including review of the FTC’s Green Guides. Considering the Green Guides were last revised in 2012 and the guidelines have not kept pace with the marketplace, which has seen monumental changes in environmental marketing, emerging technology, and the desire for industry and other stakeholders to innovate, the Committee directs the FTC to prioritize its ongoing review of the Green Guides and encourages it to include comprehensive consumer perception research surveys. The FTC is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on the progress of the review.

Labeling for non-flushable wipes.—The Committee recognizes the costly impact that flushing wet wipes has on local wastewater systems. The Committee encourages the Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], to address deceptive flushable wipe marketing claims.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The General Services Administration [GSA] was established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 81–152) when Congress mandated the consolidation of the Federal Government’s real property and administrative services. GSA is organized into the Public Buildings Service, the Federal Ac-

quisition Service, the Office of Government-wide Policy, and the Office of Citizen Services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Five-Year Plan.—GSA is reminded that the Committee expects to receive an updated Five-Year Plan submitted annually with the GSA congressional budget justification, per statute.

Dirksen Courthouse.—The Dirksen Courthouse in Chicago is adjacent to vacant federally-owned buildings that are in critical disrepair. Funding has been provided to GSA for the demolition of these properties, as previous proposals for the private redevelopment of the properties raised significant concerns about increased security risks to the courthouse and Federal agencies located in the courthouse complex. GSA is commended for efforts to involve stakeholders in discussion to address the vacant federally-owned State Street properties that are in disrepair and pose security risks to the adjacent Dirksen Courthouse in Chicago. GSA is expected to continue to provide advance notice to and consult with the Committee before taking any actions with respect to these properties.

Santa Teresa Land Port of Entry [LPOE].—The Committee notes that the Santa Teresa Land port of entry is among GSA's priorities and that GSA intends to initiate an Environmental Assessment for the project and will work with CBP to prioritize the port in the overall context of the LPOE portfolio.

The National Archives at Seattle.—The Committee recognizes that the Federal Archives and Records Center at NARA's Sand Point facility, which is in disrepair, houses invaluable and significant Territorial, Native American, archival and Federal records for Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and outlying areas. The Federal records stored at the Sand Point facility hold significant value to individuals and organizations, including Indian Tribes and Alaska Native organizations, State agencies, higher education institutions, researchers, scientists, students, and individuals. GSA is directed to continue to provide advance notice to and consult with the Committee regarding the overall project schedules and at critical milestones for repair projects at the Sand Point facility, and before any actions requiring the movement of records. Further, the Committee directs GSA, in consultation with NARA, to continue consultation with impacted State and Tribal governments on the analysis and design of a future construction project for a long-term records storage facility in the Seattle, Washington region.

Plum Island Closure and Sale.—The Committee expresses support for the Department of Homeland Security [DHS] and GSA's efforts to remediate and transfer ownership of Plum Island. Both agencies are encouraged to work together expeditiously on the Plum Island Closure and Sale project.

Odell Horton Federal Building.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the feasibility study on the Odell Horton Federal Building in the City of Memphis and encourages GSA to start the study prior to the end of the calendar year.

Stegmaier Building Security Concerns.—GSA shall work with the Facility Security Committee, composed of the tenant agency representatives, to provide to the Committee with a comprehensive

and updated plan to address ongoing security concerns at the Stegmaier Building in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, no later than 30 days after enactment of this act.

Implementation of Funds from Public Law 117-169.—Specifying lower impact materials and products will reduce harmful pollution while supporting the competitiveness of US manufacturers. With support from Federal Government programs, many U.S. manufacturers are improving and upgrading their processes to reduce emissions. The Committee recognizes that GSA has been working to specify materials with a lower environmental impact including those identified as substantially lower embodied carbon by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Committee is aware that GSA has expertise in this area and specifies low-carbon building materials as appropriate for projects' needs, such as for Inflation Reduction Act-funded purchases of concrete, asphalt, steel, and glass. For any product category not covered by EPA's Interim Determination on Low-Carbon Materials under sections 60503 and 60506 of Public Law 117-169 has not made a determination, GSA should work with EPA and other Buy Clean agencies to identify additional lower embodied carbon categories that may advance the goals of the Public Law 117-169, section 60503.

Energy Savings and Resilience.—The Committee appreciates work by the Public Buildings Service [PBS] to support resilience and cost savings through energy retrofits to GSA-owned and managed buildings. The PBS is expected to evaluate and incorporate resilience, energy efficiency, and building systems needs for buildings it manages in order to align with and support tenant agency mission, for example, taking into account heightened need for operational resilience for Customs and Border Patrol buildings. The PBS should make continued and measurable progress on energy efficiency, water efficiency, and renewable energy across GSA's building portfolio to protect Federal assets and save taxpayer money by reducing operational costs.

Addressing Child Labor Violations.—GSA shall not enter into a contract or agreement with any business entity that was found to be in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act in the preceding 24 months, unless the awarding Federal agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government. Entities found to cause the death or serious injury of a child should be added to the list of suspended and listed as debarred for a period of 3 years contractors listed at www.SAM.gov.

Good Neighbor Program.—The Committee is aware that GSA expanded the use of its "Good Neighbor Program" to support local communities, including the redevelopment of Federal property for residential development. To better gauge the agency's progress and address any issues with this initiative, the Committee encourages the agency to compose a report, tracking outcomes of the program that positively impact local communities through enhanced economic activity, help to identify additional opportunities for Federal real estate activities to support local community priorities, and address concerns and obstacles within the program, including issues with local developers, municipalities, government agencies, other

stakeholders, timely dispositioning of property, and redevelopment of Federal property.

Bio-Based Materials.—The Committee notes that GSA’s use of bio-based materials, including innovative wood products and mass timber that are naturally low in embodied carbon and do not require the same energy-intensive manufacturing process common for other building materials, should qualify for EPA’s consideration of low embodied carbon construction materials under the Inflation Reduction Act [IRA] sections 60503 and 60506. The Committee encourages the implementation and utilization of bio-based materials in Federal construction and acquisition.

Federal Facility Design.—The Committee notes that GSA’s P100 standards that govern the design of Federal facilities are aligned with both the design principles contained in the report published by the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space entitled “Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture” and dated June 1, 1962, as well as current sustainability goals for the Agency and the Federal Government.

FedRAMP Implementation Plans.—The Committee directs GSA to provide, within 180 days of enactment, a briefing on an approach for obtaining cost information with cloud service providers [CSPs] and agencies actively engaged in the process, and aggregating that information to make it available for new program entrants.

Covered Telecommunications Equipment and Services.—The Federal Acquisition Service is encouraged to take action to ensure that no products from Lorex, Dahua, or Huawei Technology are included on GSA Advantage.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND—LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Limitation on availability, 2024	\$9,470,022,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2025	10,729,417,000
Committee recommendation	9,730,814,000

The Federal Buildings Fund [FBF] finances the activities of the Public Buildings Service, 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 by using 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.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Limitation on availability, 2024	\$259,692,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2025	552,120,000
Committee recommendation	

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$552,120,000 for construction and acquisition projects.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

State	Description	Amount
NCR	Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters consolidation	375,000,000
PR	Clemente Ruiz-Nazario U.S. Courthouse and Degetau Federal Building	100,000,000
TN	Chattanooga U.S. Courthouse	47,120,000
WA	The National Archives at Seattle	30,000,000

Innovative Wood Products.—The Committee supports ongoing efforts by GSA to address procurement of low embodied energy and carbon materials in Federal procurement processes. GSA should evaluate the use of innovative wood products as a green building material and potential aid in carbon storage, which can deliver a cost-effective and sustainable path to reduce excessive hazardous fuels loads and foster long-term forest resilience by expanding markets for low-grade and low-value wood, providing economic diversity for forest communities and reducing wildfire risk in the process. GSA is encouraged to continue to partner with industry to identify opportunities to expand utilization of these materials in Federal construction projects in the future.

Wood-Based Technologies and Products.—GSA is directed to work with the U.S. Forest Service's Research Stations and Forest Products Laboratory to develop and utilize innovative wood-based technologies and products, such as mass timber, biochar, and nanoparticles for building materials, that will further the Administration's mission, and to brief the Committee on these partnering efforts no later than 180 days after enactment of this act.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2024	\$599,848,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2025	1,617,825,000
Committee recommendation	392,572,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Under this activity, GSA executes its responsibility for repairs and alterations of both Government-owned and -leased facilities under the control of GSA.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$ 392,572,000 for repairs and alterations. The Committee assumes that \$3,000,000 in repairs for the existing NARA facility in Seattle will be completed within the funding provided.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

State	Description	Amount
AL	Hugo L. Black U.S. Courthouse	\$4,000,000
AL	Dothan Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	5,000,000
MD	Washington National Records Center	17,632,000
MD	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Headquarters Campus	14,625,000

State	Description	Amount
WA	Henry M. Jackson Federal Building	17,487,000

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitation on availability, 2024	\$5,659,298,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2025	5,606,122,000
Committee recommendation	5,586,122,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The rental of space program funds the leasing of privately-owned buildings when federally-owned space is not available, including space occupied by Federal agencies, including in U.S. Postal Service facilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$5,586,122,000 for rental of space.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2024	\$2,951,184,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2025	3,272,137,000
Committee recommendation	3,200,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This activity provides for the operation of all Government-owned facilities under the jurisdiction of GSA and building services in GSA-leased space where the terms of the lease do not require the lessor to furnish such services. Services included in building operations are cleaning, protection, maintenance, payments for utilities and fuel, grounds maintenance, and elevator operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$3,200,000,000 for building operations.

Solar Power Procurement.—The Committee directs GSA not to enter into a power purchase agreement with a “foreign entity of concern” as defined by section 9901(6) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 4651(8) consistent with 15 CFR 231.104 that manufactures solar modules as defined by 26 U.S.C. § 45X 3(c)(3)(B)(v)). Additionally, GSA should preference procurement of electricity from solar modules manufactured with domestic content.

Renewable Energy Outleasing.—The Committee encourages the GSA to work with DOE and its other Federal partners to launch a program to evaluate, support, facilitate and implement the use of renewable energy outleasing, including: (1) Conducting a comprehensive review of Federal agency outleasing authorities to identify where this approach is feasible, including an explanation of regional differences in energy needs and resources; (2) Conduct a comprehensive review of the GSA’s owned portfolio to determine which assets are conducive to renewable energy outleasing based on the criteria developed by the Green Building Advisory Group recommendations; (3) Research the costs, benefits, challenges and

logistics of integrating Federal renewable outleases into GSA’s outleasing program, learning from the experience of State and local governments, as appropriate; (4) Develop resources to support renewable energy outleasing at GSA, including standardized processes and documentation for identifying underutilized assets and soliciting competitive proposals for renewable outleasing; and (5) Test the renewable energy outleasing concept with a pilot project for an asset that is conducive to renewable energy outleasing at Federal buildings.

The Committee recommends that Section 111 of the National Historic Preservation Authority apply to outleasing space on GSA’s historic buildings for photovoltaics [PVs] and EV charging infrastructure at Federal buildings. Under this authority, the proceeds shall be deposited in the historic property outlease budget activity account in the Federal Buildings Fund and may be used by GSA to defray the costs of administration, repair and related operating expenses incurred for the outleased property, or any other GSA-controlled property listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Building Information Management [BIM].—The Committee is concerned that GSA is not consistently applying its own BIM guidelines for the construction or modification of Federal buildings. No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, GSA shall report to the Committee on the steps being taken to ensure compliance with GSA’s BIM requirements in new construction, major renovation, and small project renovations of major mechanical systems, the projects where BIM is proven to be most beneficial. GSA is further encouraged to engage its staff and contractors to ensure building projects include all necessary BIM files, including 2D and 3D models and As-Built (Record) models, which accurately reflect installed conditions. GSA should ensure that all files and models are compliant with the GSA BIM, Common Data Exchange [CDX], and Construction Operations Building Information Exchange [COBie] Standard.

Lifesaving Safety Stations.—GSA is directed, in consultation with Department of Health and Human Services, 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 lifesaving Safety Stations to implement an automated external defibrillator, opioid reversal agents, and hemorrhagic control program.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

Appropriations, 2024	\$70,474,000
Budget estimate, 2025	74,033,000
Committee recommendation	71,186,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Government-wide Policy [OGP], working cooperatively with other agencies, provides the leadership needed to develop and evaluate policies associated with high-performance green buildings and real property, acquisition policy, personal property, travel and transportation management, vehicles and aircraft, committee and regulations management, and management of Federal

spending data. OGP collaborates with partner agencies and other stakeholders to improve public access to policy information and support data, and improve transparency in Government.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$71,186,000 for the Office of Government-wide Policy.

Green Building Certification.—The Committee recognizes the importance of incorporating energy and water efficiency in constructing, modernizing, and operating Federal facilities to save taxpayer money and meet Federal goals. GSA is encouraged to build on its successful track record of using green building certification on construction projects by utilizing certification and recertification of existing buildings to ensure continued focus on excellence in performance operations and as a means of achieving Guiding Principles. GSA is further encouraged to engage its staff and contractors through competitions and awards as appropriate.

Accessible Federal Technology.—The Committee recognizes a need to ensure that technology at Federal departments and agencies is accessible for people with disabilities, as required by Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Accessible Federal technology is critical for ensuring equal access to government programs and benefits. As the Nation’s population ages, there will be more people with disabilities who rely on accessibility tools to access government resources. This underscores the importance of making Federal websites, apps, kiosks, and other technology accessible in the coming decades. The Committee supports GSA’s request for \$1,400,000 for its Office of Technology Policy and Initiatives, under its Office of Government-wide Policy [OGP]. Through that office, GSA develops tools and training, and provides technical assistance, to help agencies with Section 508 compliance. It also provides valuable data to Congress by conducting an annual, Federal-wide assessment on Section 508 compliance.

Digital Content Provenance.—The OGP shall assess 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 Government agencies. No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, OGP shall submit to the Committee a report of its findings.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$53,933,000
Budget estimate, 2025	55,568,000
Committee recommendation	54,478,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Operating Expenses supports a variety of operational activities which are not feasible or appropriate for a user fee arrangement. Major programs include the personal property utilization and donation activities of the Federal Acquisition Service; the real property utilization and disposal activities of the Public Buildings Service; and the Management and Administration activities, including sup-

port of Government-wide emergency response and recovery activities, and top-level agency-wide management, administration, and communications activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$54,478,000 for Operating Expenses.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Appropriations, 2024	\$10,248,000
Budget estimate, 2025	10,559,000
Committee recommendation	10,352,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Civilian Board of Contract Appeals is responsible for resolving contract disputes between government contractors and Federal agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,352,000 for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2024	\$73,837,000
Budget estimate, 2025	77,130,000
Committee recommendation	74,583,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides agency-wide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies within GSA, which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides internal audit and contract audit 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. 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. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving GSA programs, personnel, and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$74,583,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriations, 2024	\$5,200,000
Budget estimate, 2025	5,500,000
Committee recommendation	5,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation currently provides pensions, office staffs, 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)

Appropriations, 2024	\$75,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	97,000,000
Committee recommendation	90,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Federal Citizen Services Fund provides for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies [OCSIT]. OCSIT provides the means for citizens, businesses, other governments, and the media to obtain information and services easily from the Government via the Web, email, printed media, and telephone. OCSIT leads several interagency groups to share best practices and develop strategies for improving the way Government provides services to the American public.

The Federal Citizen Services [FCS] Fund is financed from annual appropriations to pay for the salaries and expenses of OCSIT staff and Citizens Services programs. Reimbursements from Federal agencies pay for the direct costs of information services OCSIT provides on their behalf. The FCS Fund also receives funding from user fees for publications ordered by the public, payments from private entities for services rendered, and gifts from the public. All income is available without regard to fiscal year limitations, but is subject to an annual aggregate expenditure limit as set forth in appropriation acts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$90,000,000 for the Federal Citizen Services Fund.

EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, 2024	
Budget Estimates, 2025	\$11,202,000
Committee recommendation	19,424,177

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides for an orderly transfer of Executive leadership in accordance with the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended. These expenses include costs of \$1,000,000 provided for briefing personnel associated with the incoming administration. New appropriations are generally requested only in Presidential election years.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$19,424,177 for Presidential Transition expenses.

Pursuant to the Presidential Transition Act, GSA will equally allocate funding to any eligible, non-incumbent President candidates for Incoming Transition and appointee orientation activities in a multiple possible apparent successful candidate scenario. Individual candidates will receive the amount permitted under the Presidential Transition Act. Funding available to a candidates (or candidates) that was initially identified as a possible apparent successful candidate will be rescinded after a sole apparent successful candidate is determined and that candidate (or candidates) is not determined to be the sole apparent successful candidate. Pursuant to section 3(g) of the Presidential Transition Act, in the case that either the Incumbent President becomes the President-Elect or the Incumbent Vice-President becomes the Vice-President elect, that incumbent is ineligible for incoming transition support.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

Appropriation, 2024	
Budget estimates, 2025	\$75,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

The Technology Modernization Fund [TMF] is designed to be a full cost recovery fund that finances the transition of Federal agencies from antiquated legacy IT systems to modern IT platforms. The Fund is administered by GSA in accordance with recommendations made by an inter-agency TMF Board established by the Modernizing Government Technology Act. The Fund was established to provide upfront funding for modernization investments, which agencies are required to repay over a period of up to 5 years.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee includes \$25,000,000 for the TMF. The Committee notes that the TMF received \$1,000,000,000 in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2).

The Committee provides \$25,000,000 to support the work of the Technology Modernization Fund [TMF]. Established by the Fiscal Year 2018 NDAA (Public Law 115-91; 49 U.S.C. 11301 note), the TMF is an innovative investment program transforming the way agencies deliver accessible, secure, and people-first services to the American public. It is administered by GSA in accordance with recommendations made by the interagency TMF board. While some larger agencies utilize Nonrecurring Expense Funds [NEFs] and/or Working Capital Funds [WCFs] which allow spending of expired balances on on-off capital investments, like IT, rather than have those expired funds revert to the Treasury, some agencies do not have this authorization. The Committee supports GSA’s work in exploring alternative funding mechanisms for TMF, which could provide much-needed authorities to agencies without NEFs and/or WCF. GSA, in consultation with OMB, is directed to provide, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act: (1) a list of agencies that do not have NEF and/or WCF authority; and (2) statutory language options for the Committee to pursue regarding pass-the-hat

authority for TMF that will not impact NEF and/or WCF authorities of agencies.

