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FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2024

JULY 13, 2023.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2309]

The Committee on Appropriations reports an original bill (S. 2309) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, 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 2024

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$39,111,000,000
Amount of 2023 appropriations	50,548,001,000
Amount of 2024 budget estimate	54,155,084,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2023 appropriations	– 11,437,001,000
2024 budget estimate	– 15,044,084,000

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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 \$16,950,000,000 in gross discretionary appropriations, including \$143,000,000 for the Small Business Administration Disaster Loans Program Account designated by Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 2024, 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 rescissions, 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.

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 in the American Rescue Plan, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and the Inflation Reduction 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 forthright 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 2025 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 2025 to the fiscal year 2024 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 2025 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, 2023	\$273,882,000
Budget estimate, 2024	332,199,000
Committee recommendation	273,882,000

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 \$273,882,000 for the Departmental Offices account of the Department of the Treasury for fiscal year 2024, which is the same as fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$58,317,000 less than the budget request.

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.

Access to Voting.—The Committee directs the IRS to brief the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, on the “strategic plan” that the agency has produced pursuant to section 3 of Executive Order 14019, entitled “Executive Order on promoting Access to Voting”.

Levinson Act.—The Department of the Treasury, in cooperation with the Department of State, is directed to fully enact provisions under the Robert A. Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage Taking Accountability Act (part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, Public Law 116–260), including to sanction foreign actors that wrongfully detain or take U.S. nationals hostage.

Financial Fraud.—The Committee is aware that there has been an increase in financial fraud related activity. According to the Federal Trade Commission, consumer complaints involving imposter scams where criminals impersonate business enterprises, government agencies, or other well-known entities or individuals to defraud Americans were the most reported subset of fraud reports to the Federal agencies in 2022. The Committee is concerned that as the American economy has become more fast, more digital and interconnected, fraudsters and scammers have become more adept at using financial and government systems to harm Americans, quite often employing sophisticated techniques and methods across many sectors. Accordingly, the Committee urges the Treasury Department to facilitate a public-private partnership to enhance Americans’ financial security and prevent the proliferation of financial fraud and scam schemes. This multisectoral, whole-of-society effort should include the relevant Federal and State financial regulators, consumer protection agencies, law enforcement, financial institutions, trade associations, consumer and privacy advocates, and other stakeholders. This public-private partnership should encourage information sharing among participants, develop best practices for relevant stakeholders, including the larger public, develop educational materials to enhance awareness of financial fraud schemes across sectors, share leading practices and tools, and encourage innovations in counter-fraud technologies, data-analytics, and approaches. The Treasury Department should report to the Committee no later than 1 year after enactment of this act on its progress, including within that report any appropriation or statutory recommendations necessary for achieving this directive.

Strategy to Combat Antisemitism.—The Department is directed to brief the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this act on how the Department plans to implement its duties and responsibilities under the U.S. National Strategy to Combat Antisemitism.

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.

Coordination with the Federal Communications Commission.—No less than 60 days after enactment of this act, Treasury shall submit a report to the Committee detailing the progress it has made to date to coordinate with the Federal Communications Commission and carry out its responsibilities to populate the Deployment Locations Map pursuant to section 60105 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, including responsibilities not yet fulfilled.

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.

Impact of Telework.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the telework evaluation required by the fiscal year 2023 conference report.

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

Hydrogen Tax Credit.—The Committee is concerned that the Department of the 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.

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

Appropriations, 2023	\$21,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 will be offset by filing fees collected upon finalization of forthcoming regulation. The Department is expected to keep the Committee fully apprised of the Department's development of regulations to fully implement FIRRMA as well as any additional information technology infrastructure requirements.

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.

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, 2023	\$216,059,000
Budget estimate, 2024	244,000,000
Committee recommendation	221,059,000

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 \$221,059,000, which is \$5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$22,941,000 less than the budget request. 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.

Otto Warmbier BRINK Act Implementation.—The Committee is concerned by continued reports from the UN Panel of Experts of evasion of the North Korea sanctions regime and directs the Department to produce a report, with classified annex as necessary,

on identification of individuals and entities for sanction under the BRINK Act and efforts by North Korea to evade these sanctions, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act. If no entities are listed for sanction under the BRINK Act, the Department shall provide a justification for the lack of targets.

Economic Sanctions.—The Committee recommendation includes resources for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence programs. With these funds, the Department will continue to issue and enforce economic and trade sanctions consistent with national security and foreign policy goals. These sanctions are a key tool for asserting U.S. policy toward countries and entities under sanction. The Committee directs the Department to fully implement all sanctions and divestment measures, particularly those applicable to the Russia, China, North Korea, Iran, Syria, Venezuela, Burma (Myanmar), Belarus, designated rebel groups operating in and around the Democratic Republic of Congo, and those designated for sanction under the Global Magnitsky Act, and directs the Department to promptly notify the Committee of any resource constraints, as well as the use of cryptocurrencies by sanctioned nations or entities, that adversely impact the implementation of any sanctions program.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2023	\$100,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	215,000,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$115,000,000 less than the budget request.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$11,118,000
Budget estimate, 2024	30,881,000
Committee recommendation	11,118,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program [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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$19,763,000 less than the budget request. 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, 2023	\$48,878,000
Budget estimate, 2024	49,180,000
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. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$302,000 less than the budget request.

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 Com-

mittee 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, 2023	\$174,250,000
Budget estimate, 2024	187,368,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$13,118,000 less than the budget request. 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 technology modernization, and to address all of the management and performance challenges confronting the IRS.

Data Loss Prevention.—TIGTA is directed to provide a report to the Committee no later than 240 days after enactment of this act on the IRS’s controls to prevent the unauthorized transfer of sen-

sitive taxpayer data. The report shall also include an assessment of controls pertaining to portable storage media and both encrypted and unencrypted e-mail.

Refund Products.—The Committee recognizes that most tax professionals provide honest, high-quality service. The Committee further recognizes the importance of simplifying and reducing the cost of filing taxes, and directs the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration to analyze usage of refund advance and refund transfer products, as well as the costs and benefits of the products to taxpayers and provide a report to the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this act. The report should include an assessment of customer facing disclosures about the fees, risks and benefits of refund advance and refund transfer products, and include executive and legislative recommendations for actions to improve public understanding of these products.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$190,193,000
Budget estimate, 2024	228,908,000
Committee recommendation	190,193,000

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 \$190,193,000 for FinCEN, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$38,715,000 less than the budget request.

Beneficial Ownership Database.—The Committee recommends that FinCEN ensure that the new beneficial ownership registry created by the Corporate Transparency Act validates the accuracy

and completeness of information submitted. Federal agencies should cooperate with and provide information requested by FinCEN for the purpose of validating the accuracy and completeness of this information, including by developing tools that can streamline validation. Further, the Committee urges FinCEN to revise its proposed rule on “Beneficial Ownership Information Access and Safeguards, and Use of FinCEN Identifiers for Entities” to ensure that the final rule: (1) allows State, local, and Tribal law enforcement, when seeking information from the registry, to obtain court authorizations, not court orders, to make those requests, and to submit certifications rather than copies of those court authorizations to the registry; (2) establishes an automated system for handling registry information requests from financial institutions, and enables financial institutions to access the registry to assist in their compliance with all anti-money laundering, sanctions, and anti-corruption requirements; and (3) gives GAO unfettered access to registry data to carry out congressionally-mandated audits, studies, and investigations related to the beneficial ownership registry.

Investment Adviser Reporting Requirements.—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. In 2015, Treasury’s Financial Crimes Enforcement Network [FinCEN] proposed regulations to subject certain investment advisers to Federal Bank Secrecy Act rules. In the fiscal year 2023 Omnibus Appropriation bill, the Committee encouraged FinCEN to update and finalize its 2015 investment adviser rule as soon as possible and to brief the Committees on its progress no later than 90 days after the enactment of that act. The Committee has not received that briefing and directs FinCEN to brief the Committee on its progress on finalizing the rule no later than 30 days after the enactment of this act.

Anti-Money Laundering Rule for the Real Estate Market.—The Committee urges FinCEN to finalize a rule for new recordkeeping and reporting requirements for non-financed residential real estate transactions within 18 months of enactment of this act and to apply these requirements nationwide. FinCEN shall provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the current status of any commercial real estate rulemaking process (or new recordkeeping and reporting requirements for commercial real estate transactions) to address illicit finance risks, while taking into account the burdens on small business.

Geographic Targeting Orders [GTOs].—The Committee is encouraged by the Department’s ongoing efforts to expand the use and scope of GTOs, an important tool that enables the collection of shell corporations’ beneficial ownership information to prevent illegal money from terrorism, sex trafficking, money laundering and other illegal activities from being hidden in real estate transactions. The Committee understands that FinCEN now has the authority to address this issue permanently and directs FinCEN to keep the Committee updated on its progress.

Countering the Financing of Online Child Sexual Exploitation.—The Committee is concerned with increased online child sexual ex-

ploitation 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, 2023	\$372,485,000
Budget estimate, 2024	399,263,000
Committee recommendation	386,485,000

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 \$386,485,000 for the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, which is a \$14,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$12,778,000 less than the budget request.

Savings Bonds.—Mature, unredeemed debt represents about \$29,000,000,000 out of \$28,000,000,000,000 in public debt. The Committee recommendation includes \$15,000,000 to continue the Matured Unredeemed Debt [MUD] initiative, an initiative to digitize savings bond records and conduct outreach to assist American citizens with locating their MUD bonds. These resources will enable the Department to implement SECURE 2.0 Act of 2022 requirements and improve the redemption processes to enhance Treasury’s ability to reunite American citizens with their savings bonds.

The Bureau of the Fiscal Service is directed to provide a briefing no later than 90 days after enactment on its progress regarding the digitization of mature unredeemed debt which entails digitizing approximately 2 billion images and its timeline for completion.

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. The Committee encourages the Bureau of the Fiscal Service to continue exploring ways to implement policies that simultaneously benefit both the employees and the communities in which these facilities operate. To this end, the Committee encourages the Bureau of the Fiscal Service to work with State and local leaders and their employees to reaffirm their presence at its current locations.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$148,863,000
Budget estimate, 2024	155,604,000
Committee recommendation	153,863,000

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 \$153,863,000 for TTB, which is an increase of \$5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,741,000 less than the budget request. 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.

Craft Beverage Act.—In December 2020, the tax code was changed to make not only the temporary provisions of Craft Beverage Modernization Act permanent, but also moved the administration of these provisions from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP] to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau [TTB]; both effective January 1, 2023. Additional fiscal year 2024 funding allows the TTB to continue administering these new responsibilities.

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 2024.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$324,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	341,478,000
Committee recommendation	334,000,000

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 \$334,000,000 for the CDFI Fund, which is \$10,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$7,478,000 less than the budget request. 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; \$25,000,000 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; \$35,000,000 is for the administrative expenses for all programs and \$10,000,000 is for the Bond Guarantee Program.

The Committee directs the Secretary to report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on the impact the most recent CDFI Fund Awardees are having in the communities they serve; the overall risk to which the Fund's portfolio is exposed and a description of awardees that are at risk of noncompliance.

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 million in bonds until December 31, 2024, 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 2017–2021 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 in-

cludes the amount of funds that were targeted to such areas; the percent change from fiscal year 2023 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 2021, 2022, and 2023. 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 2023 CDFI Program recipients intend to serve non-metropolitan and rural areas.

Community Impact.—The Secretary is directed to report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on the impact the most recent CDFI Fund Awardees are having in the communities they serve; the overall risk to which the Fund's portfolio is exposed; and a description of awardees that are at risk of noncompliance.

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 Sec-

retary 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. During 2022, the IRS processed 260 million tax forms and collected \$4,900,000,000,000 in taxes (gross receipts before tax refunds), totaling 96 percent of Federal Government receipts. 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 2024.

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. In its congressional budget justification, IRS estimates it will collect \$374,000,000 in user fees in fiscal year 2024. 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 four appropriations accounts—Taxpayer Services, Enforcement, Operations Support, and Business Modernization Systems. 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.—The Committee is concerned about continuing IRS inventory backlogs and the delay in processing Employee Retention Tax Credits [ERTC] owed to businesses. The Service is directed to take appropriate action to address the ERTC backlogs.

Contractor Tax Check System.—Since fiscal year 2015, this bill has included a government-wide provision prohibiting Federal agencies from using appropriated funds to enter into contracts with entities that have qualifying Federal tax debts unless certain circumstances are met. This provision effectuates the straightforward proposition that contractors that ignore their Federal tax liabilities should not be allowed to enrich themselves with taxpayer dollars. Since 2019, the Committee appropriated significant funding to the IRS for the development of a Federal Contracting Tax Check System [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. The IRS is directed to provide the Committee with quarterly briefings on the status of the FCTCS including the causes of any delays. The Committee expects that the IRS will begin to provide these certificates to vendors in fiscal year 2024.

Security of Taxpayer Information.—In an effort to ensure that the IRS is addressing known security deficiencies and that taxpayer data is appropriately protected, the IRS is directed to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 120 days after enactment, detailing what steps the IRS has taken to address outstanding GAO and TIGTA recommendations regarding security flaws and what steps have been taken to come into compliance with FISMA and other security requirements. In addition, the report shall include future steps the IRS will take to further protect taxpayer data and a proposed timeline of implementation of such steps.

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2023	\$2,780,606,000
Budget estimate, 2024	3,422,449,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$641,843,000 less than the budget request. Bill language is included providing not less than \$12,000,000 for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, not less than \$26,000,000 for low-income taxpayer clinic grants, not less than \$41,000,000, 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 \$254,000,000 for the Taxpayer Advocate Service.