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriation, 2024 .....	.....
Budget estimates, 2025 .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	.....

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee includes no funding for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	5,900,000
Committee recommendation	5,900,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund that finances GSA’s administrative services. These include, but are not limited to 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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,900,000 for the Working Capital Fund.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2025	\$10,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	.....

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

While the Committee recognizes the importance of the procurement of zero-emission and electric passenger motor vehicles, and associated charging infrastructure, the Committee notes that Federal agencies have not prioritized this initiative in their respective budget requests, and due to budgetary constraints, the Committee has not provided funding for this purpose.

Federal Fleet.—The Committee is aware of the potential benefits associated with the use of zero-emission vehicles [ZEVs] and the

potential advantages of integrating ZEVs into the Federal fleet. The Committee encourages GSA to work with the Department of Energy to develop and/or adopt a Total Cost of Ownership [TCO] model that accounts for vehicle full lifecycle costs including acquisition, use, disposal, fuel, charging and maintenance costs, and sale proceeds to estimate the cost of vehicles for fleet conversion to ZEVs. The Committee encourages executive agencies to use this TCO model when leasing or purchasing vehicles from GSA or from a commercial entity.

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

Section 520 authorizes GSA to use funds for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Section 521 authorizes GSA to transfer funds within the Federal buildings fund to meet program requirements.

Section 522 requires that the fiscal year 2026 budget request and courthouse projects meet certain standards.

Section 523 provides 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 requested rate.

Section 524 permits GSA to pay small claims less than \$250,000 made against the Government.

Section 525 provides that certain lease agreements must conform to an approved prospectus.

Section 526 requires a GSA spending plan for each E-Gov project funded through the Federal Citizen Services Fund.

Section 527 is a new provision clarifying the reimburseable authority of GSA's Office of Evaluation Sciences.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,970,000
Budget estimate, 2025	3,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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.

The Foundation Trust Fund was established with a \$30,000,000 appropriation in 1976. The authorizing legislation directed that this endowment be invested solely in U.S. Treasury securities, the interest from which has funded the Foundation's operating budget. With the decline in interest rates, the annual yield from the trust fund has declined by nearly 80 percent since 2002.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$51,480,000
Budget estimate, 2025	56,075,000
Committee recommendation	52,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Merit Systems Protection Board [MSPB] was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. MSPB is an independent quasi-judicial agency manifested to protect Federal merit systems against partisan political and other prohibited personnel practices and to ensure adequate protection for employees against abuses by agency management.

MSPB assists Federal agencies in running a merit-based civil service system. This is accomplished on a case-by-case basis through hearing and deciding employee appeals and on a systemic basis by reviewing significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] and conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems. The intended results of MSPB's efforts are to assure that personnel actions taken against employees are processed within the law and that actions taken by OPM and other agencies support and enhance Federal merit principles.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$52,000,000 for the MSPB. The recommendation includes not more than \$3,075,000 for adjudicating retirement appeals through an appropriation from the trust fund consistent with past practice.

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,782,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,800,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund supports 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 Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation also supports training programs for professionals in healthcare policy and public policy, such as the Native Nations Institute [NNI]. NNI,

based at the University of Arizona, provides Native Americans with leadership and management training, and analyzes policies relevant to Tribes.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,800,000 for the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Foundation.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$3,904,000
Budget estimate, 2025	4,044,000
Committee recommendation	3,943,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,943,000 for the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The National Archives and Records Administration [NARA] is the National record keeper, managing the Government’s archives and records, and operating the Presidential libraries. NARA is an independent agency created by statute in 1934 and tasked with the unique mission to identify, access, protect, preserve, and make available for use the important documents and records of all three branches of the Federal Government. NARA administers the Information Security Oversight Office and is the publisher of the Federal Register. In addition, NARA is charged with additional responsibilities including mediating Freedom of Information Act disputes and coordinating controlled unclassified information.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$427,250,000
Budget estimate, 2025	456,327,000
Committee recommendation	434,650,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides for basic operations dealing with management of the Federal Government's archives and records, operation of Presidential libraries, review for declassification of classified security information, and other duties.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$434,650,000 for operating expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration for fiscal year 2025. NARA facilitates its mission of public access to Federal records through both physical and digital means. This past year, NARA had over 53 million visitors access their digital platforms, representing a significant increase in exposure to NARA's digital records versus their physical, on-site records. By fiscal year 2026, NARA plans to have digitized and made available online over 500 million pages of records. NARA no longer accepts transfers of Federal records in analog formats and will accept records only in digital format with the appropriate metadata. This will drive exponential growth of NARA's digital holdings over the next 5 years and beyond.

The Committee's recommendation supports initiatives to strengthen NARA's record management leadership role; address archival storage needs; continue to develop, build, and expand the IT infrastructure to conduct the business of the National Declassification Center established in Executive Order 13526; operate and maintain the Electronic Records Archive; and improve research room holdings protection.

The National Archives at Seattle.—The Committee appreciates NARA's efforts to work with GSA and consult with impacted State and Tribal governments to ensure Federal records at the Sand Point facility are stored at a future long-term records storage facility in the Seattle, Washington region. The Committee directs NARA to provide advance notice to and consult with the Committee before taking any action with respect to the permanent relocation of archival records from the Sand Point facility.

Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records.—The Committee knows that since the beginning of World War II, the fates of roughly 80,000 uniformed and civilian personnel remain unknown. The families of these Americans lack the closure that comes from knowing how their loved ones paid the last full measure defending the United States. U.S. agencies have held records for decades that could help shed light on the ultimate fate of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel. 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 the agency has on hand. The Committee urges the agency to establish a public, searchable database. The Committee also urges NARA to liaise with other Federal agencies such as the Departments of State and Defense to request that they make all efforts to find and submit all available records of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel to NARA so that they may be available to the families

who have waited and wondered for decades about the ultimate fates of their loved ones.

Alaskan Records.—NARA is commended for keeping its commitment to digitize the Territorial and Federal records generated in Alaska that are currently stored at the Sand Point facility in Washington; to ensure that such records are fully described, indexed, and posted online in an easily accessible and searchable format, both in the NARA Catalog and on the Alaska Digitization Project website, including those previously digitized by Family Search; and to consult with Alaska Native Tribes and Tribal organizations, Alaska historical societies, the State of Alaska, university libraries and archives, and other stakeholders concerning the most effective methods of maintaining meaningful access to these records. No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, NARA is directed to submit a report to the Committees that summarizes the consultations that have occurred, the result of those consultations, a list of records that have been digitized and posted online to date, and a timeline for completing the digitization within 1 year or, if complete digitization exceeds 1 year, then documentation for the reasons additional time will be necessary.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2024	\$5,920,000
Budget estimate, 2025	6,800,000
Committee recommendation	5,980,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The mission of the Office of Inspector General is to ensure that NARA safeguards and preserves the records of our Government while providing the American people with access to the essential documentation of their rights and the actions of their Government. The OIG accomplishes this by combating fraud, waste, and abuse through high-quality objective audits and investigations covering all aspects of agency operations at facilities nationwide. The OIG also serves as an independent, internal advocate for the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of NARA and its operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$5,980,000 for the OIG. The Committee supports a distinct account for the OIG in order to clearly identify the resources necessary to staff and operate the expanding mission-critical oversight and accountability functions performed by the OIG to ensure responsible NARA stewardship over public records.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$25,500,000
Budget estimate, 2025	13,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of Archives facilities and Presidential libraries nationwide, and provides adequate storage for holdings. Funding made available will

better enable NARA to maintain its facilities in proper condition for public visitors, researchers, and NARA employees, and also maintain the structural integrity of the buildings.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the repairs and restoration account.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION
GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2024	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission [NHPRC] program provides for grants to preserve and publish records that document American history.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for NHPRC grants in fiscal year 2025.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS
ADMINISTRATION

Section 530 is a provision providing funds for initiatives related to the preserving and publishing of historical records, including the construction of exhibits, to be awarded as follows:

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
HI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Ūlūlū: The Henry Kuaiʻaloaha Giugni Moving Image Archive of Hawaii.	University of Hawaii-West Oahu	550,000	Hirono, Schatz
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Arctic Digital Library Project	Alaska Library Network	100,000	Murkowski
AZ	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Cocino County Digital Transformation	Cocino County	150,000	Sinema
NV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Desert Research Institute—Southern Nevada Historic Preservation Project.	Desert Research Institute	558,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digital Preservation of the Lansing Labor News paper.	Michigan State University	210,000	Peters, Stabenow
IL	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization initiative	Eureka College	200,000	Durbin
IL	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization initiative	Galena-Jo Davess County Historical Society	300,000	Durbin
DE	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization of Department of Education Records	Delaware Public Archives	100,000	Carper, Coons
WV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization of the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor Project.	Brooke County Library Foundation	102,000	Manchin
KS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitizing and Preserving Senator Bob Dole's Archives	Robert J. Dole Institute of Politics	2,500,000	Moran
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitizing Educational and Historical Archival Collection.	Visual AIDS for the Arts, Inc	180,000	Schumer
PA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitizing the Battle of Homestead Foundation Labor History Archives.	Battle of Homestead Foundation	174,000	Casey, Fetterman
VA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Exploring America's Routes	America's Routes	158,000	Kaine, Warner
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Historic Document Preservation and Audio-Visual Archive.	An Claidheamh Soluis, Inc. DBA Irish Arts Center	1,271,000	Schumer
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Japanese American Historical Archive Project	The Japanese American Association of New York	180,000	Schumer
LA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Los Isleños Cultural and Coastal Museum and Community Archive.	Nunez Community College	883,000	Cassidy
NM	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	New Mexico Digital Preservation Initiative	New Mexico State University Library	340,000	Heinrich
ME	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Northeast Indigenous Archaeology and Heritage Science Center Record Digitization.	University of Maine	750,000	Collins
VA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Oral Histories of the C&O	Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Society	15,000	Kaine, Warner
PA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Philadelphia County Register of Wills Preservation & Digitization.	City of Philadelphia—Register of Wills	800,000	Casey
WV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Robert C. Byrd Center Archives Request	Congressional Education Foundation, INC. dba Robert C. Byrd Center for Congressional History and Education.	306,000	Manchin
PA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Southwestern Pennsylvania Legacy Collection Document Digitization and Online Access Initiative.	National Road Heritage Corridor	800,000	Casey, Fetterman
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Telling the Story of Historic Fort Oglethorpe	City of Fort Oglethorpe	58,000	Warneck

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
CO	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	UCCS Digital Humanities Preservation and Education Project.	University of Colorado Colorado Springs (UCCS)	348,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Uncovering Our Past, Transforming Our Future	St. John's College	1,700,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
NV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	University of Nevada, Reno—Repository of Tribal Cultural Artifacts.	University of Nevada, Reno	2,299,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
VA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Virginia Central State Hospital Digital Archives	Friends of Virginia Central State Hospital	149,000	Kaine, Warner

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$3,465,000
Budget estimate, 2025	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Community Development Revolving Loan Fund [CDRLF] was established in 1979 to assist officially designated low-income credit unions in providing basic financial services to low-income communities. Earnings generated from the CDRLF are available to fund technical assistance grants in addition to funds provided for in appropriations acts. Grants are available for improving operations as well as addressing safety and soundness issues.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the CDRLF in fiscal year 2025.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$23,037,000
Budget estimate, 2025	22,386,000
Committee recommendation	22,386,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Government Ethics [OGE], a separate agency within the executive branch, was established by the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-521). The OGE is charged by law to provide overall direction of executive branch policies designed to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure high ethical standards for executive branch employers. The OGE carries out these responsibilities by promulgating and maintaining enforceable standards of ethical conduct for nearly 2.7 million civilian employees in more than 130 executive branch agencies and the White House; overseeing a financial disclosure system that reaches 26,000 public and over 380,000 confidential financial disclosure report filers; ensuring that executive branch ethics programs are in compliance with applicable ethics laws and regulations; providing direct education and training products to more than 4,500 ethics officials executive branch-wide; conducting outreach to the general public, the private sector, and civil society; and providing technical assistance to, State, local, and foreign governments, and international organizations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,386,000 for salaries and expenses of the OGE in fiscal year 2025.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$219,076,000
Budget estimate, 2025	205,237,000
Committee recommendation	205,237,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Personnel Management [OPM] was established by Public Law 95–454, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, enacted in 1978. OPM is responsible for management of Federal human resources policy and oversight of the merit civil service system. Although individual agencies are largely responsible for personnel operations, OPM provides a Government-wide framework for human resources policy, advises and assists agencies (often on a reimbursable basis) with workforce planning and personnel matters, and ensures that agency operations are consistent with requirements of law on issues such as veterans’ preference and merit system compliance. OPM oversees examination of applicants for employment in the competitive service; issues regulations and policies on recruitment, hiring, classification and pay, training, and other aspects of personnel management. OPM is also responsible for administering the retirement, health benefits, and life insurance programs affecting most Federal employees, retired Federal employees, and their families and survivors.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a general fund appropriation of \$205,237,000 for the salaries and expenses of OPM. The Committee includes funding for OPM’s highest priorities, i.e., the new Postal Service Health Benefits program, improvements to Retirement Services, IT modernization improvements, and hiring.

IT Modernization.—The Committee expects IT Modernization to be a high priority and expects continual progress. The Committee continues a prior directive for OPM to provide quarterly briefings to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on its IT progress.

Retirement Services.—OPM is to be commended for the progress made in processing the retirement backlog. OPM shall continue to brief the Committee quarterly on OPM’s efforts and progress and expects to continue to receive monthly reports on the pace of retirement processing.

Government-wide Federal Workforce Training on Tribal Consultation.—The Committee notes that it is critical that Federal employees understand that they have a responsibility to uphold Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribes. This includes engaging in regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Tribes in the development of Federal policies that impact Tribes and requires understanding the Nation-to-Nation relationship and Tribal sovereignty. The Committee supports ongoing efforts by OPM and the Department of the Interior [DOI] to develop a training module regarding Tribal consultation for agency employees who work with

Tribes or on policies that impact Tribes and directs OPM, in consultation with DOI, to include robust material covering Tribal treaties and reserved rights in such training modules.

Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] Police.—Senate Report 118–61 directed the OPM to work with the Director of the FBI to develop cost estimates associated with making the rates of pay, salary schedule, pay provisions and other retirement benefits to members of the FBI Police equivalent to other Federal law enforcement divisions that perform similar duties and have similar scope of work as the FBI Police. As such, the Committee directs OPM, in conjunction with the FBI, to publish those cost estimates to the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment, along with any additional statutory changes needed to properly implement any elevated wage and retirement benefits.

Federal Hiring Process.—The Committee is concerned with the length of time it takes the Federal Government to hire qualified employees and directs OPM to continue to find ways to reduce barriers to Federal employment and reduce delays in the hiring process. Rigid rules and long delays in the hiring and interview process discourage top candidates from applying for or accepting Federal positions. Specifically, the Committee encourages OPM to seek input from hiring managers on the type of challenges they face, improvements that could be made to make the Federal hiring process more efficient and effective, and which hiring authorities they find most beneficial.

Timely Agency Responsiveness to USAJobs.gov Applicants.—The Committee is concerned that applicants for Federal jobs on USAJobs.gov do not always receive timely communications regarding their application status and recognizes that agencies are responsible for sending notifications to applicants about their application status. The Committee strongly encourages agencies to take appropriate measures, including consulting with OPM on how agencies can fully utilize the tools and technology available to them, to ensure the delivery of timely communications to applicants about their application status with notifications for each applicable stage of the hiring process—including application acceptance, determination of qualifications, issuance of certificates to the hiring manager, and selection or cancellation of announcement. The Committee further encourages OPM to provide guidance to agency personnel that use USAJOBS.gov on how to best to communicate position status with applicants.

Locality Pay Areas.—The Committee recognizes that OPM is responsible for overseeing the implementation and administration of the Federal Wage System [FWS] in consultation with other agencies, appropriate labor organizations, and the advice of the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee [FPRAC]. The Committee was encouraged by the December 2023 recommendation by FPRAC to harmonize locality pay areas for hourly and salaried Federal workers, and it encourages OPM to issue regulations to implement the recommendation as soon as possible.

Pathways and Third-Party Internships.—The Committee notes that Federal internships represent an opportunity for the Federal Government to attract early career talent to public service. To evaluate the effectiveness of Federal internships and the Pathways

Internship Program, OPM is directed to report to Congress on the fiscal year 2023 Pathways data collected from agencies pursuant to 5 CFR 362.109, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, and to make the report available to the public on its website. OPM is further directed to provide a briefing to the appropriations and authorizing committees on how it tracks data on Pathways, non-Pathways and third-party internships. This briefing should include information on the data OPM receives from agencies, what data OPM tracks and whether that data contains information on the schools or institutions that internship participants come from, which agencies they work for, and where they are geographically located. If this information is not tracked, OPM should indicate how this data could be collected.

First Responder Protective Uniforms.—The Committee is concerned about the increasing costs of agency-mandated protective uniforms. Agencies that require employees to wear uniforms constructed with advanced materials integrated with protective qualities should use their authority under 5 U.S.C. 7903 to provide protective uniforms for their employees. OPM is urged to adjust the uniform allowance for non-protective uniforms using the appropriate indices related to such costs.

Railroad Safety Occupational Series.—OPM, after receiving preliminary data from the Federal Railroad Administration [FRA] to reflect current FRA disciplines, technological advancements and operational conditions, is urged to work with FRA to complete the study and classification policy review in a timely manner.

Providing Greater Awareness of 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 hiring authorities and exceptions available to them. The Committee notes the challenge 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, caregivers, and survivors, including for spouses of disabled and deceased veterans. The Committee also notes eligible spouses may not be aware of the non-competitive appointment authority, their eligibility, and how to leverage it when applying for Federal jobs.

OPM is instructed to further explore ways to advance hiring outcomes by providing eligible spouses information about the non-competitive hiring authority and Federal job opportunities and giving agencies greater access to and identification of these pools of candidates.