Backlog of Returns and Correspondence.—The IRS is directed to brief the Committees no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on the status of the returns and correspondence backlog, focusing on a timeframe for addressing and strategies to reduce the backlog. Millions of taxpayers have been inconvenienced by the historical filing return and correspondence backlog and struggle to reach an IRS customer service representative. To address this issue, the agreement increases funding for Taxpayer Services, and provides direct-hire authority for additional staff to address the backlog.

Rural Service Delivery Issues.—The IRS has been plagued by significant wait times and deteriorating rate of response for assistance provided through the National toll-free line. It is more imperative than ever that the IRS offers personal and local assistance to American taxpayers. The Committee notes with concern that both the overall number of Taxpayer Assistance Center [TACs] has declined and the number of TACs currently staffed with only one employee has increased in recent years, often resulting in the effective closures of the sites. While the IRS has created virtual customer service sites in some locations, the technical and financial requirements of these sites have not been made widely available. The Committee is concerned that the actions taken by the IRS and the proposed “Future State” of service leave rural taxpayers reliant on paid preparers or unable to obtain timely and accurate assistance with pre- and post-filing questions. The Committee continues to believe that the IRS must do more to address the needs of rural taxpayers by ensuring that they have the ability to reach local taxpayer assistance services.

IRS Customer Service.—The Committee continues to support efforts to improve customer experience in accordance with Executive Order 13571, “Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service”. Long delays in being able to contact a customer service representative of the Internal Revenue Services has led to frustrations by taxpayers. The Committee is aware of an emerging

class of technology called Natural-Language Processors, a form of Artificial Intelligence [AI] that could improve customer service by enabling self-service, streamlining automated responses, facilitating transcription and subsequent analysis of voice calls, detecting recurring issues, and assessing customer sentiment. The use of this technology offers a potential opportunity to make communications more efficient for taxpayers. Thus, the Committee encourages the Department to study the use of artificial intelligence software, like the use of AI chat bot technology, in providing entry level support for taxpayer services. The Committee requests the IRS to brief the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this act on the preliminary feasibility of utilizing NLP and/or chat bot solutions for furthering customer service access to taxpayers.

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 2021, there were more than 1.4 million reports of identity theft across the country and tax-related identity theft is most common during tax filing season, according to the Federal Trade Commission. 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. In preparation for the 2019 Filing Season, the IRS issued 3.6 million IP PINs to taxpayers, up from 770,000 in 2013. According to the IRS, as of February 28, 2019, it had rejected approximately 3,741 fraudulent tax returns and prevented the issuance of \$16,700,000 in fraudulent tax refunds related to identity theft. 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.

Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics.—The Committee appreciates that the IRS has funded Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics in States that previously lacked a clinic and encourages the IRS to continue to conduct outreach in those States where there are no successful grantees.

ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2023	\$5,437,622,000
Budget estimate, 2024	5,904,441,000
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 2024, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$466,819,000 less than the budget request.

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.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2023	\$4,100,826,000
Budget estimate, 2024	4,520,076,000
Committee recommendation	4,100,826,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The 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 fi-

nancial 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 Operations Support for fiscal year 2024, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$419,250,000 less than the budget request.

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 2024. 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 certain percentages of appropriations made available to the agency in fiscal year 2024 to any other IRS appropriation, 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 in-

cluding 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 2024.

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 2024, 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 and a provision that provides funding for the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Relief.

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

Section 129 is a new provision that authorizes certain transfers to SIGTARP or SIGPR subject to the approval of the Committee.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$77,681,000
Budget estimate, 2024	81,058,000
Committee recommendation	78,681,000

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 \$78,861,000 for The White House, Salaries and Expenses, which is \$1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$2,377,000 less than the budget request.

American Grown Flowers.—The Committee 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 rely on the American-grown cut flower industry.

Office of Pandemic Preparedness.—Funds are included for the establishment of the Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy as authorized by section 2104 of the fiscal year 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$15,609,000
Budget estimate, 2024	16,088,000
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 official 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 at the White House, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$479,000 less than the budget request. The bill also continues certain restrictions on reimbursable expenses for use of the Executive Residence.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2023	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$4,903,000
Budget estimate, 2024	5,056,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$153,000 less than the budget request.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$17,901,000
Budget estimate, 2024	18,441,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$540,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$115,463,000
Budget estimate, 2024	118,546,000
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 2024, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$3,083,000 less than the budget request. 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 MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$128,035,000
Budget estimate, 2024	137,489,000
Committee recommendation	128,035,000

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 \$128,035,000 for OMB, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$9,454,000 less than the budget request. 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.

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.

Made in America Office [MIAO].—The Committee recognizes that MIAO, located within OMB and 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 urges OMB to provide this office with the funds needed to execute its statutory duties.

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 uni-

form 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.

Contracting for Information Technology.—The Committee recognizes that growing information technology needs are driving much of the increase in Federal contracting. No later than 120 days after the enactment of this act, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy shall, in coordination with the General Services Administration, submit a report to the Committee that discusses cost-saving, efficient, and innovative procurement methods that will allow for diverse small-vendors participation, and makes recommendations for next steps.

Skills-Based Hiring Practices for Federal Contractors.—The Committee applauds this Administration’s commitment to an inclusive, skills-based workforce, moving away from outdated hiring practices that focus on educational attainment rather than the necessary skills to solve our Nation’s toughest challenges. Executive Order [EO] 13932: “Modernizing and Reforming the Assessment and Hiring of Federal Job Candidates,” directs important, merit-based reforms that will increase the use of valid, competency-based assessments as an alternative to the reliance on education credentials in determining qualifications for Federal jobs. While the Committee is encouraged by these steps, it notes that they only apply with respect to Federal hiring practices and not those of Federal contractors that provide services, including employees that often work alongside Federal workers. The Committee encourages OMB to move forward with similar policies with respect to Federal contracting in order to align hiring practices across the Federal Government.

Clarification of BABAA Treatment of Aggregates.—The Committee notes that Congress included carefully crafted Build America, Buy America Act [BABAA] provisions in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA], Public Law No. 117–58, including Section 70917(c), and that the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] is developing guidance on implementing these provisions. The Committee further notes some stakeholders have expressed concern that OMB requested public comment related to materials excluded from the BABAA construction materials requirements (under Section 70917(c)), and whether, when combined with other raw materials, they could be defined as a manufactured product which would require the cost of components to meet the 55 percent domestic content standard. The Committee notes that certain Section 70917(c) materials (such as stone, sand and gravel) may be used to produce a manufactured product such as the case with precast concrete. These section 70917(c) materials should not be considered manufactured products when used at or combined proximate to the jobsite and intended to form a permanent feature of the infrastructure. The Committee notes the stakeholder input on this matter, and expects OMB will thoroughly review and consider all comments received prior to issuing final standards related to Section 70917(c) materials. Further, the Committee encourages

OMB to comply with Section 70917(c) of the IIJA in a manner that is consistent with congressional intent.

Digital Infrastructure Service Center [DISC].—The Committee notes the 2022 Information Technology [IT] Operating Plan developed by the Federal Chief Information Officer [FCIO], OMB, and GSA outlines four key priorities: cybersecurity, IT modernization, digital-first customer experience, and data as a strategic asset. As the Federal government develops new models to carry out IT transformation, strategically align investments, and modernize government, agencies should consider utilizing existing expertise. For example, the USDA’s DISC is a federally owned, 24/7, data center and cloud services provider that offers Federal agencies with enterprise class infrastructure. Agencies should consider interagency collaboration in implementing these goals.

Accountability in Federal Acquisitions and Contracting.—The Committee recognizes the need to obtain information on Federal contractors who work on sensitive issues with the U.S. government while also conducting business with foreign adversaries and their affiliates. The GAO shall submit to Congress a report on the extent to which Federal contractors, their first-tier subcontractors, or any related entity, have contracts or other relevant commercial ties with covered entities. The term “covered entity” means the Government of the People’s Republic of China [PRC]; the Chinese Communist Party [CCP]; the Chinese military; and any entity owned, directed, controlled, financed, or influenced directly or indirectly by the Government of the PRC, the CCP, or the Chinese military. “Covered entity” also includes any entity for which the Government of the PRC, the CCP, or the Chinese military has the ability, through ownership of a majority or a dominant minority of the total outstanding voting interest in an entity, board representation, proxy voting, a special share, contractual arrangements, formal or informal arrangements to act in concert, or other means, to determine, direct, or decide for an entity an important matter; any parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of an entity that makes up the definition of “covered entity”; and any entity substantively involved in PRC economic and industrial policies or military-civil fusion, including by accepting funding, performing services, or receiving subsidies, or with responsibilities for overseeing economic development projects, including Made in China 2025 and the Belt and Road Initiative.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,902,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,960,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$58,000 less than the budget request. The Committee continues to strongly support the IPEC, including its important work promoting private sector efforts to reduce online copyright infringement.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CYBER DIRECTOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$21,926,000
Budget estimate, 2024	22,586,000
Committee recommendation	21,926,000

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 \$21,926,000 for the ONCD, the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$660,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$21,500,000
Budget estimate, 2024	22,380,000
Committee recommendation	35,045,000

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 \$35,045,000 for ONDCP’s salaries and expenses, which is \$13,545,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$12,665,000 more than the budget request. Within this amount, the Committee provides funds for initiatives related to drug prevention to be awarded as follows:

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
AR	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Arkansas Youth Drug Use Reduction Program	University of Arkansas—Little Rock	5,000,000	Boozman
VT	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Children and Recovering Mothers Team (CHARM)	KidSate Collaborative	130,000	Sanders
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	College Community Support	Mississippi State University	350,000	Hyde-Smith
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Drug Free WV Youth Coalitions	The Martinsburg Initiative, Inc.	35,000	Capito
VA	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	eLearning Drug Prevention Suite	Partnership for Community Wellness	150,000	Kaine, Warner
NM	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Girls, Inc Peer Pressure Resistance Program	Girls, Inc	175,000	Heinrich
NI	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Luna County Youth Substance Use Prevention Program.	County of Luna/Luna County DWI Program	200,000	Heinrich
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Mississippi Substance Abuse Prevention Program	Hinds Community College	230,000	Hyde-Smith
RI	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Project SUCCESS: Substance Abuse Prevention	Coastline EAP d.b.a. Rhode Island Student Assistance Services.	2,170,000	Reed
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Southern Region Drug-Use Reduction Program	University of Mississippi	4,400,000	Hyde-Smith
VT	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Supportive Outreach After Overdose Program	Turning Point Recovery Center of Springfield	205,000	Sanders

Non-Fatal Overdose Data.—Given the urgency of the drug overdose epidemic, ONDCP shall lead a review on ways to improve the timeliness, accuracy, and accessibility of fatal and non-fatal overdose data from law enforcement, emergency medical services, and public health sources.

Crop Estimates.—Annual profits of \$68,000,000,000 associated with illicit coca and poppy crops used to produce cocaine and heroin enable drug trafficking organizations to expand their criminal enterprises, which resulted in nearly 34,000 cocaine and heroin-related overdose deaths in the United States in 2021.

To obtain reliable estimates of the amounts of cocaine and heroin that are destined for the United States, ONDCP works with intelligence agencies and national drug control program agencies to conduct illicit crop imagery. This imagery helps inform and assess the effectiveness of drug control policies that are contained in ONDCP’s statutorily required National Drug Control Strategy and related Performance and Measurement Summary. The Committee is disappointed that ONDCP failed to notify Congress immediately that efforts to collect illicit coca and poppy crop imagery have ceased. This lack of information will result in critical intelligence gaps, and render ONDCP unable to demonstrate that it has met the goals of reducing the potential production of cocaine and heroin by 10 percent and 30 percent, respectively, by 2025, as laid out in its Performance Review System Report.

ONDCP is directed to work with the National Security Council and national drug control program agencies to immediately reinstate the illicit crop imagery program, and to update the Committee on such 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, 2023	\$302,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	290,200,000
Committee recommendation	301,600,000

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 \$301,600,000 for the HIDTA program, which is \$400,000 less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$11,400,000 more than the budget request. The Committee directs that funding shall be provided for the existing HIDTAs at no less than the fiscal year 2023 level.

ONDCP is directed to consult with the HIDTAs in advance of deciding programmatic spending allocations for discretionary (supplemental) funding, taking particular note of areas with the highest rates of overdose deaths.

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.

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

New Counties.—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. In addition, ONDCP should give additional consideration to HIDTAs that had no new counties added in the previous funding cycle. 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.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$137,120,000
Budget estimate, 2024	148,950,000
Committee recommendation	142,520,000

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 \$142,520,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs, which is \$5,400,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$6,430,000 less than the budget request. 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	3,700
Model Acts program	1,250
Community-based coalition enhancement (CARA) grants	5,200
Evolving and Emerging Drug Threats	6,370

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.—The Committee recognizes that the overdose mortality rate among U.S. adolescents 14 to 18 years old rose by 94 percent between 2019 and 2020, according to the findings of an analysis published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The lethality of the illicit drug supply, including fentanyl-related substances, likely contributed to the exponential rise in the overdose death rate among children and young adults. ONDCP is directed to report to the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on any targeted prevention efforts and on efforts to encourage community-led coalitions to raise awareness on the rise of fentanyl contamination of illegal drugs.

World Anti-Doping Agency [WADA] Governance.—The Committee is pleased that the U.S. was elected president of the American Sports Council (Consejo Americano del Deporte or CADE) in April 2023 and is now serving on WADA’s Executive Committee for a 2-year period, with the possibility of a second 2-year term. The Committee continues to expect that WADA be independent, represent the voice of athletes, and work toward having the U.S. maintain a regular seat on the Executive Committee. ONDCP should continue to work toward those important goals. The Committee urges ONDCP to encourage full implementation of all governance reforms at WADA and to ensure that WADA takes a continuous improvement approach to every aspect of its important work to promote clean sports worldwide. ONDCP is directed to submit a report and to brief the Committees no later than 180 days after enactment of this act on the status of implementation of governance reforms and other related WADA matters which impact the U.S. Government’s capacity to promote clean sport proactively. 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.