Official Worksite for Locality Pay Purposes.—OPM is strongly urged to issue guidance to agencies, not later than 120 days after enactment of this act, including: (1) a review of existing regulations and guidance on determining a teleworker's official worksite for purposes of locality pay under 5 U.S.C. 5304; (2) supplemental guidance and examples to assist agencies in developing detailed policies on determining a teleworker's official worksite for purposes of locality pay that are consistent with OPM regulations and guidance described in (1) and developed in consultation with agency

Chief Human Capital Officers; and (3) a recommendation that agencies provide guidance/training to supervisors and employees, conduct surveys, and/or perform reviews to ensure that OPM's locality pay regulations are being followed, as applicable.

LIMITATION

(TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2024	\$192,975,000
Budget estimate, 2025	260,563,000
Committee recommendation	223,975,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

These funds will be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management to cover administrative expenses for the retirement and insurance programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$223,975,000 for administrative expenses.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$6,839,000
Budget estimate, 2025	7,144,000
Committee recommendation	6,908,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Inspector General is charged with establishing policies for conducting and coordinating efforts which promote economy, efficiency, and integrity in the Office of Personnel Management's activities which prevent and detect fraud, waste, and mismanagement in the agency's programs. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters regarding the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal agency audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations, including financial statements. Evaluation and inspection services provide detailed technical evaluations of agency operations. Insurance audits review the operations of health and life insurance carriers, healthcare providers, and insurance subscribers. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations. Administrative sanctions debar from participation in the health insurance program those healthcare providers whose conduct may pose a threat to the financial integrity of the program itself or to the well-being of insurance program enrollees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,908,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

(LIMITATION ON TRANSFER FROM TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2024	\$29,192,000
Budget estimate, 2025	35,556,000
Committee recommendation	29,487,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation on transfers from the trust funds in support of the OIG activities totaling \$29,487,000.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$31,585,000
Budget estimate, 2025	33,759,000
Committee recommendation	31,904,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Office of Special Counsel [OSC] provides a safe channel for Federal employees to report waste, fraud, abuse, and threats to public health and safety.

The OSC was first established on January 1, 1979. From 1979 until 1989, it operated as an autonomous investigative and prosecutorial arm of the Merit Systems Protection Board. In 1989, Congress enacted the Whistleblower Protection Act (Public Law 101-12), which made OSC an independent agency within the executive branch. In 1994, the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (Public Law 103-353) became law. It defined employment-related rights of persons in connection with military service, prohibited discrimination against them because of that service, and gave OSC new authority to pursue remedies for violations by Federal agencies.

Enactment of the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act (Public Law 112-199) in November 2012 significantly expanded the jurisdiction of the OSC and the types of cases the OSC is required by law to investigate.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$31,904,000 for OSC.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$13,700,000
Budget estimate, 2025	14,400,000
Committee recommendation	14,450,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board [PCLOB] is an independent agency within the executive branch established by the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53). The Board is the successor to the Board created within the Executive Office of the President under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public

Law 108–458) as recommended in the July 22, 2004 report of the National Commission on Terrorist Acts Upon the United States (the 9/11 Commission).

The Board’s purpose is to review and analyze actions the executive branch takes to protect the Nation from terrorism, ensuring the need for such actions is balanced with the need to protect privacy and civil liberties; and to 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.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,450,000 for the PCLOB.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$3,960,000
Budget estimate, 2025	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for the Public Buildings Reform Board [PBRB].

The PBRB is directed to refrain from moving forward with a sale of the Sand Point facility until all of its records are digitized and available online or relocated to another facility in the Seattle area.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,188,658,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,602,400,000
Committee recommendation	2,231,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] is an independent agency responsible for administering many of the Nation’s laws regulating the areas of securities and finance.

The mission of the SEC is to administer and enforce Federal securities laws in order to protect investors, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets, and promote capital formation. This includes ensuring full disclosure of appropriate financial information, regulating the Nation’s securities markets, and preventing and policing fraud and malpractice in the securities and financial markets.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total budget (obligational) authority of \$2,231,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the SEC, to be fully derived from fee collections.

Fee Offset Nature of Account.—Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, transaction fees receipts are treated as offsetting collections equal to the amount of the appropriation.

Reserve Fund Notifications.—The Committee appreciates the SEC's adherence to its obligation to notify Congress of the date, amount, and purpose of any obligation from the Fund within 10 days of such obligation. The Committee directs the SEC, in its written notifications to Congress required by 15 U.S.C. 78d(i)(3) regarding amounts obligated from the SEC Reserve Fund, to specify: (1) the balance in the fund remaining available after the obligation is deducted; (2) the estimated total cost of the project for which amounts are being deducted; (3) the total amount for all projects that have withdrawn funding from the Reserve Fund since fiscal year 2012; and (4) the estimated amount, per project, that will be required to complete all ongoing projects which use funding derived from the Reserve Fund.

Mandatory Arbitration Clauses.—The Committee is concerned about proposals that would remove shareholder rights, and make companies less accountable to investors. The Committee appreciates the Commission's position that some mandatory arbitration clauses violate the anti-waiver provisions of securities laws. By denying investors their right to sue in the courts, some mandatory arbitration would remove a critical remedy for harmed investors and significantly reduce the accountability of wrongdoers who break the law. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Commission to maintain the Commission's position that some mandatory arbitration clauses violate the anti-waiver provisions of the securities laws. The Committee is aware that virtually all securities broker-dealers require their customers to agree that disputes that may arise between them must be resolved through arbitration rather than through lawsuits filed in Federal or State courts.

Holding Foreign Companies Accountable [HFCA] Act.—HFCA requires certain issuers of securities to establish that they are not owned or controlled by a foreign government. The Committee encourages the SEC to implement the disclosure and submission requirements of the HFCA Act. The Committee requests a briefing from the SEC no later than 90 days after enactment on the status of implementing the legislation.

Investor Advisory Committee.—The Committee recognizes the SEC has the challenging responsibility of maintaining the integrity of our capital markets, fostering capital formation, and ensuring that America's investors are protected. Investors are a critical pillar of our capital markets, especially retail investors who often invest for the long-term with a view towards financing a child's education, purchasing a home, or preparing for retirement. Congress created the Investor Advocate and the Investor Advisory Committee to provide the Commission with a direct and representative investor perspective. The SEC should make every effort to hear from all investors, especially retail investors, and the Investor Ad-

visory Committee should be selected in a fair manner with a robust process to ensure this broad perspective. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Chairman of the SEC to establish a transparent process for selecting members of the Investor Advisory Committee, such as a staff-led process for identifying candidates that: (1) incorporates the perspectives of each member of the Commission; (2) ensures that a wide array of market and investor perspectives are represented; and (3) reflects the SEC's commitment to expanding opportunity for all Americans in our capital markets.

Data Security and the Consolidated Audit Trail.—The SEC has access to an increasing amount of market-sensitive data and customer information including through the data collected by Self Regulatory Organizations [SROs] via the the Consolidated Audit Trail [CAT]. The Committee directs the SEC to provide a briefing 90 days after enactment explaining the safeguards in place to protect information that is collected by SROs in CAT (“CAT Data”—See CAT NMS Plan, *supra* note 3, at Section 1.1.) and accessed by the SEC, the number of SEC employees who have access to CAT data containing personally identifiable information [PII], under what circumstances SEC employees can access both CAT data containing PII and CAT transaction data and the cost of maintaining SEC access to CAT.

Conflict Minerals.—The Committee notes that section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111–203) relating to conflict minerals and requiring supply chain due diligence has furthered important U.S. policy goals in the Democratic Republic of Congo [DRC], had important positive effects on the security of the people of Eastern Congo, and gained the support and confidence of investors in companies using minerals from the region. Recognizing that in April 2014, a U.S. court of appeals invalidated parts of the rule relating to “DRC conflict free” or “DRC conflict undeterminable” labeling and reporting requirements, the Committee notes that the law and the SEC rule otherwise broadly remain in place and in effect; thus, the inquiry and due diligence reporting measures for companies listed with the SEC on source and chain of custody are separate and distinct, and they must each be enforced as required by law.

Financial Industry Regulatory Authority [FINRA].—The Committee understands that FINRA has failed to undertake steps to address unpaid arbitration awards by its members. The SEC shall continue to engage with FINRA to identify ways to reduce and eliminate the occurrence of unpaid awards.

Social Media Disclosures.—The Committee is concerned that limited public information exists surrounding the degree to which publicly traded technology companies may be reliant on revenues supported by privacy concerns, disinformation, and misinformation, and encourages the SEC to consider requirements for public companies operating social media platforms to disclose additional information about those operations.

Critical Supply Chains.—The Committee is concerned that financial disclosures do not include factors relevant to the public related to domestic capital investment, the job quality of nonsupervisory workers in the United States, and the re-shoring to the United

States of critical supply chains. The Committee encourages the SEC to consider such factors in future rules

Rulemakings and the People’s Republic of China.—The Committee is concerned about the special circumstances presented by issuers based in the People’s Republic of China. The Committee encourages the SEC to consider the People’s Republic of China’s gross human rights abuses and lack of environmental protection in future rulemakings.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$31,300,000
Budget estimate, 2025	33,499,000
Committee recommendation	33,550,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Selective Service System is an independent Federal agency, operating with permanent authorization under the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 451 et seq.). The agency is not part of the Department of Defense, but its basic mission 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. However, the Selective Service System remains the primary vehicle by which personnel will be brought into the military if Congress and the President should authorize a return to the draft.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$33,550,000 for the Selective Service System.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$361,235,000
Budget estimate, 2025	396,907,000
Committee recommendation	385,615,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides for the overall operating expenses of the Small Business Administration [SBA], including compensation and benefits for staff located at headquarters, regional, and district offices, rent and other agency-wide costs, and operating costs for program offices, including the Office of Capital Access, Office of Credit Risk Management, Office of Entrepreneurial Development, Office of Investments and Innovation, Office of Government Contracting and Business Development, Office of International Trade, Office of Management and Administration, and for other program and supporting offices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$385,615,000 for salaries and expenses of the SBA.

The Committee recommends at least \$12,000,000 for the SBA's Office of Credit Risk Management [OCRM] for lender oversight and risk-based reviews. Funding for the Office of General Counsel has been provided separately from this total. In support of its mission to analyze and manage the risk of the SBA's loan portfolio, OCRM performs performance analytics to identify and understand lender performance trends and assess the quality of the overall loan portfolio. The Committee finds that OCRM must play a key role in eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse in the SBA lending programs and protecting taxpayer losses on loans by ensuring lenders comply with procedures that mitigate the risk of loss under the SBA's loan programs.

Veteran Small Business Certification Program [VetCert].—The recommendation includes \$15,500,000 to support VetCert. VetCert verifies veteran eligibility of firms owned by veteran-owned small businesses and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses. The Committee will continue to work with SBA to ensure the agency has the resources necessary to sustain this program.

Coordinator of Employee Ownership.—The Committee recognizes that employee-owned businesses are uniquely structured and provide wide-ranging benefits for businesses, workers, and local communities. The Committee encourages the SBA to designate a Coordinator of Employee Ownership who will develop expertise in employee ownership structures, including Employee Stock Ownership Plans and cooperatives, in cooperation with Small Business Development Centers. The Committee further encourages the Coordinator to promote the use of the SBA's financing programs for conversions to employee-owned structures, work with the Office of Investment and Innovation and the Office of Capital Access to increase the number of Small Business Investment Companies and 7(a) lenders, respectively, providing financing for employee-ownership conversions, and coordinate with employee ownership stakeholders.

SBA Contracting Officers.—The Committee notes the importance of procurement center representatives [PCRs], and encourages the SBA to hire adequate levels of staff to carry out this vital function.

Succession Planning Toolkit.—The Committee encourages the SBA to develop a publicly available online toolkit that can be used by the SBA and its resource partners, including Small Business Development Centers, to guide small business owners through the process of creating a business succession plan, connect owners with relevant resources and provide information on employee ownership options, including Employee Stock Ownership Plans and cooperatives, as a succession planning strategy.

USDA-SBA Memorandum of Understanding.—The Committee supports efforts to better help rural small businesses and encourages the SBA to continue collaborating with the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] to improve service delivery, advice and assistance for small businesses, especially those in rural areas, including through the activities outlined in the memorandum of un-

derstanding signed November 20, 2023. The Committee directs the SBA, in collaboration with USDA, to submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives on the activities undertaken as a result of the memorandum of understanding. The report should include an update on the identification of synergies between business loan programs, barriers to the SBA programs for cooperatives and opportunities to collaborate on technical assistance, especially with respect to exportation and procurement.

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

Nonprofit Child Care Support.—The Committee recognizes the critical role of child care providers in supporting the economy and workforce, and encourages the Administrator to consider allowing qualified nonprofit child care providers access to all SBA loan programs that for-profit child care providers may utilize. A qualified nonprofit provider must be in compliance with State licensing requirements, operate as a 501(c)(3) organization, primarily engage in providing child care for children from birth through school age including preschool or prekindergarten or care for school-age children outside of school hours or schedule, and comply with background checks for each employee and regular volunteer.

District Office Staffing Levels.—The Committee recognizes that operational resources and adequate staffing at district offices is essential to the SBA's mission, particularly in rural areas where small businesses may lack connectivity to the Internet. District offices offer a critical line of communication and source of advice for small businesses. The SBA is encouraged to ensure each State has no fewer than seven full-time equivalent staffers across its district offices, and shall speedily fill vacant positions below that level.

Small Business Broadband Assistance.—The Committee recognizes the importance of high-speed Internet and new technologies to the growth and success of small businesses and notes that many small businesses could benefit from additional advice in adopting and utilizing these technologies.

Place of Business Requirement.—The Committee notes that Native and other minority-owned businesses have concerns about the effect and practicality of implementing the rule promulgated by the Administrator for the SBA 8(a) Business Development Program that proposes to clarify the place of business requirement in 13 CFR 124.501(k). The Committee expects the SBA to work closely with its authorizers on this issue.

Native Hawaiian Organizations.—The Committee is concerned that Native Hawaiian Organizations [NHOs] are not treated as 8(a) eligible entities by all Federal agencies, and expects the SBA to work closely with Congress to provide equal opportunities to NHOs.

Paid Leave Tax Credit Outreach and Awareness.—Of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be used for SBA to educate small businesses about the availability of the Paid Family and Medical Leave tax credit under Section 45S of the Internal Revenue Code [IRC] of 1986. In partnership with district

offices, the SBA shall conduct outreach which could include targeted communications, education, training, and technical assistance to relevant parties.

Women-Owned Small Business [WOSB] Certification Delays.—The Committee is concerned with the existing WOSB program certification and recertification process, which has led to unacceptable delays for WOSBs to become certified or recertified. The Committee encourages the SBA to hire adequate levels of staff to carry out this vital function. No later than 90 days after enactment of this act, SBA is directed to brief the Committee on its plan to address the backlog of WOSB applications.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2024	\$316,800,000
Budget estimate, 2025	320,000,000
Committee recommendation	330,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The SBA’s Entrepreneurial Development Programs support non-credit business assistance to entrepreneurs. The appropriation includes funding for a vast network of resource partners located throughout the Nation, including Small Business Development Centers, Women’s Business Centers, SCORE (previously Service Corps of Retired Executives) chapters, and Veterans Business Outreach Centers. This resource network and several other SBA programs provide training, counseling, and technical assistance to entrepreneurs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$330,000,000 for the SBA Entrepreneurial Development Programs. The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
7(j) Technical Assistance Program	4,000
Cybersecurity for Small Business Pilot Program	3,000
Entrepreneurship Education	3,000
Federal and State Technology (FAST) Partnership Program	10,000
Growth Accelerators	10,000
HUBZone Program	4,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	42,000
National Women’s Business Council	1,500
Native American Outreach	5,300
PRIME Technical Assistance	8,200
Regional Innovation Clusters	10,000
SCORE	18,000
Small Business Development Centers (SBDC)	143,000
State Trade Expansion Program (STEP)	21,000
Veterans Outreach	19,000
Women’s Business Centers (WBC)	28,000
Total, Entrepreneurial Development Programs	330,000

The Committee directs that the amounts provided for SBA’s Entrepreneurial Development Programs, as specified in the table

above, shall be administered in the same manner as previous years and shall not be reduced, reallocated, or reprogrammed to provide additional funds for other programs, initiatives, or activities without advance approval from the Committee.

Small Business Development Centers.—The Committee recommends \$143,000,000 for the Small Business Development Center [SBDC] Program for fiscal year 2025. SBDCs play an integral role in the SBA resource partner network that supports 1.2 million small business owners and aspiring entrepreneurs each year. Through more than 900 service centers, SBDCs provide management and technical assistance in key areas to small business clients throughout the Nation. The SBDC program is the largest grant program in the SBA's portfolio.

SBDC Minimum Funding Awards.—SBA should assess the minimum funding levels awarded to States and U.S. territories through the SBDC Program to ensure adequate resources are provided to meet the demand of each State. The SBA shall provide a report on its recommendations to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act.

SCORE.—The Committee recommends \$18,000,000 for the SCORE Program (formerly known as the Service Corps of Retired Executives). The Committee is encouraged by improvements the SCORE program has made to address issues identified in the SBA Inspector General's audit of SCORE's fiscal year 2017 award and supports the program's efforts to improve operational accountability and service.

Cybersecurity for Small Businesses.—The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for a Cybersecurity Assistance Pilot Program that will competitively award up to three grants to States to provide new small businesses with access to cybersecurity tools during their formative and most vulnerable years.

Women's Business Centers.—The Committee recommends \$28,000,000 for Women's Business Centers [WBCs]. The WBC program funds more than 100 nonprofit organizations that provide quality advising and training services to women entrepreneurs in socially or economically disadvantaged communities in an effort to help women start their own businesses. Participating organizations must match the Federal funding with one non-Federal dollar for every two Federal dollars during the first 2 years and on a one-to-one basis thereafter. The Committee recommends that the SBA refine and share its quarterly dashboard of performance goals with all WBCs for transparency and coordinate services with other business assistance programs to avoid duplication.

Veterans Outreach Programs.—The Committee supports funding for veterans programs and provides \$19,000,000 for veterans outreach, which includes funding for Veterans Business Outreach Centers, Boots to Business, Veteran-Women Igniting the Spirit of Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Bootcamp for Veterans with Disabilities, and Boots to Business Reboot.

Growth Accelerators.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for growth accelerators-organizations that help entrepreneurs start and scale their business. The Committee recognizes the success of Growth Accelerators in spreading the growth of start-ups in areas of the country where funding from private capital is scarce.

Federal and State Technology Partnership Program.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 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] program to stimulate economic development. The FAST program is particularly important in States that are seeking to build high technology industries but are underrepresented in the SBIR/STTR programs. The Committee directs SBA to consider prioritizing awards to States that receive below the National median average of SBIRs/STTRs.

Native American Outreach.—The SBA’s Office of Native American Affairs works to ensure that American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians seeking to create, develop, and expand small businesses have full access to SBA’s entrepreneurial development, lending, and procurement programs. The Committee recommends \$5,300,000 for SBA’s Native American Outreach program. The Committee directs the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Native American Affairs [ONAA] to continue to manage Native American Outreach activities. The Assistant Administrator is responsible for organizing multi-agency workshops and Native supplier initiative events around the country, and facilitating Native contractors’ participation in SBA’s 8(a) Business Development Program, HUB Zone, Women’s Business Centers, Veteran and Service-Disabled Veteran-owned Small Business programs, and other small business contracting programs.

HUBZone.—The Historically Underutilized Business Zones [HUBZone] program helps small businesses in urban and rural communities gain preferential access to Federal procurement opportunities. The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for the HUBZone program. The Committee is concerned by the SBA Inspector General’s findings that the SBA Program Office’s oversight did not ensure that it certified only eligible firms into the HUBZone program due to weakness in the certification process. The Committee encourages the SBA to update and implement HUBZone guidance, as well as implement a plan to mitigate information technology issues affecting the HUBZone certification process.

Small Business Employee Ownership and Cooperatives Promotion Program.—The Committee notes that the Main Street Employee Ownership Act, which Congress enacted in section 862 of Public Law 115–232, requires the SBA to establish a Small Business Employee Ownership and Cooperatives Promotion Program to offer technical assistance and training on the transition to employee ownership through cooperatives and qualified employee trusts. SBA is urged to fully implement this provision and report to the Committee on the status of implementation no later than 90 days after the enactment of this act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2024	\$37,020,000
Budget estimate, 2025	47,020,000
Committee recommendation	47,020,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The SBA Office of Inspector General conducts audits to identify wasteful expenditures and program mismanagement, investigates fraud and other wrongdoing, and takes other actions to deter and detect waste, fraud, abuse, and inefficiencies in SBA programs and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$47,020,000 for the OIG. The Committee encourages the OIG to continue routine analysis and reporting on the SBA’s oversight of the 7(a) loan program; effective management of counseling and training services offered by partner organizations; and the SBA’s management of the Disaster Assistance Program.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

Appropriations, 2024	\$10,109,000
Budget estimate, 2025	10,211,000
Committee recommendation	10,211,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Advocacy, an independent office within the SBA, solicits and represents the views, concerns, and interests of small businesses before Congress, the White House, Federal agencies, Federal courts, and State policymakers.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$10,211,000 for the Office of Advocacy.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$168,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	165,000,000
Committee recommendation	165,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The SBA administers a variety of loan programs to expand entrepreneurs’ access to capital to start and grow small businesses. The 7(a) loan program is the Federal Government’s primary business loan program to assist small businesses in obtaining financing when they do not qualify for traditional credit. Under 7(a), the SBA guarantees a portion (typically 75 to 90 percent) of loans made by private lenders. Under the 504 program, the SBA supports loans to small businesses for financing major fixed assets such as real estate and major equipment. The 504 program combines SBA guaranteed loans made by nonprofit Certified Development Companies with loans from private lenders to provide financing for small businesses.

Under the SBIC program, the SBA partners with professionally managed investment funds, called SBICs. The SBICs combine their

own capital with funds borrowed with an SBA guarantee to make investments in small businesses.

Under the Microloan program, the SBA provides funds to specialized nonprofit, community-based intermediary lenders which provide small loans for working capital, inventory, and other operating expenses.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation provides \$165,000,000 for the Business Loans Program Account for fiscal year 2025.

The recommendation provides \$162,000,000 for administrative expenses, which may be transferred to and merged with SBA salaries and expenses to cover the common overhead expenses associated with the business loans programs.

The recommendation also provides \$3,000,000 for the Microloan direct loan program. An additional amount of \$42,000,000 is recommended under the heading “Entrepreneurial Development Programs” for technical assistance grants to Microlending intermediaries.

7(a) Criminal History Survey.—The Committee encourages the SBA to conduct a survey of 7(a) lenders relating to their practices on the use of criminal history when determining whether to approve a 7(a) loan or a similarly sized commercial loan that is not guaranteed by the Administration, and whether these practices changed following the implementation of the “Criminal Justice Reviews for the SBA Business Loan Programs and Surety Bond Guaranty Program” rule when finalized. The intent of this report is to understand market gaps as it relates to this population. A report detailing the results of such a survey should be submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$175,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	523,674,000
Committee recommendation	523,674,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The SBA provides low-interest, long-term loans to businesses of all sizes, homeowners, renters, and nonprofit organizations affected by disasters. The SBA disaster loans are the primary form of Federal assistance for the repair and rebuilding of non-farm, private sector disaster losses. The SBA makes two types of disaster loans. Physical disaster loans are for permanent rebuilding and replacement of uninsured or underinsured disaster-damaged privately owned real and/or personal property and are available to businesses of all sizes, nonprofit organizations, homeowners, and renters. Economic Injury Disaster Loans provide necessary working capital for small businesses and nonprofit organizations until normal operations resume after a disaster.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$523,674,000 for the administrative costs of the Disaster Loans program. Of the total recommendation, \$492,000,000 is designated by the Congress as disaster relief pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Low Snow.—The Committee recognizes the prominent role that the SBA plays in providing Federal resources to small businesses during ongoing Federal drought disaster declarations. It also acknowledges the work and relief SBA has provided in making the Economic Injury Disaster Loans [EIDL] available to small businesses because of ongoing Federal drought declarations. However, there are small businesses that are experiencing warm winters and low to no snow but aren't qualifying for EIDL or being declined in the drought declaration because the declarations authorize assistance for small business concerns affected by drought, but not for small businesses affected by low snow accumulation. Under the Small Business Act, warm winters and low to no snow are not included as a definition under "disaster." As such, no later than 270 days after enactment of this act the GAO is directed to brief the Committee, with a report to follow by a mutually agreed upon date, on: (1) work the SBA is already doing to address concerns for small businesses experiencing low to no snow accumulation; (2) any executive or legislative recommendations for SBA and Congress to consider so that small businesses impacted by low to no snow accumulation and warm winters can seek and receive suitable Federal relief; and (3) other Federal programs or resources available to assist small businesses that are negatively impacted by low to no snow accumulation.

SBA Pandemic Collections.—No later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Administrator of the SBA shall submit a report to the committees of jurisdiction on the debt collection practices of loans issued in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which should include an assessment of net impact to recoveries of taxpayer funds, broken out by program: Paycheck Protection Program; COVID-19 Economic Injury Disaster Loan; and Economic Injury Disaster Loan; the anticipated increase to SBA loan servicing and administrative costs incurred for each of the three SBA programs; and a summary of the funds recovered so far as a result of the agency's decision to institute collections on COVID-19 Economic Injury Disaster Loan and Paycheck Protection Program loans under \$100,000.

2017 Hurricane Recommendations.—The Committee recognizes that the SBA has implemented two recommendations made by GAO in its March 2020 Disaster Loan Processing report and looks forward to monitoring the implementation of the remaining recommendations.

Disaster Loan Assistance Portal.—The Committee is aware of issues raised by disaster survivors related to difficulties navigating the current Disaster Loan Assistance Portal. The Committee encourages the SBA to consider developing a Disaster Loan Mobile Application. This application would be available for use by appli-

cants to submit information related to their loan and check the status of their application.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 540 continues a provision concerning transfer authority and availability of funds.

Section 541 continues a provision concerning the SBA Information Technology System Modernization and Working Capital Fund.

Section 542 includes a new provision providing funds for initiatives related to small business development and entrepreneurship, including programmatic and construction activities, to be awarded as follows:

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Adaptive Growth through Innovative Leadership Exchange.	Leadership Montgomery	478,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Addressing Rural New Mexico's Childcare Deserts	Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team (WESST)	330,000	Heinrich
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Advanced Business Training Suites	BridgeValley CTC	164,000	Capito
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Advanced Competitive Technology Institute	Central Washington University	1,321,000	Cantrwell
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Advancing Manufacturing in Alaska	University of Alaska	100,000	Murkowski
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Advantage Valley FASTER WV Program	Advantage Valley Community Development Corporation.	525,000	Capito, Manchin
MIN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	AEDS Minnesota Small Business Development Program.	African Economic Development Solutions	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ALX Small Business training Program	The Latina Circle, Inc. (DBA Amplify Latinx)	1,100,000	Markey, Warren
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Arizona Early Childhood Business Support Initiative	LISC Phoenix	1,000,000	Sinema
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Arts Council of Greater New Haven for Skillbox Artists as Small Business Initiative.	Arts Council of Greater New Haven	102,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Ben Franklin Technology Partners of Northeastern Pennsylvania Incubator Facility Upgrades.	Ben Franklin Technology Partners of Northeastern Pennsylvania.	800,000	Casey
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Black Business Alliance for Statewide Capacity Growth and Office Expansions.	The Black Business Alliance	1,016,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Black Business Hub	The Growing Season	450,000	Duckworth
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Black Empowerment Center Expansion	Tacoma Urban League	750,000	Murray
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	B More Secure-Community Cyber Clinic	Towson University	1,600,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Bringing it Home	Monadnock Economic Development Corporation	600,000	Shaheen
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Build Lake City Together Expansion	Children's Home Society of Washington dba Akin	510,000	Murray
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Building Better Businesses via Statewide Collaboration on Education and Resource Navigation Services.	Good Business Colorado	885,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Building Out VECC's Outreach and Capacity in Southern Vermont.	Vermont Employee Ownership Center Inc.	312,000	Sanders
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Building Resilience and Revenue: Diversification Strategies for Minority, Disadvantaged, and Woman Owned Businesses.	Greater Wealth Works	350,000	Warnock
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Built Oregon Small Business Market Growth and Support Program.	Built Oregon	200,000	Merkley, Wyden
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Incubator Expansion	Emerging Enterprise Center	500,000	Carper, Coons
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Resource and Innovation Center (BRIC)	Downtown Taos Inc (Taos MainStreet)	250,000	Heinrich

MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Support and Training for Latino and Immigrant Entrepreneurs.	Latino Economic Development Center (LEDC)	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Capacity Building for Small Businesses Providing Behavioral Healthcare in New Mexico.	HEAL Plus NM	211,000	Luján
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Rural Veterinary Practice Clinic Incubator Program.	Mississippi State University	1,200,000	Hyde-Smith
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for South Jersey Economic Development	Rutgers University-Camden	500,000	Booker, Menendez
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Charleston Area Alliance for Small Business Incubator-Opportunity Zone and HUBZone.	Charleston Area Alliance	800,000	Capito
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Childcare as a Business: Growth and Entrepreneurship.	Mississippi State University	2,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	CitySeed for a Shared-Use Commercial Kitchen and Food Business Incubator.	CitySeed	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Claremont Small Business Center	Claremont Development Authority	466,000	Shaheen
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ClimateReadyVT: Building Climate Resilient Businesses.	Vermont Businesses for Social Responsibility Research & Education Foundation.	180,000	Sanders
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Coastal Enterprises, Inc.—Childcare Business Lab	Coastal Enterprises, Inc.	400,000	King
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community and Microbusiness Development Program Phase II Renovation.	Refugee Artisan Initiative	1,000,000	Murray
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community Equity Program for Small Disadvantaged and Underrepresented Businesses.	City and County of Honolulu Office of Economic Revitalization.	404,000	Schatz
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community First Fund Financial Center Expansion into Philadelphia and Reading, PA.	Community First Fund	500,000	Fetterman
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community Improvement Corporation Study	Community Improvement Corporation of Belmont County.	100,000	Brown
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Comprehensive Minority Small Business Programming Support.	Chicago's Sunshine Enterprises, Inc.	550,000	Duckworth
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Contract Ready LA	City of Los Angeles	1,000,000	Butler, Padilla
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Coos County Outdoor Economy Small Business Resiliency Support.	Coos Economic Development Corporation	200,000	Shaheen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Cybersecurity Solutions for New Hampshire Small Businesses.	New Hampshire 10 Garrison Ave Small Business Development Center.	500,000	Shaheen
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Digital Literacy and AI Tools for Rural Alaska	University of Alaska	500,000	Murkowski
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Digital Media Center for Entrepreneurship and Creativity.	Athens Regional Library System	136,000	Ossoff
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Digital Transformation of Rural Community Businesses and Manufacturers Program.	University of Mississippi	2,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Disadvantaged Small Business Legal Training and Data Collection.	Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Education Fund (MBELDEF)	406,000	Cardin, Van Hollen

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Early Care and Education HUBS	Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE)	1,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Early Care Resource Network	Community Action Partnership of Stratford County	118,000	Shaheen
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Early Stage Startup Accelerator	The New North	350,000	Baldwin
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Early-Stage Science Startup Programming	Delaware Innovation Space	2,100,000	Carper, Coons
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Economic Development Center HUB in Tukwila	Tabor 100	1,000,000	Murray
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Economic Empowerment and Innovation Center	Kingdom Global Community Development Corporation.	1,342,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Economic Empowerment Center for Underrepresented Communities in Georgia.	The International Rescue Committee Inc.	540,000	Warnock
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Educating Creatives in the Art of Business	Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team (WESST)	160,000	Heinrich
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Empowering Rural Entrepreneurs	Startup Colorado	268,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Enhancing Financial and Contracting Opportunities for Georgia Hispanic Businesses.	Georgia Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Business Development Center.	500,000	Warnock
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneur & Business Center Initiative	Joliet Junior College	800,000	Durbin
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurial Center at CT State Northwestern for Small Business Programming.	CT State Northwestern	1,700,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurial Excellence in the Mon Valley	Steel Rivers Council of Governments	401,000	Fetterman
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurship and Small Business Clinic	Delaware Law School of Widener University	697,000	Carper, Coons
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development for Somali-Americans.	New American Development Center	374,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Establishing a Regional Community Support Agriculture Program.	Eastie Farm	1,410,000	Markey, Warren
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Ethnic and Diverse Business Coalition	The Business Council	200,000	Baldwin
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expanding Entrepreneurship in Gwinnett County, Georgia.	Gwinnett County Public Library	316,000	Ossoff
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expansion of the Entrepreneurship Center Space at the University of New Hampshire.	University of New Hampshire	1,150,000	Shaheen
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Exponential Impact (XI) Health Accelerator	Exponential Impact	315,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Farm Business Technical Assistance	Intervale Center	500,000	Weich
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Farm Fresh Connecting Rhode Island Farmers and Eaters.	Farm Fresh Rhode Island	700,000	Reed
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Financial Literacy and Technical Assistance Program	Latino Civic Alliance	800,000	Murray
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Flint Microbusiness Resource Network	Ferris Wheel Innovation Center dba 100K Ideas	1,000,000	Stabenow

State	Agency	Program	Amount	Contact
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Food and Beverage "New to Export" Cohort	300,000	Heinrich, Luján
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Food Business Support Program	165,000	Hirono
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	GBA Resilient Small Businesses Expansion Project	250,000	Fetterman
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	GCSU Bobcat Business Incubator	305,000	Osoff, Warnock
LA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Grambling State University Entrepreneurship and Economic Development Center	2,000,000	Cassidy
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Growing Small Businesses in Man and Logan	500,000	Capito, Manchin
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Growing Southwestern Pennsylvania's Local Farmers and Market Vendors	500,000	Casey
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hmong Chamber Innovation Hub	5,000,000	Baldwin
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hoomana Maui	11,000	Hirono
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hope & Main West End Kitchens	1,077,000	Reed
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Indian Pueblo Entrepreneur Complex	1,000,000	Heinrich, Luján
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	KACE Small Business Program	337,000	Gilibrand, Schu-mer
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Kauai Creative Technology Center High Tech Hub	1,000,000	Schatz
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Korean American Business Development of Southern California (KABD-SC)	1,000,000	Butler, Padilla
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Latino Entrepreneurs Access Program	200,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Level Up Program	500,000	Cardin, Van Hol-ten
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Living Local 413 Venture Studio	200,000	Markey, Warren
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Maine Aquaculture Innovation Center—Aquaculture Training Centers	600,000	King
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Manufactured Food Business Training Program	300,000	Heinrich, Luján
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Marshall University Aviation	3,000,000	Capito
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Maryland Growing Opportunities for Family Child Care	1,000,000	Cardin, Van Hol-ten
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Maryland Women's Business Center (MWBC) Shop Local	777,000	Cardin, Van Hol-ten
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Maui Food Small Business Incubator and Hub	800,000	Schatz
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	MBDA Southern New Mexico Technical Assistance Program	200,000	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Microenterprise Technical Assistance to Improve Climate Resiliency and Sustainability	100,000	Heinrich
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Minority Entrepreneurship Training Accelerator (META)	148,000	Cardin, Van Hol-ten
		New Mexico Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)		
		Malama Kauai		
		Green Building Alliance		
		Georgia College and State University		
		Grambling State University		
		Hatfield McCoy Convention & Visitors Bureau		
		Farm to Table Buy Local		
		Hmong Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce		
		Purple Maia Foundation		
		Hope & Main		
		Indian Pueblo Cultural Center		
		Korean American Civic Empowerment for Community		
		Kauai Economic Development Board, Inc.		
		Koreatown Youth and Community Center, Inc.		
		Latino Leadership Institute		
		FSC First		
		WMBS Inc dba Living Local		
		Maine Aquaculture Innovation Center		
		Three Sisters Kitchen		
		Marshall University Research Corporation		
		Maryland Family Network		
		Rockville Economic Development, Inc. (REDI) host of the Maryland Women's Business Center (MWBC)		
		Maui United Way		
		New Mexico Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)		
		DreamSpring		
		Upper Shore Community Development Partners		