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, 2023	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$13,700,000
Budget estimate, 2024	14,166,000
Committee recommendation	13,700,000

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 \$13,700,000 for the ITOR program, which is the same as the enacted level and \$466,000 less than budget request.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$6,076,000
Budget estimate, 2024	6,255,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$179,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$321,000
Budget estimate, 2024	329,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$8,000 less than the request.

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 2024.

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.

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, 2023	\$109,551,000
Budget estimate, 2024	127,063,000
Committee recommendation	119,389,000

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 \$119,389,000 for the salaries and expenses of personnel, and the costs of operating the Supreme Court, excluding the care of the building and grounds. The recommendation is \$9,838,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$7,674,000 less than the budget request. The Committee includes an amount of \$9,838,000 for security, specifically for personal protection, protective intelligence, and annualization of costs associated with Public Law 117–167.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 2023	\$29,246,000
Budget estimate, 2024	20,688,000
Committee recommendation	20,688,000

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 \$20,688,000 for personnel and other services related to the Supreme Court building and grounds, which is supervised by the Architect of the Capitol. The recommendation is \$8,558,000 less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$36,735,000
Budget estimate, 2024	39,682,000
Committee recommendation	36,735,000

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 \$36,735,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$2,947,000 less than the budget request.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$21,260,000
Budget estimate, 2024	22,404,000
Committee recommendation	21,260,000

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 \$21,260,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,144,000 less than the budget request.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$5,905,055,000
Budget estimate, 2024	6,370,391,000
Committee recommendation	6,010,055,000

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 \$6,010,055,000 for salaries and expenses, which is \$105,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$360,336,000 less than the budget request.

Cybersecurity and IT Modernization.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the need to improve cybersecurity and IT Modernization. Funding in the amount of \$60,000,000 is provided for this purpose.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$9,975,000
Budget estimate, 2024	10,869,000
Committee recommendation	9,975,000

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 \$9,975,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$894,000 less than the budget request.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,382,680,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,533,015,000
Committee recommendation	1,382,680,000

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 \$1,382,680,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$150,335,000 less than the budget request.

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 2023 actuals and 2024 estimates.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriations, 2023	\$58,239,000
Budget estimate, 2024	59,902,000
Committee recommendation	58,239,000

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 \$58,239,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,663,000 less than the budget request.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$750,163,000
Budget estimate, 2024	783,465,000
Committee recommendation	750,163,000

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 \$750,163,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$33,302,000 less than the budget request.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$102,673,000
Budget estimate, 2024	112,974,000
Committee recommendation	102,673,000

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 \$102,673,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$10,301,000 less than the budget request.

Improving IT Management.—The AO is directed to submit a report to the Committee on the status of recommendations made in GAO report 22–105068 no later than 120 days after enactment of this act. The report shall include actions both taken and planned, and their associated costs.

Workplace Misconduct.—The Judiciary should continue collaborating with GAO and other stakeholders on various workplace studies. The Committee expects the AO and the Federal Judicial Center to be responsive to requests for information from GAO and the National Academy of Public Administration and to provide access to necessary data requested in order for their reviews to be completed in a timely manner.

Workplace Survey.—The AO Director shall provide to the authorizing and appropriations committees reports issued by the Working Group on results from the January 2023 workplace conduct survey (appropriately anonymized) no later than 30 days after completion.

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’s Office of Judicial Integrity shall continue to include in the Judiciary’s annual congressional

budget justification the challenges remaining to help ensure an exemplary workplace for every judge and every court employee.

Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act.—As of spring 2023, just over half of judges’ 2021 financial disclosure reports had been published in the database as required by the Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act (Public Law 117–125). The AO is urged to ensure that sufficient resources are provided for Committee on Financial Disclosure staff so that financial disclosure reports can be reviewed and certified, as well as posted online, in a timely manner, and update the Committee on its progress. The Judiciary’s fiscal year 2024 financial plan required by section 608 of this bill shall indicate the staffing resource level dedicated to this effort.

Judicial Vacancy Recommendations.—The Committee is concerned that the Judiciary’s method of providing recommendations for filling or leaving open potential judicial vacancies can discriminate against courts located in more rural, geographically vast areas. The Committee notes the importance of having adequate district judges in our Federal court system, and recognizes the inherent problems that could arise from fewer judges on the bench, including judges being required to drive further to different courthouses to hear cases. The Committee encourages the Judiciary to continue considering other factors—such as geography, demographics, and other mitigating factors—when making recommendations on not filling judgeships, such as future vacancies in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$34,261,000
Budget estimate, 2024	35,082,000
Committee recommendation	34,261,000

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 \$34,261,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$821,000 less than the budget request.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$21,641,000
Budget estimate, 2024	23,150,000
Committee recommendation	21,641,000

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 \$21,641,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,509,000 less than the budget request.

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.

Section 307 is a technical change to allow payments to private “panel” attorneys in the defender services program to be made to the attorney’s law firm.

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, 2023	\$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 program, the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request.

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

Appropriations, 2023	\$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	48,000,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

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 \$30,000,000 for emergency planning and security costs, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$18,000,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$291,068,000
Budget estimate, 2024	315,563,000
Committee recommendation	291,068,000

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 \$291,068,000. This amount includes \$15,055,000 for the Court of Appeals, \$140,973,000 for the Superior Court, \$88,290,000 for the Court System, and \$46,750,000 for capital improvements to courthouse facilities.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA COURTS

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$46,005,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request.

The Committee also recommends a rescission of \$25,000,000 in prior year unobligated balances.

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

Appropriations, 2023	\$285,016,000
Budget estimate, 2024	296,878,000
Committee recommendation	285,016,000

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 \$285,016,000 for CSOSA, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$11,862,000 less than the budget request. Of the amounts provided, \$204,579,000 is for Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration and \$80,437,000 is for pretrial services.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

Appropriations, 2023	\$53,629,000
Budget estimate, 2024	59,551,000
Committee recommendation	53,629,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia, an independent organization established by a District of Columbia statute (16 D.C. Code 2-1601-1608), has a distinct mission to pro-

vide 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 reference 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 \$53,629,000 for the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$5,922,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2023	\$2,450,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request.

The Committee acknowledges the importance of coordinating criminal justice policy and information among Federal and local partners operating within the District of Columbia. The Committee recognizes the importance of JUSTIS to facilitate the sharing of critical information with neighboring jurisdictions and regional partners by utilizing a consolidated data exchange system to provide real time information to multi-jurisdictional public safety and law enforcement agencies. The Committee recognizes that integrated technology is an indispensable tool employed by law enforcement, judicial, correctional, and supervising agencies and therefore supports increased funding for JUSTIS.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 2023	\$630,000
Budget estimate, 2024	898,000
Committee recommendation	630,000

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 \$630,000 as a Federal payment for the judicial commissions, of which \$300,000 is designated for the Judicial Nomination Commission and \$330,000 is designated for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$268,000 less than the budget request. Funds shall remain available until September 30, 2025.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Appropriations, 2023	\$52,500,000
Budget estimate, 2024	52,500,000
Committee recommendation	52,500,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

As authorized by Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act 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 which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request. 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, 2023	\$600,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

Appropriations, 2023	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

There are approximately 15,000 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 \$4,000,000 to support testing and treatment of HIV/AIDS, the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,000,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

Appropriations, 2023	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request.

TITLE V
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$3,465,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 for fiscal year 2024, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$58,000 less than the budget request.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$365,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	411,000,000
Committee recommendation	365,000,000

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 \$365,000,000 for operating expenses of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and

\$46,000,000 less than the budget request for these activities. The Committee recommendation includes \$4,218,000 for the Office of the Inspector General.

Customer Outreach and Education.—The Committee encourages the CFTC to partner with the United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] to develop customer education initiatives designed to help producers protect themselves against fraud or other violations of the Commodity Exchange Act or CFTC Regulations. Where appropriate, the CFTC and USDA should collaborate and engage with partner entities who have a demonstrated ability to work directly with producers. Within 1 year of enactment of this act, the Commission is directed to report to the Committee on their engagement and work with the USDA on these initiatives.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$152,500,000
Budget estimate, 2024	212,600,000
Committee recommendation	152,500,000

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 \$152,500,000 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission [CPSC], which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$60,100,000 less than the budget request. Due to funding constraints, the bill does not require funding for the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention grant program and instead makes the program an allowable expense. The Committee expresses support for the program and encourages funding in future budget requests.

The Committee is aware that there has been confusion on the topic of gas stoves. The Committee notes that CPSC has affirmed that there is no CPSC effort to ban gas stoves, no work being undertaken by the agency to advance towards a ban on gas stoves,

and no planning to create work products or take actions to ban gas stoves. The Committee supports recalls of all harmful products, including recent recalls of defective gas stoves and ranges. No later than 1 year after enactment of this act, the Government Accountability Office shall report to the Committee an analysis of industry and Federal efforts to improve the safety of gas stoves and ranges during the past 25 years.

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, 2023	\$850,000
Budget estimate, 2024	5,400,000
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 for fiscal year 2024, which is \$7,150,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$2,600,000 more than the budget request.

Pandemic Analytics Center of Excellence.—In 2021, Congress appropriated funds that allowed the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee [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 support transitioning 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, 2023	\$28,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	33,807,000
Committee recommendation	28,000,000

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 \$28,000,000 for EAC’s salaries and expenses, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$5,807,000 less than the budget request. 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.

Local Election Administration Support.—The Committee notes that it could be helpful for the Election Assistance Commission [EAC] to understand better how States allocate resources to the local level and recommends that EAC request that grantees report their outreach efforts to local entities as well as how their reported and planned grant spending reflects the needs of local communities.

Barriers to Election Worker Recruitment.—The Committee recommends that EAC review existing questions on the 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.

Language Resources.—The Committee commends the work that 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, 2023	\$75,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	300,000,000
Committee recommendation	75,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$75,000,000 for Election Security Grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$225,000,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$390,192,000
Budget estimate, 2024	410,743,000
Committee recommendation	410,743,000

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 \$410,743,000 for the salaries and expenses of the FCC for fiscal year 2024, which is \$20,551,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the same as the budget request, and which will be derived from offsetting collections. The Committee also recommends that up to \$136,167,000 be retained from spectrum auction activities to fund the administrative expenses of conducting such auctions.

FCC Broadband Maps.—The FCC has begun releasing versions of a new locations-based National Broadband Map and requested consumers, State, local and Tribal government entities, and other stakeholders to help verify the accuracy of the data in order to identify unserved and underserved locations in communities, which are most in need of funding for high-speed broadband Internet infrastructure investments. Pursuant to the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the National Telecommunications and Informa-

tion Administration will use a version of the National Broadband Map—as modified by the FCC to address accuracy issues identified by stakeholders—to distribute approximately \$42,000,000,000 provided by Congress to States and Territories to build broadband infrastructure in unserved and underserved eligible areas. States and Territories are then directed to use the National Broadband Map as the basis, with limited updates from a challenge process to ensure accuracy, to award funds for broadband deployments projects. The Commission is directed to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, regarding the FCC’s approach to resolving filed challenges to the National Broadband Map, any ongoing accuracy issues with the National Broadband Map, and plans for ensuring future accuracy of the National Broadband Map.

National Broadband Map User Interface.—The Committee notes that the FCC National Broadband Map will serve as a key resource for other agencies to determine eligible areas for broadband deployment subsidies and grants. The Committee encourages the FCC to improve its User Interface and develop alternate layers that help visualize the specific eligible parameters of other Federal programs. The Committee further encourages the FCC to consider the feasibility of allowing the general public to perform and submit a speed test within the map application when submitting a fixed broadband location or coverage challenge, and to incorporate this data into its crowdsourcing process to verify and supplement the broadband coverage data.

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 Commission 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 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 reforms that are found to be prudent, advisable, or necessary.

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 up-

date 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 but commends the FCC for moving ahead with the process outlined in its July 13, 2021 Second Report & Order (GN Docket No. 13–11) to accept and seek comment on Contraband Interdiction System [CIS] certification applications. This represents a key step toward completion of the first phase of the two-phase certification process. In the second phase, CIS applicants must perform on-site testing of approved CISs at individual correctional facilities and file self-certifications with the Wireless Bureau confirming that the testing at a specific correctional facility is complete and was successful. After both phases are complete, Designated Correctional Facility Officials [DCFOs] will be authorized to submit qualifying requests to wireless providers to disable contraband devices located at a CIS approved/tested correctional facility. The Commission also processed requests from two States, South Carolina and Oklahoma, to designate DCFOs who will be able to submit qualifying requests to disable devices at the listed facilities once a certified CIS has been tested and the self-certification for the facility has been approved by the Bureau. The Commission is encouraged to continue its work to prevent contraband cell phone use in prisons and is further directed to provide routine progress reports to the Committee concerning these ongoing interdiction enablement processes.

Impact of Telework.—The FCC is directed to evaluate how increased telework impacts recruitment, retention, and organizational performance and report to the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this act.

Universal Service Reform.—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

Satellite Industry.—The Committee recognizes the Commission 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 Commission 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

E-Rate Cybersecurity.—The Committee is concerned about the increasing number of ransomware and other cyberattacks on schools and libraries around the country. The FCC’s E-Rate program funds broadband connectivity for those institutions but the program’s cybersecurity provisions continue to be updated. The FCC has initiated a proceeding seeking public comment on potential changes to the E-Rate program’s support for cybersecurity products and services. No later than 90 days after enactment of this act, the FCC is directed to brief the Committee on efforts to ensure that schools and libraries have additional flexibility under the E-Rate program to purchase cybersecurity products and services that will help protect their networks and confidential student and employee data from cyberattacks.

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.