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mon Forest Business Initiative Technical Assistance Expansion.	Woodlands Development Group, Inc	300,000	Capito, Manchin
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	MSU Rural Master Entrepreneurship Volunteer Program.	Mississippi State University	750,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Nashua Regional Online Entrepreneurship Toolbox	Nashua Regional Planning Commission	200,000	Shaheen
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NEOHCED Entrepreneurship Project	Northeast Ohio Hispanic Center for Economic Development (NEOHCED).	500,000	Brown
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Nevada Secretary of State—Project Orion	Nevada Secretary of State	3,552,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New Mexico Chile Industry Business Growth Training Program.	New Mexico Chile Association	62,000	Heinrich
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New Mexico Heritage Entrepreneurial Academy at Los Luceros and Espanola.	Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area	500,000	Heinrich, Luján
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New York City Small Business Resource Network (SBRN).	Staten Island Chamber of Commerce Foundation Inc.	1,500,000	Gilibrand, Schu-mer
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	North Coast Food Web Facilities	North Coast Food Web	610,000	Merkley, Wyden
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Northeast Resilient Food System Technical Assistance	Vermont Sustainable Jobs Fund	956,000	Welch
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Oregon UAS Accelerator	City of Pendleton	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	PacM: Pacific Center for Innovative Manufacturing at University of Hawaii.	University of Hawaii	2,570,000	Hirono, Schatz
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Pathways to Economic Empowerment for Unserviced and Underserved Communities Initiative.	The Collective Empowerment Group, Inc	335,000	Cardin, Van Hol-len
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	PCDA Former Kanawha Manufacturing Building Rehabilitation.	Putnam County Development Authority	318,000	Capito, Manchin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Planning and Accelerating Textile Technology Entrepreneurship Regional Network—Phase 2.	New River Gorge Regional Development Authority	950,000	Capito
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Plant to Plate: Propagating West Virginia Value-Added Production and Mid-Supply Chain.	West Virginia Food and Farm Coalition, Inc.	621,000	Manchin
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Preparing RI Businesses for Growing Cybersecurity Needs.	RI Commerce Corporation	380,000	Reed, Whitehouse
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Preparing Startups to Qualify for VC Funding	Innovate Mississippi	1,000,000	Hyde-Smith
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Princess Anne Center for Entrepreneurship	University of Maryland Eastern Shore	2,300,000	Cardin, Van Hol-len
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Providence Revolving Fund Small Business Assistance Program.	Providence Revolving Fund	125,000	Reed, Whitehouse
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	REAP Young Entrepreneurs Program	REAP, Inc.	750,000	Merkley, Wyden

ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Regional Entrepreneur and Small Business Development Program.	Jay, Livermore, Livermore Falls Chamber of Commerce.	250,000	Collins, King
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Reviving Rural Retail through Technical Assistance and Establishing Three New Community-Based Grocers.	West Virginia Flood and Farm Coalition, Inc	597,000	Capito
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rhode Island Technology and Innovation Center	Rhode Island Society of CPAs	200,000	Whitehouse
LA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	River Parishes Business Incubator and Industry Innovation Center.	City of Gonzales	3,000,000	Cassidy
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Roanoke Biotechnology Ecosystem Equipment Essentials (Project RBE).	City of Roanoke	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rondo Community Land Trust Business Technical Assistance Program.	Rondo Community Land Trust	828,000	Klobuchar, Smith
KS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Advanced Manufacturing Innovation Lab	Northwest Kansas Technical College	1,744,000	Moran
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Business Impact Initiative in Greater Augusta, Georgia.	Greater Augusta Black Chamber of Commerce	500,000	Osoff
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Prosperity Program at Virginia Innovation Accelerator.	The Advancement Foundation	943,000	Kaine, Warner
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Small Business Marketing and Development	The Middle Rio Grande Economic Development Association.	150,000	Heinrich
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural to Urban Ohio Entrepreneur Engagement Project	JumpStart Inc.	600,000	Brown
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Set Up Shop: Empowering Entrepreneurs in Underserved Communities.	Anchorage Community Land Trust	150,000	Murkowski
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	SHEBA Small Business Accelerator and Incubator	SHEBA Inc	800,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Skills RI Small Business HUB	Skills for Rhode Island's Future	420,000	Reed, Whitehouse
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small & Diverse Business Training Platform and Network Development.	NJ State Veterans Chamber of Commerce	630,000	Booker
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Access to Public Contracting: Regional Procurement Dashboard.	City of Portland	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business and Entrepreneurship Programming	Wilmington Alliance	440,000	Coons
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Development Center: Federal Contracting and Procurement Training for Small Businesses in Georgia.	University of Georgia	500,000	Osoff
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Development Initiative	John Wood Community College	400,000	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small business educational initiative	Rock Valley College	800,000	Durbin
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	SMCC Education and Training Accelerator Lab	Southern Maine Community College	4,000,000	Collins
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Social Impact Initiative for New Americans	Health Tech Alley	275,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Southern Arizona Rural Small Business Service Delivery and Job Creation Plan.	Women's Business Center (MAC), YWCA of Southern Arizona.	1,000,000	Sinema

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Southern New Mexico Childcare Capacity Building	Ngage New Mexico	550,000	Heinrich
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Stratford Economic Development Corporation Technical Assistance Expansion Project	Stratford Economic Development Corporation	300,000	Shaheen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Strengthening New Hampshire Childcare Small Businesses	Early Learning New Hampshire	1,001,000	Shaheen
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Studio Maker Space Project	Butler Institute of American Art	750,000	Brown
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Supplier Diversity as a Service Program	Black Economic Council of Massachusetts	1,500,000	Markey, Warren
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Support for Small Businesses in Central Brooklyn	Bridge Street Development Corporation	446,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Supporting Wayne County Small Businesses	Wayne State University	1,000,000	Peters, Stabenow
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	SW Washington Child Care Partnership	Support for Early Learning & Families (SELF)	1,100,000	Murray
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technical Assistance Programming	True Access Capital	219,000	Carper, Coons
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Arizona Capital Readiness Project	SEED SPOT	300,000	Sinema
MIN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Ignite, Innovate and Invent MakerSpace of SE Minnesota	Red Wing Ignite	494,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Trades Business Accelerator	Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team (WESS)	156,000	Heinrich
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UConn Small Business Development Center for Digital Transformation of Connecticut Small Businesses	University of Connecticut Small Business Development Center	885,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	United for Childcare Shared Services Hub	The United Way of Central Maryland, Inc.	250,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
AL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of North Alabama Center for Innovation	University of North Alabama	3,000,000	Britt
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Upstate NY Small Business Scale Up Project	Launch New York, Inc.	2,500,000	Schumer
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Vermont Small Business Climate Resilience Project at Vermont Law and Graduate School	Vermont Law and Graduate School	552,000	Sanders
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Veteran Institute for Procurement: VETS to WIN	Veteran Institute for Procurement	2,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Veterans Incubator Project	City of Rosemead	470,000	Padilla
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Vida Mejor Capital Navigation Services Center	Vida Mejor Capital, Inc.	201,000	Heinrich, Lujan
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	West Side Market Revitalization Project	Cleveland Public Market Corporation	2,000,000	Brown
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Westside Service Center Renovation Initiative	City of Grand Rapids	3,290,000	Peters, Stabenow
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wisconsin Technology Council	Wisconsin Technology Council	40,000	Baldwin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	WV Hive Business Support Services Expansion	WV Hive	950,000	Manchin

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$49,750,000
Budget estimate, 2025	70,486,000
Committee recommendation	50,253,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Postal Service does not depend upon taxpayer subsidies through discretionary appropriations for its operations but generates nearly all of its annual gross operating revenue by charging users of the mail for the costs of postage, products, and services. Funds provided to the Postal Service in the Payment to the Postal Service Fund include appropriations for revenue forgone including providing free mail for the blind, and for overseas absentee voting.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends appropriations totaling \$50,253,000 for payment to the Postal Service Fund to compensate for revenue forgone on free mail for the blind and for overseas voters.

Postal Consolidations and Network Changes.—The Committee is deeply concerned with the permanent changes to the facilities and network of the United States Postal Service being implemented on or after January 1, 2023, including consolidation and partial consolidation of facilities, aggregation of operations, and reduction of transportation trips. The Committee encourages the United States Postal Service to submit a comprehensive proposal within 120 days of enactment to the Postal Regulatory Commission requesting an advisory opinion regarding all such permanent changes to the Postal Service facilities and network. The Committee encourages the Postal Regulatory Commission to issue an opinion on such changes. The advisory opinion should include recommendations and a cost impact analysis (detailing cost of operations and cost overruns), on how reversal of such changes would impact postal operations as well as how a continuation of such changes would impact postal operations. Further, the Committee notes the Postmaster General's May 14, 2024, letter to Congress in which the Postal Service committed to pausing the movement of processing operations associated with Mail Processing Facility Reviews until January 1, 2025. The Committee expresses concern about reports of ongoing United States Postal Service activities in violation of this pause. Additionally, the Committee notes that consolidation that occurred early in 2024 has deeply damaged postal delivery, resulting in concerns by constituents across the country. The United States Postal Service should strongly consider extending this pause until a plan is developed to end the deterioration of timely delivery of mail.

Rural Post Offices.—The Committee is concerned with the consolidation and closure of rural and small post offices throughout the United States.

Closing and Reopening of Post Offices.—The Committee is concerned by continued delays in reopening closed post offices. The Committee directs the United States Postal Service to provide a report outlining the status update of the recommendations made in

the Office of Inspector General's audit report 21-239-R23 within 90 days of enactment.

Post Office Hours.—The Committee is concerned with the reduction of work hours for Postal employees. The Committee encourages the United States Postal Service to ensure that Postal employees do not face reduction in working hours.

Timely Delivery.—The Committee reminds the United States Postal Service that the Postal Service Reform Act codified a 6-day delivery. The Committee directs the Postal Service to continue 6-day delivery standards without reductions to operations anywhere in the United States.

First Class Mail.—The Committee encourages the United States Postal Service to continue their standards operations for first class mail.

Overseas voting and Mail for the Blind.—The Committee includes provisions in the bill to ensure that mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free.

Zip Codes.—The Committee is concerned with cities who have multiple zip codes in their jurisdiction. The Committee is concerned with reports of undeliverable mail, including absentee ballots, in Scotland, Connecticut, and numerous places throughout the country. In Fiscal Year 2024 the Committee directed the United States Postal Service to conduct an internal review of why there are numerous instances, nationwide, where assigned zip codes overlap municipal jurisdictions resulting in multiple city listings or incorrect listings. The Committee also directed the United States Postal Service to provide a detailed report of their findings, including what solutions could be utilized to ensure proper designations in the future. The Committee has not received this report and expects the report immediately upon enactment. The Committee directs the Postal Service to brief the Committee on Appropriations within 30 days of enactment on the methodology surrounding zip codes overlapping municipal jurisdiction.

Project Safe Delivery.—The Committee encourages the Postal Service to continue combatting mail theft and violent crimes targeting Postal Service employees.

Service Area Definition.—The Committee encourages the United States Postal Service to continue notifying impacted areas if a decision is made to permanently move operations of a three-digit ZIP code from one processing facility to another.

Rugged Terrain Service Areas.—The Committee encourages the United States Postal Service to review the impact of rugged terrain on service areas when considering consolidation of mail delivery and movement of processing operations. The Committee encourages the United States Postal Service to use the United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service report on Characterizing Rugged Terrain in the United States, specifically the Road Ruggedness Scale [RRS], when defining rugged terrain.

Air Service.—The Committee directs the United States Postal Service to provide a briefing immediately upon enactment regarding the end of the contracts for air service which impact priority and express mail in Montana and other rural States.

Rural Alaskan Post Office Facilities Review.—The Committee is concerned about reports of post offices in rural Alaska that lack

heat, adequate space for incoming mail, sufficient number of post office boxes, have leaking roofs, and other problems that impede the timely and efficient delivery of mail and the safety of USPS personnel and customers. The Committee encourages USPS to conduct a facilities review of all rural post offices in the state, to complete such a review within 2 years, and to report to the Committee on its progress and findings within 180 days after enactment of this act and at the completion of the review. Such a report will list each post office visited, each issue that needs to be addressed at each post office, and the estimated cost to address them.

Remedying Non-Delivery and Delays of Mail Service.—The Committee notes repeated reports of non-delivery and delays of mail service. The Committee urges the Postmaster General to work with Congressional Offices to review its delivery schedule, performance rates, and responsiveness to these issues in all parts of the country to ensure that mail is being delivered six days a week and without any unreasonable delays.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$268,290,000
Budget estimate, 2025	293,950,000
Committee recommendation	274,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Postal Service Office of Inspector General is an independent organization established in 1996 and charged with reporting to Congress on the overall efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of Postal Service programs and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation, out of the Postal Fund, of \$274,000,000.

Access to the Postal Service Asset Forfeiture Fund.—The Committee recognizes that, since 2005, the USPS OIG has been a valuable law enforcement partner and active participant in the Postal Service’s asset forfeiture program, which is managed by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service [USPIS]. Notably, over the past 15 years, the OIG has contributed over \$35,000,000 in forfeited funds to the Postal Service Fund, either from cases where it was the lead investigating agency or as a participant in joint law enforcement investigations. However, the Committee is concerned that the OIG no longer has access to proceeds in the Fund, as it has had since 2005. The Committee further notes its strong support for the OIG’s ongoing efforts to investigate narcotics trafficking and healthcare fraud involving the Postal Service.

Mail Security.—The Office of the Inspector General [OIG] is encouraged to make recommendations to the Postal Service as it looks to make significant improvements in the security of the mail. OIG recommendations should take into consideration its findings in recent Field Operations Review Team [FORT] audits and other relevant work.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$56,727,000
Budget estimate, 2025	65,000,000
Committee recommendation	57,300,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Tax Court is an independent judicial body reconstituted in 1969 under Article I of the Constitution of the United States. The Court was created to provide a national forum for the resolution of disputes between taxpayers and the Internal Revenue Service, to ensure the uniform interpretation of the Internal Revenue Code, and to provide times and places of trial with a view to giving reasonable opportunity for taxpayers to appear before the Court with as little inconvenience and expense as is practicable. The Court's mission is to resolve cases expeditiously while giving careful consideration to the merits of each matter.

The Tax Court is one of the courts in which taxpayers can bring suit to contest IRS determinations, and it is the primary court in which taxpayers can do so without prepaying any portion of the disputed taxes. The matters over which the Court has jurisdiction are set forth in various sections of title 26 of the United States Code.

The Court is composed of 19 judges, one of whom the judges elect as chief judge. Tax Court judges are appointed to 15-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. In their judicial duties, the judges are assisted by senior judges, who participate in the adjudication of regular cases, and by special trial judges, who hear small tax cases and certain regular cases assigned to them by the chief judge.

The Court is headquartered in Washington, DC, and conducts trial sessions relating to 74 designated cities throughout the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska. Decisions by the Court are reviewable by the U.S. courts of appeals and, if certiorari is granted, by the Supreme Court.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$57,300,000 for the U.S. Tax Court.

STATEMENT CONCERNING GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Financial Services and General Government appropriations bill includes general provisions which govern both the activities of the agencies covered by the bill, and, in some cases, activities of agencies, programs, and general government activities that are not specifically covered by the bill.

General provisions that address activities or directives affecting agencies covered in this bill are contained in title VI. General provisions that are Government-wide in scope are specified in title VII of this bill. General provisions applicable to the District of Columbia are set forth in title VIII of this bill.

TITLE VI
GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT
(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

Section 601 continues the provision prohibiting pay and other expenses of non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this act.

Section 602 continues the language prohibiting obligations beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly provided and modifies the language prohibiting transfers of funds unless expressly provided.

Section 603 continues the provision limiting expenditures for any consulting service through procurement contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection.

Section 604 continues the provision prohibiting funds in this act from being transferred without express authority.

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

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

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

Section 608 continues the provision authorizing the reprogramming of funds and specifies the reprogramming procedures for agencies funded by this act.

Section 609 continues the provision ensuring that 50 percent of unobligated balances may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 610 continues a provision prohibiting funding for the Executive Office of the President to request either a Federal Bureau of Investigation background investigation or Internal Revenue Service determination with respect to section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except with the express consent of the individual involved in an investigation or in extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

Section 611 continues the provision ensuring that the cost accounting standards shall not apply with respect to a contract under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Section 612 continues the provision allowing use of certain funds relating to nonforeign area cost of living allowances.

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

Section 614 continues the provision providing 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 continues the provision waiving restrictions on the purchase of nondomestic articles, materials, and supplies in the case of acquisition by the Federal Government of information technology.

Section 616 continues a provision on the acceptance by agencies or commissions funded by this act, or by their officers or employees, of payment or reimbursement for travel, subsistence, or related expenses from any person or entity (or their representative) that engages in activities regulated by such agencies or commissions.

Section 617 continues the provision requiring agencies covered by this act with independent leasing authority to consult with the General Services Administration before seeking new office space or making alterations to existing office space.

Section 618 provides for several appropriated mandatory accounts, where authorizing language requires the payment of funds for Compensation of the President, the Judicial Retirement Funds (Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund, Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund, and the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund), the Government Payment for Annuitants for Employee Health Benefits and Employee Life Insurance, and the Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. In addition, language is included for certain retirement, healthcare and survivor benefits required by 3 U.S.C. 102 note.

Section 619 continues a provision prohibiting funds for the Federal Trade Commission to complete the draft report on food marketed to children.

Section 620 continues the provision providing authority for Chief Information Officers over information technology spending.

Section 621 continues the provision prohibiting funds from being used in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 622 continues the provision related to electronic communications.

Section 623 continues the provision relating to inspectors general.

Section 624 continues a provision relating to Universal Service Fund payments for wireless providers.

Section 625 continues the provision relating to pornography and computer networks.

Section 626 continues the provision to prohibit funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.

Section 627 continues the provision relating to conference expenditures.

Section 628 continues the provision relating to Federal travel.

Section 629 continues the provision relating to contracts for public relations services.

Section 630 continues a provision relating to advertising and educational programming.

Section 631 continues a provision relating to statements regarding projects or programs funded by this act.

Section 632 continues a provision prohibiting the SEC from finalizing, issuing, or implementing a rule, regulation, or order requiring the disclosure of political contributions, contributions to tax-ex-

empt organizations, or dues paid to trade associations in SEC filings.