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, 2023	\$47,500,000
Budget estimate, 2024	49,839,000
Committee recommendation	47,500,000

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 \$47,500,000 for the FDIC OIG, the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$2,339,000 less than the budget request. 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, 2023	\$81,674,000
Budget estimate, 2024	93,483,000
Committee recommendation	81,674,000

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 \$81,674,000 for the Federal Election Commission, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$11,809,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$29,400,000
Budget estimate, 2024	33,737,000
Committee recommendation	29,400,000

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 \$29,400,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level, and \$4,337,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT STEERING COUNCIL
 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2023	
Budget estimate, 2024	\$10,000,000
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 2024. FPISC’s budget justification should include an accounting of activities accomplished in fiscal year 2023 and planned for fiscal year 2024 with funding from Public Law 117–169 and Public Law 117–58.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$430,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	590,000,000
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 2024, which is \$20,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$140,000,000 less than the budget request.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates \$278,000,000 of collections from Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger filing fees and \$14,000,000 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 \$158,000,000.

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 Commission 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 Commission’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.

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 Commission is directed to brief the Committee on interstate license portability and healthcare competition. The Committee encourages the Commission to review information from multiple States on changes in healthcare access and patient safety.

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 decep-

tive 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 Lenses.—The Committee recognizes the important role regulation of the contact lens industry plays in patient safety. The Committee applauds the Commission’s recent enforcement actions against violations of the Contact Lens Rule by new market entrants and supports its efforts to administer ongoing oversight and enforcement of the Rule.

Made in USA.—The Committee believes that companies that brazenly violate the FTC Act’s prohibition on deception by falsely labeling wholly imported products as “Made in USA” should be held accountable for their actions. The Committee applauds the FTC for utilizing its powers under both section 5 of the FTC Act and the Made in USA Labeling Rule to seek aggressive remedies against “Made in USA” violators. The Committee strongly encourages the FTC to continue protecting the integrity of Made in America labels and ensuring that those who misuse it face civil penalties or other monetary relief on top of injunctions.

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.

Imported Shrimp.—The FTC is strongly encouraged to continue to enforce its section 5 reviews of deceptive practices tied to country-of-origin labeling for imported shrimp. Imported shrimp account for more than 90 percent of the shrimp consumed in the United States, yet there is widespread use of illegal veterinary drugs and overuse of antibiotics by foreign bad actors. The FTC is urged to coordinate its enforcement and proper origin requirements for the benefit of U.S. consumers with Customs and Border Protection, the Department of Agriculture, and the Food and Drug Administration to close any country-of-origin labeling gaps and prevent deceptive practices for imported shrimp.

Impact of Telework.—The FTC is directed to evaluate how increased telework impacts recruitment, retention, and organizational performance and report to the Committees no later than 180 days after enactment of this act.

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 Acquisition 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 Committee commends GSA 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.

Hartford Courthouse.—GSA is expected to continue to collaborate with the City of Hartford on the site, design, and construction of a new Federal courthouse to ensure consistency with the City of Hartford's city plan and broader economic development goals.

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 before taking any actions with respect to the Sand Point facility and 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.

Implementation of Funds from Public Law 117-169.—GSA is directed to provide detailed reports on the use of funds from Public Law 117-169 to the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, and every 180 days thereafter until the funds are fully obligated and expended. The report shall provide information on the amounts obligated or expended on particular categories of construction materials and products procured (e.g., concrete, steel, etc.), and identify projects on which such funds were used. Each such report shall also discuss the characteristics of low-carbon construction materials and products being procured including availability, any challenges in procurement, and identify the list of, and priorities for, materials and products eligible for funding. The reports shall include the expected schedule of future obligations or expenditures.

Leasing.—The Administration has committed time and resources to develop lease procedures to reduce utility consumption, optimize building performance, and save taxpayer funds by leasing efficient facilities, in light of its statutory obligation to provide for implementation of cost-effective energy and water efficiency measures throughout federally-leased properties. GSA is expected to follow statutory requirements and implement its policies for leases, including compliance with the ENERGY STAR label and third-party

green building certifications, and sustainable product standards. GSA is encouraged to: (1) evaluate the benefits of developing a pilot program entering into mutual aid agreements with private sector lessors of buildings where GSA has a leasehold interest; and (2) make available technical assistance, if resources permit, to support lessors in making the building more energy efficient, support the installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, and conduct related work.

Executive Order 14057.—The Committee expects GSA to implement its responsibilities under Executive Order 14057 with respect to GSA-owned and managed buildings with an efficiency first approach. The Committee notes that GSA is taking seriously and aggressively the mandates to significantly increase its rate of Energy Savings Performance Contracts [ESPCs] and that GSA has increased calls for ESPC rounds annually from bi-annually, and is strategically planning use of IRA through new and existing performance contracts. The Committee recognizes that GSA has a leadership role within Federal agencies and expects GSA to be a top performer in increasing efficiency and reducing emissions, and to share with other agencies its best practices for collecting, managing, and applying building data to these goals.

Improving Building Resiliency.—The Committee remains concerned by the impact that increasingly destructive natural catastrophes have on Federal infrastructure and believe that the Federal Government could save hundreds of millions in future disaster recovery spending by requiring that federally-owned, constructed, or altered buildings consider baseline and anticipated environmental conditions and incorporate such into project risk management requirements and processes. Consistent with the directive under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328, GSA is directed to continue to promulgate criteria to manage extreme weather risks for public buildings and issue any additional guidance necessary for every public building constructed, acquired, or altered by GSA to conform to such criteria. GSA is further directed to update, no later than 60 days after enactment of this act, the report required by House Report 117–393 regarding progress it has made in this effort.

Executive Order 14057.—GSA is encouraged to prioritize achieving immediate carbon reductions using existing energy infrastructure and factoring in cost alternatives in its efforts to decarbonize the mission critical and iconic Federal facilities and operations, in accordance with Executive Order 14057, including incorporating certified natural gas, renewable natural gas, hydrogen, geothermal, energy efficiency upgrades and appliances including combined heat and power, and carbon capture. In addition, GSA is encouraged to incorporate considerations of energy security, cybersecurity, reliability, and resiliency, in its decision-making processes related to EO 14057.

System for Award Management [SAM].—No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, GSA shall report to the Committee on the steps being taken to resolve issues involving SAM, including challenges faced by new registrants attempting to register; existing registrants losing access to their accounts; inadequate assistance from the help desk; a failure to restore fraud screening processes;

and cost overruns experienced in this program. This report shall also include a strategic plan for SAM's future. This report shall include a comparison of the initial cost estimates for the changes to the SAM registration process and the actual costs realized to date. It shall also include the baseline costs of any contracts let for the implementation of this program compared to the amounts spent since award of these contracts, and any other contracts related to improving SAM. The report shall include a delineation of the steps GSA is taking to repair the problems that have been identified, and a timeline for completing these repairs. Finally, this report shall lay out GSA's strategic plan for the future of SAM, including plans to ensure competition in the acquisition of support services, and plans to perform fraud screening.

Federal Fleet.—The Committee is aware of 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 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.