Section 633 continues a provision that requires agencies funded in this act to provide periodic reports of obligations.

Section 634 rescinds \$150,000,000 from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

Section 635 is a new provision rescinding funds.

Section 636 is a new provision providing an authorization extension.

Section 637 is a technical provision regarding emergency funding.

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

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

Section 702 continues the provision setting specific limits on the cost of passenger vehicles purchased by the Federal Government with exceptions for police, heavy-duty, electric hybrid, and clean fuels vehicles with an exception for commercial vehicles that operate on emerging motor vehicle technology.

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

Section 704 continues the provision prohibiting the Government, with certain specified exceptions, from employing non-U.S. citizens whose posts of duty would be in the continental United States.

Section 705 continues the provision ensuring that agencies will have authority to pay the General Services Administration for space renovation and other services.

Section 706 continues the provision allowing agencies to use receipts from the sale of materials for acquisition, waste reduction and prevention, environmental management programs, and other Federal employee programs.

Section 707 continues the provision providing that funds for administrative expenses may be used to pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 708 continues the provision precluding interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

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

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

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

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

Section 713 continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to prevent Federal employees from communicating with Congress

or to take disciplinary or personnel actions against employees for such communication.

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

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

Section 716 continues the provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds by an agency to provide home addresses of Federal employees to labor organizations, absent employee authorization, or court order.

Section 717 continues the provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds to provide nonpublic information such as mailing or telephone lists to any person or organization outside of the Government without approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

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

Section 719 continues the provision directing agencies' employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

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

Section 721 modifies a provision authorizing the transfer of funds to the General Services Administration to finance an appropriate share of various Governmentwide boards and councils under certain conditions.

Section 722 continues the provision authorizing breastfeeding at any location in a Federal building or on Federal property.

Section 723 continues the provision permitting interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council, and requiring an OMB report on the budget and resources of the Council.

Section 724 continues the provision requiring identification of the Federal agencies providing Federal funds and the amount provided for all proposals, solicitations, grant applications, forms, notifications, press releases, or other publications related to the distribution of funding to a State.

Section 725 continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to monitor personal information relating to the use of Federal Internet sites.

Section 726 continues the provision regarding contraceptive coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.

Section 727 continues the provision recognizing that the United States is committed to ensuring the health of the Olympic, Pan American and Paralympic athletes, and supports the strict adherence to antidoping in sport activities.

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

Section 729 continues the provision prohibiting funds for implementation of OPM regulations limiting detailees to the legislative branch and placing certain limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship program.

Section 730 continues the provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the acquisition of certain additional Federal law enforcement training facilities.

Section 731 continues a provision that prohibits executive branch agencies from creating or funding prepackaged news stories that are broadcast or distributed in the United States unless specific notification conditions are met.

Section 732 continues a provision prohibiting funds used in contravention of the Privacy Act, section 552a of title 5, United States Code or section 522.224 of title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Section 733 continues a provision prohibiting funds in this or any other act from being used for Federal contracts with inverted domestic corporations or other corporations using similar inverted structures, unless the contract preceded this act or the Secretary grants a waiver in the interest of national security.

Section 734 continues a provision requiring agencies to remit to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to the Office of Personnel Management's average unit cost of processing a retirement claim for the preceding fiscal year to be available to the Office of Personnel Management for the cost of processing retirements of employees who separate under Voluntary Early Retirement Authority or who receive Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments.

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

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

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

Section 739 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to increase, eliminate, or reduce a program or project unless such change is made pursuant to reprogramming or transfer provisions.

Section 740 continues a provision prohibiting the Office of Personnel Management or any other agency from using funds to implement regulations changing the competitive areas under reductions-in-force for Federal employees.

Section 741 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 Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.

Section 742 continues a provision that ensures that contractors are not prevented from reporting waste, fraud, or abuse by signing confidentiality agreements that would prohibit such disclosure.

Section 743 continues a provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the implementation of agreements in certain nondisclosure policies unless certain provisions are included in the policies.

Section 744 continues a provision prohibiting funds to any corporation with certain unpaid Federal tax liabilities unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 745 continues a provision prohibiting funds to any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation within the preceding 24 months unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 746 continues a provision relating to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Given the need for transparency and accountability in the Federal budgeting process, the Committee directs the Bureau to provide a briefing at least annually before the relevant Appropriations subcommittee on the Bureau's finances and expenditures.

Section 747 continues a provision regarding pay levels for the Vice President, political appointees paid under the executive schedule, ambassadors who are not career members of the Foreign Service, politically appointed (noncareer) Senior Executive Service employees, and other senior political appointee paid at or above level IV of the executive schedule.

Section 748 continues a provision related to the impoundment of resources.

Section 749 continues a provision that requires Federal agencies to notify the Committee if an apportionment request is not approved in a timely manner.

Section 750 continues a provision that requires certain record-keeping requirements for certain recipients of Federal funds.

Section 751 continues a provision relating to funding of Federal research programs in DOD and NIH.

Section 752 modifies a provision authorizing the transfer of funds to GSA to finance an appropriate share of various information technology projects among Government-wide boards and councils under certain conditions.

Section 753 continues a provision addressing possible technical scorekeeping differences between the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office for fiscal year 2025.

Section 754 continues a provision allowing agencies receiving funds in Public Law 117-58 to transfer funds to the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities related to 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.

Section 755 is a new provision extending the availability of funds transferred between Federal agencies through interagency agreements for cadastral survey work.

Section 756 continues a provision declaring the inapplicability of these general provisions to title IV and title VIII.

TITLE VIII
GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 801 allows the use of local funds for making refunds or paying judgments against the District of Columbia government.

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

Section 803 establishes reprogramming procedures for Federal funds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 816 appropriates local funds during fiscal year 2026 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 2025.

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

Section 818 requires each Federal and District government agency appropriated Federal funding in this act to submit to the Committees quarterly budget reports on obligations.

Section 819 is new a provision that provides for an increase of the maximum grant award under the DC Tuition Assistance Grant Program.

Section 820 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.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill “which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.”

Items providing funding for fiscal year 2025 which lack authorization are as follows:

Department of the Treasury

Departmental Offices
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account
Office of the Inspector General
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration
Bureau of the Fiscal Service
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund
Internal Revenue Service

Executive Office of the President

Office of National Drug Control Policy
Office of Management and Budget

District of Columbia

Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions
Federal Payment for School Improvement
Federal Payment for the D.C. National Guard
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS
Federal Payment for the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority

Independent Agencies

Administrative Conference of the United States
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Consumer Product Safety Commission
Election Assistance Commission
Federal Election Commission
Federal Communications Commission
Federal Trade Commission
General Services Administration
Merit Systems Protection Board

Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, Environ-
 mental Dispute Resolution Fund
 Office of Government Ethics
 Office of Special Counsel
 Securities and Exchange Commission
 Small Business Administration

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE
 STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on August 1, 2024, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 4928) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, and provided that the Chair of the Committee or her designee be authorized to offer the substance of the original bill as a Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to the House companion measure, by a recorded vote of 27–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chair Murray	
Mr. Durbin	
Mr. Reed	
Mr. Tester	
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Merkley	
Mr. Coons	
Mr. Schatz	
Ms. Baldwin	
Mr. Murphy	
Mr. Manchin	
Mr. Van Hollen	
Mr. Heinrich	
Mr. Peters	
Ms. Sinema	
Ms. Collins	
Mr. McConnell	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Boozman	
Mrs. Capito	
Mr. Kennedy	
Mrs. Hyde-Smith	
Mr. Hagerty	
Mrs. Britt	
Mr. Rubio	
Mrs. Fischer	

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 28—JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

PART I—ORGANIZATION OF COURTS

CHAPTER 5—DISTRICT COURTS

§ 133. Appointment and number of district judges

* * * * *

STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES

* * * * *

ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS

* * * * *

Pub. L. 101–650, title II, § 203(a)–(c), Dec. 1, 1990, 104 Stat. 5099–5101, as amended by Pub. L. 104–60, § 1, Nov. 28, 1995, 109 Stat. 635; Pub. L. 104–317, title III, § 304, Oct. 19, 1996, 110 Stat. 3852; Pub. L. 105–53, § 3, Oct. 6, 1997, 111 Stat. 1173; Pub. L. 107–273, div. A, title III, § 312(d)(1), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1788; Pub. L. 109–289, div. B, title II, § 21056, as added by Pub. L. 110–5, § 2, Feb. 15, 2007, 121 Stat. 55; Pub. L. 110–161, div. D, title III, § 309, Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 1990; Pub. L. 111–8, div. D, title III, § 309, Mar. 11, 2009, 123 Stat. 649; Pub. L. 111–117, div. C, title III, § 307, Dec. 16, 2009, 123 Stat. 3177; Pub. L. 112–10, div. B, title V, § 1530, Apr. 15, 2011, 125 Stat. 134; Pub. L. 112–74, div. C, title III, § 306, Dec. 23, 2011, 125 Stat. 902; Pub. L. 113–6, div. F, title III, § 1312(a), Mar. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 418; Pub. L. 113–76, div. E, title III, § 307(a), Jan. 17, 2014, 128 Stat. 203; Pub. L. 113–235, div. E, title III, § 306(a), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2351; Pub. L. 114–113, div. E, title III, § 306(a), Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 2443; Pub. L. 115–31, div. E, title III, § 306(a), May 5, 2017, 131 Stat. 347; Pub. L. 115–141, div. E, title III, § 306(a), Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 555; Pub. L. 116–6, div. D, title III, § 306(a), Feb. 15, 2019, 133 Stat. 159; Pub. L. 116–93, div. C, title III, § 306(a), Dec. 20,

2019, 133 Stat. 2454; Pub. L. 116–260, div. E, title III, § 306(a), Dec. 27, 2020, 134 Stat. 1400, provided that:

* * * * *

(c) TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

* * * * *

Except with respect to the district of Kansas, the western district of Michigan, the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the district of Hawaii, and the northern district of Ohio, the first vacancy in the office of district judge in each of the judicial districts named in this subsection, occurring 10 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created by this subsection, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the district of Kansas occurring [33 years and 6 months] *34 years and 6 months* or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created for such district under this subsection, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the western district of Michigan, occurring after December 1, 1995, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the eastern district of Pennsylvania, occurring 5 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created for such district under this subsection, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the northern district of Ohio occurring 19 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created under this subsection shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of the district judge in the district of Hawaii occurring [30 years and 6 months] *31 years and 6 months* or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created under this subsection shall not be filled. For districts named in this subsection for which multiple judgeships are created by this Act, the last of those judgeships filled shall be the judgeships created under this section.

* * * * *

ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS

Pub. L. 109–115, div. A, title IV, § 406, Nov. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2470, as amended by Pub. L. 113–6, div. F, title III, § 1312(b), Mar. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 418; Pub. L. 113–76, div. E, title III, § 307(b), Jan. 17, 2014, 128 Stat. 203; Pub. L. 113–235, div. E, title III, § 306(b), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2351; Pub. L. 114–113, div. E, title III, § 306(b), Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 2443; Pub. L. 115–31, div. E, title III, § 306(b), May 5, 2017, 131 Stat. 347; Pub. L. 115–141, div. E, title III, § 306(b), Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 556; Pub. L. 116–6, div. D, title III, § 306(b), Feb. 15, 2019, 133 Stat. 159; Pub. L. 116–93, div. C, title III, § 306(b), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 2454; Pub. L. 116–260, div. E, title III, § 306(b), Dec. 27, 2020, 134 Stat. 1401, provided that: “The existing judgeship for the eastern district of Missouri authorized by section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–650, 104 Stat. 5089) [set out below] as amended by Public Law 105–53, as of the effective

date of this Act [Nov. 30, 2005], shall be extended. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in this district occurring **[31 years and 6 months]** *32 years and 6 months* or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary judgeship created by section 203(c) shall not be filled.

* * * * *

ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS

Pub. L. 107–273, div. A, title III, § 312(c), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1788, as amended by Pub. L. 113–6, div. F, title III, § 1312(c), Mar. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 418; Pub. L. 113–76, div. E, title III, § 307(c), Jan. 17, 2014, 128 Stat. 203; Pub. L. 113–235, div. E, title III, § 306(c), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2352; Pub. L. 114–113, div. E, title III, § 306(c), Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 2443; Pub. L. 115–31, div. E, title III, § 306(c), May 5, 2017, 131 Stat. 347; Pub. L. 115–141, div. E, title III, § 306(c), Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 556; Pub. L. 116–6, div. D, title III, § 306(c), Feb. 15, 2019, 133 Stat. 159; Pub. L. 116–93, div. C, title III, § 306(c), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 2454; Pub. L. 116–260, div. E, title III, § 306(c), Dec. 27, 2020, 134 Stat. 1401, provided that:

(c) TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

* * * * *

(2) Vacancies not filled.—The first vacancy in the office of district judge in each of the offices of district judge authorized by this subsection, except in the case of the central district of California and the western district of North Carolina, occurring **[22 years]** *23 years* or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary district judgeship created in the applicable district by this subsection, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the central district of California occurring **[21 years and 6 months]** *22 years and 6 months* or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary district judgeship created in that district by this subsection, shall not be filled. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the western district of North Carolina occurring **[20 years]** *21 years* or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary district judgeship created in that district by this subsection, shall not be filled.

TITLE 40—PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY, AND WORKS

SUBTITLE II—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS

PART A—GENERAL

CHAPTER 33—ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND ALTERATION

§ 3315. Delegation

(a) **WHEN ALLOWED.**—The carrying out of the duties and powers of the Administrator of General Services under this chapter, in accordance with standards the Administrator prescribes—

(1) shall, except for the authority contained in section 3305(b) of this title, be delegated on request to the appropriate **[executive]** *Federal* agency when the estimated cost of the project does not exceed \$100,000; and

(2) may be delegated to the appropriate **[executive]** *Federal* agency when the Administrator determines that delegation will promote efficiency and economy.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE ACCESS ACT OF 1999,
PUBLIC LAW 106-98**

SEC. 3. PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAM.

(a) **GRANTS.**—

* * * * *

(2) **MAXIMUM STUDENT AMOUNTS.**—An eligible student shall have paid on the student's behalf under this section—

(A) not more than **[\$10,000]** *\$15,000* for any 1 award year (as defined in section 481 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088)); and

(B) a total of not more than **[\$50,000]** *\$75,000*.

* * * * *

(b) **REDUCTION FOR INSUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (i) for any fiscal year are insufficient to award a grant in the amount determined under subsection (a) on behalf of each eligible student enrolled in an eligible institution, then the Mayor shall—

(A) first, ratably reduce the amount of the tuition and fee payment made on behalf of each eligible student who has not received funds under this section for a preceding year; **[and]**

(B) *after making reductions under subparagraph (A), ratably reduce the amount of the tuition and fee payment of each eligible student who receives more than \$10,000 for the award year; and*

[(B)] *(C) after making reductions under [subparagraph (A)] subparagraphs (A) and (B), ratably reduce the amount of the tuition and fee payment of each eligible student who receives more than \$10,000 for the award year; and*

**UNIVERSAL SERVICE ANTIDEFICIENCY TEMPORARY
SUSPENSION ACT, PUBLIC LAW 108-494**

TITLE III—UNIVERSAL SERVICE

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Universal Service Antideficiency Temporary Suspension Act”.

SEC. 302. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN TITLE 31 PROVISIONS TO UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on **[December 31, 2024]** *December 31, 2025*, section 1341 and subchapter II of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, do not apply—

(1) to any amount collected or received as Federal universal service contributions required by section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254), including any interest earned on such contributions; nor

(2) to the expenditure or obligation of amounts attributable to such contributions for universal service support programs established pursuant to that section.

(b) **POST-2005 FULFILLMENT OF PROTECTED OBLIGATIONS.**—Section 1341 and subchapter II of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, do not apply after **[December 31, 2024]** *December 31, 2025*, to an expenditure or obligation described in subsection (a)(2) made or authorized during the period described in subsection (a).

**CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF, AND ECONOMIC SECURITY
ACT, PUBLIC LAW 116-136**

**DIVISION B—EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR
CORONAVIRUS HEALTH RESPONSE AND AGENCY OP-
ERATIONS**

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

PANDEMIC RESPONSE ACCOUNTABILITY COMMITTEE

SEC. 15010. (a) In this section—

* * * * *

(k) The Committee shall terminate on September 30, **[2025]** 2027.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO
SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2025: Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government:				
Mandatory	22,394	22,394	22,385	¹ 22,385
Discretionary	21,175	21,175	28,476	¹ 28,466
Defense	48	48	NA	NA
Non-defense	21,127	21,127	NA	NA
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2025				² 44,187
2026				4,479
2027				726
2028				263
2029 and future years				218
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2025	NA	743	NA	² 159

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

NOTE.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for disaster relief and for emergency requirements in accordance with subparagraphs (A)(i) and (D) of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will revise the 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations to reflect an upward adjustment of \$562,000,000 in budget authority and the associated outlays.

DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people's money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term "congressionally directed spending item" means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process.

For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member's immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spending-requests>).

Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this explanatory statement, along with the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the Committee recommendation nor this report contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
HI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	'Ulu'ulu: The Henry Ku'ua'oloha Giugni Moving Image Archive of Hawai'i.	University of Hawaii-West Oahu	550,000	Hirono, Schatz
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Adaptive Growth through Innovative Leadership Exchange.	Leadership Montgomery	478,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Addressing Rural New Mexico's Childcare Deserts	Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team (WESST)	330,000	Heinrich
RI	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Addressing Youth Substance Use in Rhode Island	Coastline EAP d.b.a. Rhode Island Student Assistance Services.	2,598,000	Reed
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Advanced Business Training Suites	BridgeValley CTC	164,000	Capito
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Advanced Competitive Technology Institute	Central Washington University	1,321,000	Cantwell
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Advancing Manufacturing in Alaska	University of Alaska	100,000	Murkowski
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Advantage Valley FASTER WV Program	Advantage Valley Community Development Corporation.	525,000	Capito, Manchin
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	AEDS Minnesota Small Business Development Program.	African Economic Development Solutions	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ALX Small Business training Program	The Latina Circle, Inc. (DBA Amplify Latinx)	1,100,000	Markey, Warren
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Arctic Digital Library Project	Alaska Library Network	100,000	Murkowski
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Arizona Early Childhood Business Support Initiative	LISC Phoenix	1,000,000	Sinema
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Arts Council of Greater New Haven for Skillbox: Artists as Small Business Initiative.	Arts Council of Greater New Haven	102,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Ben Franklin Technology Partners of Northeastern Pennsylvania Incubator Facility Upgrades.	Ben Franklin Technology Partners of Northeastern Pennsylvania.	800,000	Casey
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Black Business Alliance for Statewide Capacity Growth and Office Expansions.	The Black Business Alliance	1,016,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Black Business Hub	The Growing Season	450,000	Duckworth
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Black Empowerment Center Expansion	Tacoma Urban League	750,000	Murray
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	B More Secure-Community Cyber Clinic	Towson University	1,600,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Bringing it Home	Monadnock Economic Development Corporation	600,000	Shaheen
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Build Lake City Together Expansion	Children's Home Society of Washington dba Akin	510,000	Murray
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Building Better Businesses via Statewide Collaboration on Education and Resource Navigation Services.	Good Business Colorado	885,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Building Out VEOC's Outreach and Capacity in Southern Vermont.	Vermont Employee Ownership Center Inc.	312,000	Sanders

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Building Resilience and Revenue: Diversification Strategies for Minority, Disadvantaged, and Woman Owned Businesses.	Greater Wealth Works	350,000	Warnock
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Built Oregon Small Business Market Growth and Support Program.	Built Oregon	200,000	Merkley, Wyden
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Incubator Expansion	Emerging Enterprise Center	500,000	Carper, Coons
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Resource and Innovation Center (BRIC)	Downtown Taos Inc (Taos MainStreet)	250,000	Heinrich
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Support and Training for Latino and Immigrant Entrepreneurs.	Latino Economic Development Center (LEDC)	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Capacity Building for Small Businesses Providing Behavioral Healthcare in New Mexico.	HEAL Plus NM	211,000	Luján
DE	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Center for Community Engagement Prevention Coordinator.	Edgemoor Community Center	600,000	Coons
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Rural Veterinary Practice Clinic Incubator Program.	Mississippi State University	1,200,000	Hyde-Smith
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for South Jersey Economic Development	Rutgers University-Camden	500,000	Booker, Menendez
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Charleston Area Alliance for Small Business Incubator-Opportunity Zone and HUBZone.	Charleston Area Alliance	800,000	Capito
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Childcare as a Business: Growth and Entrepreneurship.	Mississippi State University	2,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	CitySeed for a Shared-Use Commercial Kitchen and Food Business Incubator.	CitySeed	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Claremont Small Business Center	Claremont Development Authority	466,000	Shaheen
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ClimateReadyVT: Building Climate Resilient Businesses.	Vermont Businesses for Social Responsibility Research & Education Foundation.	180,000	Sanders
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Coastal Enterprises, Inc.—Childcare Business Lab	Coastal Enterprises, Inc.	400,000	King
AZ	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Coconino County Digital Transformation	Coconino County	150,000	Sinema
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	College Recovery Community Support	Mississippi State University	500,000	Hyde-Smith
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community and Microbusiness Development Program Phase II Renovation.	Refugee Artisan Initiative	1,000,000	Murray
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community Equity Program for Small Disadvantaged and Underrepresented Businesses.	City and County of Honolulu Office of Economic Revitalization.	404,000	Schatz
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community First Fund Financial Center Expansion into Philadelphia and Reading, PA.	Community First Fund	500,000	Fetterman

OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community Improvement Corporation Study	Community Improvement Corporation of Belmont County	100,000	Brown
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Community-Based Coalition to Prevent Substance Use and Substance Use Disorders	University of Mississippi Medical Center	4,393,000	Hyde-Smith
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Comprehensive Minority Small Business Programming Support	Chicago's Sunshine Enterprises, Inc.	550,000	Duckworth
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Contract Ready LA	City of Los Angeles	1,000,000	Butler, Padilla
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Coos County Outdoor Economy Small Business Resiliency Support	Coos Economic Development Corporation	200,000	Shaheen
NH	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Culturally Relevant Prevention Education	Capacity Builder's Inc.	200,000	Heinrich
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Cybersecurity Solutions for New Hampshire Small Businesses	New Hampshire 10 Garrison Ave Small Business Development Center	500,000	Shaheen
NV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Desert Research Institute—Southern Nevada Historic Preservation Project	Desert Research Institute	558,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Digital Literacy and AI Tools for Rural Alaska	University of Alaska	500,000	Murkowski
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Digital Media Center for Entrepreneurship and Creativity	Athens Regional Library System	136,000	Osoff
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digital Preservation of the Lansing Labor News Paper	Michigan State University	210,000	Peters, Stabenow
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Digital Transformation of Rural Community Businesses and Manufacturers Program	University of Mississippi	2,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
IL	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization initiative	Eureka College	200,000	Durbin
IL	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization of Department of Education Records	Galena-Jo Davess County Historical Society	300,000	Durbin
DE	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization of the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor Project	Delaware Public Archives	100,000	Carper, Coons
WV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitizing and Preserving Senator Bob Dole's Archives	Brooke County Library Foundation	102,000	Manchin
KS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitizing Educational and Historical Archival Collection	Robert J. Dole Institute of Politics	2,500,000	Moran
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitizing the Battle of Homestead Foundation Labor History Archives	Visual AIDS for the Arts, Inc	180,000	Schumer
PA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Disadvantaged Small Business Legal Training and Data Collection	Battle of Homestead Foundation	174,000	Casey, Fetterman
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Dothan Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse Early Care and Education HUBs	Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Education Fund (MBELDEF)	406,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
AL	General Services Administration (GSA)	Early Care Resource Network	General Services Administration	5,000,000	Britt
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Early Stage Startup Accelerator	Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE)	1,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Early-Stage Science Startup Programming	Community Action Partnership of Stratford County	118,000	Shaheen
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Economic Development Center HUB in Tukwila	The New North	350,000	Baldwin
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)		Delaware Innovation Space	2,100,000	Carper, Coons
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)		Tablor 100	1,000,000	Murray

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Economic Empowerment and Innovation Center	Kingdom Global Community Development Corporation.	1,342,000	Cardin, Van Hollen, Wamrock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Economic Empowerment Center for Underrepresented Communities in Georgia.	The International Rescue Committee Inc.	540,000	Heinrich, Bennet, Hickenlooper, Wamrock
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Educating Creatives in the Art of Business	Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team (WESST)	160,000	
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Empowering Rural Entrepreneurs	Startup Colorado	268,000	
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Enhancing Financial and Contracting Opportunities for Georgia Hispanic Businesses.	Georgia Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Business Development Center.	500,000	
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneur & Business Center Initiative	Joliet Junior College	800,000	Durbin
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurial Center at CT State Northwestern for Small Business Programming.	CT State Northwestern	1,700,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurial Excellence in the Mon Valley	Steel Rivers Council of Governments	401,000	Fetterman
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurship and Small Business Clinic	Delaware Law School of Widener University	697,000	Carper, Coons
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development for Small-Americans.	New American Development Center	374,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Establishing a Regional Community Support Agriculture Program.	Eastie Farm	1,410,000	Markey, Warren
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Ethnic and Diverse Business Coalition	The Business Council	200,000	Baldwin
NM	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Evidence-based Prevention in Doña Ana County	Unified Prevention Coalition-(CHI) Center for Health Innovation.	100,000	Heinrich
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expanding Entrepreneurship in Gwinnett County, Georgia.	Gwinnett County Public Library	316,000	Ossoff
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expansion of the Entrepreneurship Center Space at the University of New Hampshire.	University of New Hampshire	1,150,000	Shaheen
VA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Exploring America's Routes	America's Routes	158,000	Kaine, Warner
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Exponential Impact (XI) Health Accelerator	Exponential Impact	315,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Farm Business Technical Assistance	Intervale Center	500,000	Weich
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Farm Fresh Connecting Rhode Island Farmers and Eaters.	Farm Fresh Rhode Island	700,000	Reed
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Financial Literacy and Technical Assistance Program	Latino Civic Alliance	800,000	Murray
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Flint Microbusiness Resource Network	Ferris Wheel Innovation Center dba 100K Ideas	1,000,000	Stabenow
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Food and Beverage "New to Export" Cohort	New Mexico Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA).	300,000	Heinrich, Lujan

HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Food Business Support Program	Malama Kauai	165,000	Hirono
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	GBA Resilient Small Businesses Expansion Project	Green Building Alliance	250,000	Fetterman
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	GCSU Bobcat Business Incubator	Georgia College and State University	305,000	Ossoff, Warmock
LA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Grambing State University Entrepreneurship and Economic Development Center	Grambing State University	2,000,000	Cassidy
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Growing Small Businesses in Man and Logan	Hatfield McCoy Convention & Visitors Bureau	500,000	Capito, Manchin
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Growing Southwestern Pennsylvania's Local Farmers and Market Vendors	Farm to Table Buy Local	500,000	Casey
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Historic Document Preservation and Audio-Visual Archive	An Claidheamh Soluis, Inc. DBA Irish Arts Center	1,271,000	Schumer
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hmong Chamber Innovation Hub	Hmong Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce	5,000,000	Baldwin
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hoomana Maui	Purple Maia Foundation	11,000	Hirono
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hope & Main West End Kitchens	Hope & Main	1,077,000	Reed
AL	General Services Administration (GSA)	Hugo L. Black U.S. Courthouse	General Services Administration	4,000,000	Britt
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Indian Pueblo Entrepreneur Complex	Indian Pueblo Cultural Center	1,000,000	Heinrich, Lujan
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Japanese American Historical Archive Project	The Japanese American Association of New York	180,000	Schumer
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	KACE Small Business Program	Korean American Civic Empowerment for Community	337,000	Gilibrand, Schumer
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Kauai Creative Technology Center High Tech Hub	Kauai Economic Development Board, Inc.	1,000,000	Schatz
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Korean American Business Development of Southern California (KABD-SC)	Koreatown Youth and Community Center, Inc.	1,000,000	Butler, Padilla
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Latino Entrepreneurs Access Program	Latino Leadership Institute	200,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Level Up Program	FSC First	500,000	Cardin
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Living Local 413 Venture Studio	WMLBS Inc dba Living Local	200,000	Van Hollen
LA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Los Isleños Cultural and Coastal Museum and Community Archive	Nunez Community College	883,000	Markey, Warren
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Maine Aquaculture Innovation Center—Aquaculture Training Centers	Maine Aquaculture Innovation Center	600,000	Cassidy
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Manufactured Food Business Training Program	Three Sisters Kitchen	300,000	King
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Marshall University Aviation	Marshall University Research Corporation	3,000,000	Heinrich, Lujan
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Marshall University Transitional Housing for High-risk Population	Marshall University Research Corporation	746,000	Capito
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Maryland Growing Opportunities for Family Child Care	Maryland Family Network	1,000,000	Capito, Manchin
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Maryland Women's Business Center (MWBC) Shop Local	Rockville Economic Development, Inc. (REDI) host of the Maryland Women's Business Center (MWBC)	777,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Maui Food Small Business Incubator and Hub	Maui United Way	800,000	Schatz

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	MBDA Southern New Mexico Technical Assistance Program.	New Mexico Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA).	200,000	Heinrich, Luján
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Microenterprise Technical Assistance to Improve Citizen Resiliency and Sustainability.	DreamSpring	100,000	Heinrich
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Minority Entrepreneurship Training Accelerator (META)	Upper Shore Community Development Partners	148,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mon Forest Business Initiative Technical Assistance Expansion.	Woodlands Development Group, Inc.	300,000	Capito, Manchin
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	MSU Rural Master Entrepreneurship Volunteer Program.	Mississippi State University	750,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Nashua Regional Online Entrepreneurship Toolbox	Nashua Regional Planning Commission	200,000	Shaheen
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NEOHCED Entrepreneurship Project	Northeast Ohio Hispanic Center for Economic Development (NEOHCED).	500,000	Brown
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Nevada Secretary of State—Project Orion	Nevada Secretary of State	3,552,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New Mexico Chile Industry Business Growth Training Program.	New Mexico Chile Association	62,000	Heinrich
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	New Mexico Digital Preservation Initiative	New Mexico State University Library	340,000	Heinrich
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New Mexico Heritage Entrepreneurial Academy at Los Luceros and Española.	Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area	500,000	Heinrich, Luján
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New York City Small Business Resource Network (SBRN).	Staten Island Chamber of Commerce Foundation Inc.	1,500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	North Coast Food Web Facilities	North Coast Food Web	610,000	Merkey, Wyden
ME	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Northeast Indigenous Archaeology and Heritage Science Center Record Digitization.	University of Maine	750,000	Collins
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Northeast Resilient Food System Technical Assistance	Vermont Sustainable Jobs Fund	956,000	Weich
VA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Oral Histories of the C&O	Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Society	15,000	Kaine, Warner
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Oregon UAS Accelerator	City of Pendleton	2,000,000	Merkey, Wyden
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	PacHM: Pacific Center for Innovative Manufacturing at University of Hawaii.	University of Hawaii	2,570,000	Hirono, Schatz
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Pathways to Economic Empowerment for Unserved and Underserved Communities Initiative.	The Collective Empowerment Group, Inc.	335,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	PCDA Former Kanawha Manufacturing Building Rehabilitation.	Putnam County Development Authority	318,000	Capito, Manchin

PA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Philadelphia County Register of Wills Preservation & Digitization.	City of Philadelphia—Register of Wills	800,000	Casey
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Planning and Accelerating Textile Technology Entrepreneurship Regional Network—Phase 2.	New River Gorge Regional Development Authority	950,000	Capito
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Plant to Plate: Propagating West Virginia Value-Added Production and Mid-Supply Chain.	West Virginia Food and Farm Coalition, Inc.	621,000	Manchin
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Preparing RI Businesses for Growing Cybersecurity Needs.	RI Commerce Corporation	380,000	Reed, Whitehouse
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Preparing Startups to Qualify for VC Funding	Innovate Mississippi	1,000,000	Hyde-Smith
AK	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Prevention and Awareness Expansion	AK Fentanyl Response Project	400,000	Murkowski
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Princess Anne Center for Entrepreneurship	University of Maryland Eastern Shore	2,300,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Providence Revolving Fund Small Business Assistance Program.	Providence Revolving Fund	125,000	Reed, Whitehouse
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	REAP Young Entrepreneurs Program	REAP, Inc.	750,000	Merkley, Wyden
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Regional Entrepreneur and Small Business Development Program.	Jay, Livermore, Livermore Falls Chamber of Commerce.	250,000	Collins, King
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Reviving Rural Retail through Technical Assistance and Establishing Three New Community-Based Grocers.	West Virginia Food and Farm Coalition, Inc.	597,000	Capito
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rhode Island Technology and Innovation Center	Rhode Island Society of CPAs	200,000	Whitehouse
MIN	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Rice County Youth SUD Prevention	Community Action Center	140,000	Klobuchar, Smith
LA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	River Parishes Business Incubator and Industry Innovation Center.	City of Gonzales	3,000,000	Cassidy
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Roanoke Biotechnology Ecosystem Equipment Essentials (Project RBE).	City of Roanoke	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
WV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Robert C. Byrd Center Archives Request	Congressional Education Foundation, INC. dba Robert C. Byrd Center for Congressional History and Education.	306,000	Manchin
MIN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rondo Community Land Trust Business Technical Assistance Program.	Rondo Community Land Trust	828,000	Klobuchar, Smith
KS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Advanced Manufacturing Innovation Lab	Northwest Kansas Technical College	1,744,000	Moran
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Business Impact Initiative in Greater Augusta, Georgia.	Greater Augusta Black Chamber of Commerce	500,000	Osoff
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Prosperity Program at Virginia Innovation Accelerator.	The Advancement Foundation	943,000	Kaine, Warner
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Small Business Marketing and Development	The Middle Rio Grande Economic Development Association.	150,000	Heinrich
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural to Urban Ohio Entrepreneur Engagement Project	JumpStart Inc.	600,000	Brown

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Set Up Shop: Empowering Entrepreneurs in Underserved Communities.	Anchorage Community Land Trust	150,000	Murkowski
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	SHEBA Small Business Accelerator and Incubator	SHEBA Inc	800,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Skills RI Small Business HUB	Skills for Rhode Island's Future	420,000	Reed, Whitehouse
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small & Diverse Business Training Platform and Network Development.	NJ State Veterans Chamber of Commerce	630,000	Booker
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Access to Public Contracting: Regional Procurement Dashboard.	City of Portland	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business and Entrepreneurship Programming	Wilmington Alliance	440,000	Coons
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Development Center: Federal Contracting and Procurement Training for Small Businesses in Georgia.	University of Georgia	500,000	Osoff
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Development Initiative	John Wood Community College	400,000	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small business educational initiative	Rock Valley College	800,000	Durbin
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	SMCC Education and Training Accelerator Lab	Southern Maine Community College	4,000,000	Collins
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Social Impact Initiative for New Americans	Health Tech Alley	275,000	Cardin,
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Southern Arizona Rural Small Business Service Delivery and Job Creation Plan.	Women's Business Center (MAC), YWCA of Southern Arizona.	1,000,000	Van Hollen Sinema
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Southern New Mexico Childcare Capacity Building	Ngage New Mexico	550,000	Heinrich
PA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Southwestern Pennsylvania Legacy Collection Document Digitization and Online Access Initiative.	National Road Heritage Corridor	800,000	Casey, Fetterman
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Stratford Economic Development Corporation Technical Assistance Expansion Project.	Stratford Economic Development Corporation	300,000	Shaheen
NH	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Strategic Prevention Framework	San Juan County Partnership	375,000	Heinrich
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Strengthening New Hampshire Childcare Small Businesses.	Early Learning New Hampshire	1,001,000	Shaheen
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Studio Maker Space Project	Butler Institute of American Art	750,000	Brown
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Supplier Diversity as a Service Program	Black Economic Council of Massachusetts	1,500,000	Markey, Warren
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Support for Small Businesses in Central Brooklyn	Bridge Street Development Corporation	446,000	Gillibrand,
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Supporting Wayne County Small Businesses	Wayne State University	1,000,000	Schumer
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	SW Washington Child Care Partnership	Support for Early Learning & Families (SELF)	1,100,000	Peters, Stabenow
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technical Assistance Programming	True Access Capital	219,000	Murray Carper, Coons

GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Telling the Story of Historic Fort Oglethorpe	City of Fort Oglethorpe	58,000	Warlock
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Arizona Capital Readiness Project	SEED SPOT	300,000	Sinema
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Ignite, Innovate and Invent MakeSpace of SE Minnesota.	Red Wing Ignite	494,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Trades Business Accelerator	Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team (WESST)	156,000	Heinrich
CO	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	UCCS Digital Humanities Preservation and Education Project.	University of Colorado Colorado Springs (UCCS)	348,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UConn Small Business Development Center for Digital Transformation of Connecticut Small Businesses.	University of Connecticut Small Business Development Center.	885,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Uncovering Our Past, Transforming Our Future	St. John's College	1,700,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	United for Childcare Shared Services Hub	The United Way of Central Maryland, Inc.	250,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
NV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	University of Nevada, Reno—Repository of Tribal Cultural Artifacts.	University of Nevada, Reno	2,299,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
AL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of North Alabama Center for Innovation	University of North Alabama	3,000,000	Britt
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Upstate NY Small Business Scale Up Project	Launch New York, Inc	2,500,000	Schumer
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Vermont Small Business Climate Resilience Project at Vermont Law and Graduate School.	Vermont Law and Graduate School	552,000	Sanders
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Veteran Institute for Procurement: VETS to WIN	Veteran Institute for Procurement	2,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Veterans Incubator Project	City of Rosemead	470,000	Padilla
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Vida Mejor Capital Navigation Services Center	Vida Mejor Capital, Inc.	201,000	Heinrich, Lujan
VA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Virginia Central State Hospital Digital Archives	Friends of Virginia Central State Hospital	149,000	Kaine, Warner
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	West Side Market Revitalization Project	Cleveland Public Market Corporation	2,000,000	Brown
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	West Virginia Coalition Support for Substance Use and Suicide Prevention.	Hope in Action Alliance	400,000	Capito, Manchin
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Westside Service Center Renovation Initiative	City of Grand Rapids	3,290,000	Peters, Stabenow
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wisconsin Technology Council	Wisconsin Technology Council	40,000	Baldwin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	WV Hive Business Support Services Expansion	WV Hive	950,000	Manchin

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses	287,576	312,294	312,294	+ 24,718	.....
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund	21,000	21,000	21,000	.....	.....
CFIUS Offsetting user fees	- 21,000	- 21,000	- 21,000	.....	.....
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	226,862	230,533	235,333	+ 8,471	+ 4,800
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account	36,500	150,000	100,000	+ 63,500	- 50,000
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs	11,007	14,470	11,118	+ 111	- 3,352
Office of Inspector General	48,389	50,174	48,878	+ 489	- 1,296
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	172,508	179,026	174,250	+ 1,742	- 4,776
Total, Departmental Offices	782,842	936,497	881,873	+ 99,031	- 54,624
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network					
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	190,193	215,689	215,689	+ 25,496	.....
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	391,109	396,159	395,020	+ 3,911	- 1,139
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	157,795	159,679	159,679	+ 1,884	.....
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS	324,000	324,908	354,000	+ 30,000	+ 29,092
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services	2,780,606	2,780,606	2,780,606	.....	.....
Enforcement	5,437,622	5,437,622	5,437,622	.....	.....
Technology and Operations Support	4,100,826	4,100,826	4,100,826	.....	.....
Business Systems Modernization .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Internal Revenue Service	12,319,054	12,319,054	12,319,054	.....	.....

Administrative Provisions—Department of the Treasury						
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery (Sec 127)	11,880	5,327	5,327	-6,553		
Total, title 1, Department of the Treasury	14,176,873	14,357,313	14,330,642	+153,769		-26,671
Appropriations	(14,197,873)	(14,378,313)	(14,351,642)	(+153,769)		(-26,671)
Offsetting collections	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	(-21,000)			
TITLE II—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
The White House						
Salaries and Expenses	78,904	77,681	77,681	-1,223		
Executive Residence at the White House:						
Operating Expenses	15,453	15,609	15,609	+156		
White House Repair and Restoration	2,475	2,500	2,500	+25		
Subtotal	17,928	18,109	18,109	+181		
Council of Economic Advisers	4,854	4,903	4,903	+49		
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	19,000	17,901	17,901	-1,099		
Office of Administration	114,308	115,463	115,463	+1,155		
Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy		6,200	3,500	+3,500		-2,700
Total, The White House	234,994	240,257	237,557	+2,563		-2,700
Office of Management and Budget	129,000	138,278	133,290	+4,290		-4,988
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	1,883	1,902	1,902	+19		
Office of the National Cyber Director	21,707	19,126	19,126	-2,581		
Office of National Drug Control Policy						
Salaries and Expenses	21,785	30,300	30,803	+9,018		+503
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	298,579	290,200	290,200	-8,379		
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	136,150	149,093	137,512	+1,362		-11,581
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy	456,514	469,593	458,515	+2,001		-11,078
Unanticipated Needs	990	1,000	1,000	+10		
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	8,000	44,531	30,000	+22,000		-14,531
Special Assistance to the President and Official Residence of the Vice President:						
Salaries and Expenses	6,015	6,076	6,076	+61		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Operating Expenses	318	321	321	+ 3	
Subtotal	6,333	6,397	6,397	+ 64	
Administrative Provision					
Salaries and Expenses (Sec 204)	13,045		10,452	- 2,593	+ 10,452
Total, title II, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	872,466	921,084	898,239	+ 25,773	- 22,845
TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Justices	3,000	3,000	3,000		
Other salaries and expenses	129,323	146,337	140,323	+ 11,000	- 6,014
Subtotal	132,323	149,337	143,323	+ 11,000	- 6,014
Care of the Building and Grounds	20,688	13,699	13,699	- 6,989	
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	153,011	163,036	157,022	+ 4,011	- 6,014
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges	3,000	3,000	3,000		
Other salaries and expenses	36,735	39,106	37,102	+ 367	- 2,004

Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	39,735	42,106	40,102	+ 367	- 2,004
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Other salaries and expenses	21,260	22,784	21,473	+ 213	- 1,311
Total, US Court of International Trade	23,260	24,784	23,473	+ 213	- 1,311
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	491,000	462,000	462,000	- 29,000	
Other salaries and expenses	5,995,055	6,414,038	6,100,000	+ 104,945	- 314,038
Subtotal	6,486,055	6,876,038	6,562,000	+ 75,945	- 314,038
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	9,975	11,764	11,686	+ 1,711	- 78
Defender Services	1,450,680	1,690,024	1,500,000	+ 49,320	- 190,024
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners	58,239	48,096	38,555	- 19,684	- 9,541
Court Security	750,163	805,933	797,510	+ 47,347	- 8,423
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	8,755,112	9,431,855	8,909,751	+ 154,639	- 522,104
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and Expenses	102,673	108,684	103,700	+ 1,027	- 4,984
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and Expenses	34,261	35,456	34,604	+ 343	- 852
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	21,641	23,288	21,857	+ 216	- 1,431
Total, title III, the Judiciary	9,129,693	9,829,209	9,290,509	+ 160,816	- 538,700
(Mandatory)	(499,000)	(470,000)	(470,000)	(- 29,000)	
(Discretionary)	(8,630,693)	(9,359,209)	(8,820,509)	(+ 189,816)	(- 538,700)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE IV—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support	40,000	40,000	40,000		
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia	30,000	97,000	27,000	-3,000	-70,000
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia (emergency)			70,000	+70,000	+70,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	292,068	321,817	305,000	+12,932	-16,817
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	46,005	46,005	46,005		
Rescission	-25,000	-12,000	-12,000	+13,000	
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	286,016	310,840	300,000	+13,984	-10,840
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service	53,629	59,305	59,305	+5,676	
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	2,450	2,450	2,450		
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions	630	898	898	+268	
Federal Payment for School Improvement	52,500	52,500	52,500		
Federal Payment for the DC National Guard	600	600	600		
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS	4,000	5,000	5,000	+1,000	
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority	8,000	8,000	8,000		
Total, title IV, District of Columbia	790,898	932,415	904,758	+113,860	-27,657
Appropriations	790,898	932,415	834,758	+43,860	-97,657
Emergency			70,000	+70,000	+70,000
TITLE V—OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Administrative Conference of the United States	3,430	3,523	3,465	+35	-58
Commodity Futures Trading Commission		399,000	371,000	+371,000	-28,000
Commodity Futures Trading Commission Offsetting Collections		-25,000			+25,000
Total, Commodity Futures Trading Commission		374,000	371,000	+371,000	-3,000
Consumer Product Safety Commission	150,975	183,050	162,485	+11,510	-20,565
Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency		8,000	8,000	+8,000	

Election Assistance Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	27,720	38,000	30,000	+ 2,280	- 8,000
Election Security Grants		96,000	75,000	+ 75,000	+ 75,000
Election Innovation Grants					- 96,000
Total, Election Assistance Commission	27,720	134,000	105,000	+ 77,280	- 29,000
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	390,192	448,075	448,075	+ 57,883	
Offsetting fee collections	- 390,192	- 448,075	- 448,075	- 57,883	
Total, Federal Communications Commission					
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Office of Inspector General (by transfer)	(47,500)	(52,632)	(52,632)	(+ 5,132)	
Deposit Insurance Fund (transfer)	(- 47,500)	(- 52,632)	(- 52,632)	(- 5,132)	
Total, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Federal Election Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	80,857	93,483	85,674	+ 4,817	- 7,809
Federal Labor Relations Authority	29,500	32,100	32,100	+ 2,600	
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council		9,002			- 9,002
Total, Federal Election Commission					
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	425,700	535,000	450,000	+ 24,300	- 85,000
Offsetting fee collections (mergers)	- 278,000	- 304,000	- 304,000	- 26,000	
Offsetting fee collections (telephone)	- 14,000	- 15,000	- 15,000	- 1,000	
Total, Federal Trade Commission	133,700	216,000	131,000	- 2,700	- 85,000
General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund					
Limitations on Availability of Revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities	259,692		552,120	+ 292,428	+ 552,120

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Repairs and alterations:					
Major repairs and alterations	211,515	584,325	58,744	-152,771	-525,581
Basic repairs and alterations	376,333	500,000	304,578	-71,755	-195,422
Special emphasis programs	12,000	533,500	29,250	+17,250	-504,250
Subtotal	599,848	1,617,825	392,572	-207,276	-1,225,253
Rental of space	5,659,298	5,606,122	5,586,122	-73,176	-20,000
Building operations	2,951,184	3,272,137	3,200,000	+248,816	-72,137
Installment Acquisition Program		233,333			-233,333
Subtotal, Limitations on Availability of Revenue	9,470,022	10,729,417	9,730,814	+260,792	-998,603
Rental income to fund	-10,728,410	-10,496,084	-10,496,000	+232,410	+84
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	-1,258,388	233,333	-765,186	+493,202	-998,519
Government-wide Policy	70,474	74,033	71,186	+712	-2,847
Operating Expenses	53,933	55,568	54,478	+545	-1,090
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals	10,248	10,559	10,352	+104	-207
Office of Inspector General	73,837	77,130	74,583	+746	-2,547
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	5,200	5,500	5,500	+300	
Federal Citizen Services Fund	75,000	97,000	90,000	+15,000	-7,000
Pre-Election Presidential Transition	10,413			-10,413	
Expenses, Presidential Transition		11,202	19,424	+19,424	+8,222
Technology Modernization Fund		75,000	25,000	+25,000	-50,000
Working Capital Fund	4,000	5,900	5,900	+1,900	
Electric Vehicles Fund		10,000			-10,000
Total, General Services Administration	-955,283	655,225	-408,763	+546,520	-1,063,988
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	2,970	3,000	3,000	+30	

Merit Systems Protection Board					
Salaries and Expenses	49,135	53,000	48,925	-210	-4,075
Limitation on administrative expenses	2,345	3,075	3,075	+730	.....
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board	51,480	56,075	52,000	+520	-4,075
Morris K Udall and Stewart L Udall Foundation					
Morris K Udall and Stewart L Udall Trust Fund	1,782	2,000	1,800	+18	-200
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund	3,904	4,044	3,943	+39	-101
Total, Morris K Udall and Stewart L Udall Foundation	5,686	6,044	5,743	+57	-301
National Archives and Records Administration					
Operating Expenses	427,250	456,327	434,650	+7,400	-21,677
Office of Inspector General	5,920	6,800	5,980	+60	-820
Repairs and Restoration	25,500	13,000	10,000	-15,500	-3,000
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program	10,000	5,000	5,000	-5,000	.....
Administrative Provisions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses (Sec 530)	38,414	.....	15,181	-23,233	+15,181
Total, National Archives and Records Administration	507,084	481,127	470,811	-36,273	-10,316
NCJA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund					
Office of Government Ethics	3,465	4,000	4,000	+535	.....
.....	23,037	22,386	22,386	-651	.....
Office of Personnel Management					
Salaries and Expenses	219,076	205,237	205,237	-13,839	.....
Limitation on administrative expenses	192,975	260,563	223,975	+31,000	-36,588
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	412,051	465,800	429,212	+17,161	-36,588
Office of Inspector General	6,839	7,144	6,908	+69	-236
Limitation on administrative expenses	29,192	35,556	29,487	+295	-6,069
Subtotal, Office of Inspector General	36,031	42,700	36,395	+364	-6,305

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Office of Personnel Management	448,082	508,500	465,607	+ 17,525	- 42,893
Office of Special Counsel	31,585	33,759	31,904	+ 319	- 1,855
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	13,700	14,400	14,450	+ 750	+ 50
Public Buildings Reform Board	3,960	4,000	4,000	+ 40	.....
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	2,149,000	2,594,000	2,231,000	+ 82,000	- 363,000
SEC Headquarters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SEC Office Facilities	39,658	8,400	.....	- 39,658	- 8,400
Subtotal, Securities and Exchange Commission	2,188,658	2,602,400	2,231,000	+ 42,342	- 371,400
SEC fees	- 2,188,658	- 2,602,400	- 2,231,000	- 42,342	+ 371,400
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selective Service System	31,300	33,499	33,550	+ 2,250	+ 51
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses	361,235	396,907	385,615	+ 24,380	- 11,292
Entrepreneurial Development Programs	316,800	320,000	330,000	+ 13,200	+ 10,000
Office of Inspector General	37,020	47,020	47,020	+ 10,000	.....
Office of Advocacy	10,109	10,211	10,211	+ 102	.....
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	6,000	3,000	3,000	- 3,000	.....
Administrative expenses	162,000	162,000	162,000	.....	.....
Total, Business loans program account	168,000	165,000	165,000	- 3,000	.....

Disaster Loans Program Account:								
Administrative expenses	32,000	32,000	31,674	-326	-326			
Disaster relief category	143,000	491,674	492,000	+349,000	+326			+326
Total, Disaster loans program account	175,000	523,674	523,674	+348,674				
Subtotal, Small Business Administration	1,068,164	1,462,812	1,461,520	+393,356				-1,292
Administrative Provisions								
Salaries and Expenses (Sec. 542)	116,541		133,367	+16,826				+133,367
Total, Small Business Administration	1,184,705	1,462,812	1,594,887	+410,182				+132,075
Total, excluding Disaster Relief Category	1,041,705	971,138	1,102,887	+61,182				+131,749
United States Postal Service								
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	49,750	70,486	50,253	+503				-20,233
Office of Inspector General	268,290	293,950	274,000	+5,710				-19,950
Total, United States Postal Service	318,040	364,436	324,253	+6,213				-40,183
United States Tax Court	56,727	65,000	57,300	+573				-7,700
Total, title V, Independent Agencies	2,152,720	4,767,421	3,573,852	+1,421,132				-1,193,569
Appropriations	(15,608,980)	(18,166,306)	(16,575,927)	(+966,947)				(-1,590,379)
Disaster relief category	(143,000)	(491,674)	(492,000)	(+349,000)				(+326)
Offsetting Collections	(-13,599,260)	(-13,890,559)	(-13,494,075)	(+105,185)				(+396,484)
(by transfer)	(47,500)	(52,632)	(52,632)	(+5,132)				
(transfer out)	(-47,500)	(-52,632)	(-52,632)	(-5,132)				
TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS THIS ACT								
Mandatory appropriations (Sec. 618)	21,662,000	21,989,000	21,989,000	+327,000				
PCA Oversight Board scholarships	2,000	3,000	3,000	+1,000				
Offsetting collections	-2,000	-3,000	-3,000	-1,000				
Oversight.gov Website Enhancements (Sec. 629)	2,850			-2,850				
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (recission) (Sec. 634)	-387,500		-150,000	+237,500				-150,000
ITOR (recission) (Sec. 636)	-10,000			+10,000				
Technology Modernization Fund (recission) (Sec. 637)	-100,000			+100,000				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Emergency Connectivity Fund (recission) (Sec638)	-283,000			+283,000	
State Small Business Credit Initiative (recission) (Sec 639)	-1,768,000			+1,768,000	
Inflation Reduction Act (IRS recission) (Sec 640)	-10,200,000			+10,200,000	
CHIP CHIMP (Sec 635)			-6,640,000	-6,640,000	-6,640,000
Total, title VI, General Provisions	8,916,350	21,989,000	15,199,000	+6,282,650	-6,790,000
TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNMENT-WIDE					
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (Sec 734)	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000		
Total, title VII, General Provisions	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000		
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT, 2022					
(Public Law 117-58)					
DIVISION J—APPROPRIATIONS					
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council					
Environmental Review Improvement Fund	(650)	(650)	(650)		
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)					
Total, Other Appropriations					
Grand total	36,038,000	52,795,442	44,196,000	+8,158,000	-8,599,442
Appropriations	(62,290,760)	(66,230,327)	(63,954,075)	(+1,663,315)	(-2,276,252)
Rescissions	(-12,773,500)	(-12,000)	(-6,802,000)	(+5,971,500)	(-6,790,000)

Emergency appropriations									
Emergency advance appropriations									
Offsetting collections									
Disaster relief category									
(by transfer)									
(transfer out)									
Discretionary total	13,877,650	30,336,442	21,737,000	+ 7,859,350	- 8,599,442				
Grand total without Other Appropriations	36,038,000	52,795,442	44,196,000	+ 8,158,000	- 8,599,442				

○