Ground Source Heat Pumps at Federal Facilities.—The Committee encourages GSA to consider the full lifecycle cost and emissions reduction benefits of ground source heat pumps in its decision-making processes related to EO 14057. GSA is directed to report to the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on the current status of GSA's technology acceleration program for GSA facilities, created as directed by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. The report should include an update on GSA's review of cost-effective lighting and ground source heat pumps, as directed by the act, and the inclusion of these technologies in GSA's efforts to comply with EO 14057.

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.

Rental Caps.—The Committee notes that the primary exception to using the Prospectus Rate Levelization Report for the calculation of estimated maximum rental rates for prospectuses is the use of Program Rates within the National Capital Region. These Program Rates have not been updated since fiscal year 2012. The Committee understands that GSA began its most recent review of the rates at the beginning of 2023. The Committee encourages this effort and notes the disparity of rates among the District of Columbia, suburban Maryland, and northern Virginia. While conducting the review, GSA, in conjunction with OMB, is encouraged to seek a more equitable solution to the disparity.

FBI Headquarters.—The Committee notes that in the GSA and FBI's 2018 "FBI Headquarters Revised Nationally-Focused Consolidation Plan", the agencies estimated that the operations and maintenance costs of the current FBI headquarters and leased spaces were \$142,000,000 annually for leases, \$42,000,000 annually for

maintenance of the J. Edgar Hoover Building, and \$160,000,000 for “potential emergency repairs that put FBI Operations at Risk, Probability Increasing Exponentially Each Year of Delay.” GSA, in conjunction with the FBI, shall update this estimate given inflationary changes since 2018 and report on the ongoing operations and maintenance costs of the J. Edgar Hoover Building and leased spaces planned for consolidation into the new headquarters no later than 60 days after enactment of this act.

Feasibility Study for Odell Horton Federal Building.—GSA is directed to conduct a feasibility study on options for space in the Memphis area for the current occupants of the Odell Horton Federal Building in the City of Memphis. The study should consider the cost of repairs and alterations, as well as other alternatives such as new construction or the acquisition of new space by lease, purchase, or exchange. GSA is further directed to examine the highest and best use of the Odell Horton Federal Building and to assess its fair market value as a potential candidate for disposal from the Federal inventory.

Statutory Price Limit.—Section 702 has been modified regarding the purchase of passenger motor vehicles. GSA is expected to keep the Committee apprised of the methodology of the analysis used to establish limits for vehicle types.

Future of Federal Office Space.—Increased use of telework and the demand for Federal office space are interrelated. It is incumbent on GSA and OMB to develop a plan to address this issue and work with stakeholders, including employees, agencies, Federal unions, and local communities to develop a comprehensive plan on the path forward. GSA, in consultation with OMB, is directed to report to the Committee its progress on such a plan no later than 150 days after enactment of this Act. As part of the report, GSA shall include current and projected vacancy statistics for GSA federally-owned office space as well as the estimated savings in rent for leased space, building operations, and utilities within the Federal Buildings Fund each year over the next 5 years due to agencies use of hybrid work environments.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND—LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF
REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Limitation on availability, 2023	\$10,013,150,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2024	10,902,187,000
Committee recommendation	9,786,366,000

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, 2023	\$807,809,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2024	239,235,000
Committee recommendation	406,402,000

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 \$406,402,000 for construction and acquisition projects.

Cost Methodology.—The Committee notes that the cost to purchase a new site is reflected in GSA’s cost calculations. However, if a site is already owned by the Federal Government, it is unclear how the opportunity cost of using that site, which is a cost to the taxpayer and which otherwise could be used for another purpose or sold, factors in to cost calculations. GSA is directed to use opportunity costs in its cost calculations.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

State	Description	Amount
MD	Baltimore Courthouse	1,500,000
NCR	Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters consolidation	375,000,000
TN	Chattanooga U.S. Courthouse	20,902,000
WA	Seattle Design of Replacement Facility	9,000,000

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.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2023	\$662,280,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2024	1,865,268,000
Committee recommendation	582,280,000

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 \$582,280,000 for repairs and alterations. The Committee notes the GSA budget request for the existing NARA facility in Seattle requiring not less than \$3,000,000 for necessary Basic repairs to the existing building. The Committee assumes that this project will be completed within the funding provided.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

State	Description	Amount
PA	James A. Byrne U.S. Courthouse	\$39,233,000
VA	Walter E. Hoffman Courthouse	11,393,000
WA	Tacoma Union Station	79,256,000
WV	IRS Enterprise Computing Center	23,098,000

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitation on availability, 2023	\$5,561,680,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2024	5,724,298,000
Committee recommendation	5,724,298,000

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 \$5,724,298,000 for rental of space, which is \$162,618,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitation on availability, 2023	\$2,981,381,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, 2024	3,073,386,000
Committee recommendation	3,073,386,000

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 \$3,073,386,000 for building operations, which is \$92,005,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

Appropriations, 2023	\$71,186,000
Budget estimate, 2024	74,389,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$3,203,000 less than the budget request.

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. GSA is further encouraged to engage its staff and contractors through competitions and awards as appropriate.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$54,478,000
Budget estimate, 2024	58,733,000
Committee recommendation	54,748,000

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 support 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 \$54,748,000 for Operating Expenses, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$4,255,000 less than the budget request.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Appropriations, 2023	\$10,352,000
Budget estimate, 2024	10,597,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$245,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2023	\$74,583,000
Budget estimate, 2024	78,618,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$4,035,000 less than the budget request.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$5,200,000
Budget estimate, 2024	5,500,000
Committee recommendation	5,200,000

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 \$5,200,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$300,000 less than the budget request.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$90,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	90,000,000
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, which is the same as both the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request.

PRE-ELECTION PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

Appropriation, 2023	
Budget Estimates, 2024	\$10,413,000
Committee recommendation	10,413,000

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

In accordance with the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended, the Pre-Election Presidential Transition appropriation will enable GSA to provide suitable office space for Pre-Election transition activities, acquire communication services and information technology equipment, and for printing and supplies associated with the potential transition. New appropriations are generally requested only the year before a Presidential election year.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$10,413,000 for Pre-Election Presidential Transition, which is \$10,413,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

Appropriation, 2023	\$50,000,000
Budget estimates, 2024	200,000,000
Committee recommendation	

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 no funding for the Technology Modernization Fund [TMF], which is \$50,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$200,000,000 less than the budget request. 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 supports the goals of the TMF, but believes the Fund should require full reimbursement over time from funded agencies as envisioned in the Modernizing Government Technology Act of 2017 [MGT] Act so that the fund can be self-sustaining. GSA is directed to report to the Committee no later than 60 days after enactment of this act on the reimbursement level required for each investment that has been funded to date.

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriation, 2023	
Budget estimates, 2024	\$16,000,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$16,000,000 less than the budget request.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$5,900,000
Budget estimate, 2024	11,300,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$5,400,000 less than the budget request.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2024	\$50,000,000
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.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS 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 2025 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.

Section 528 prohibits the use of any previously appropriated funds for a new FBI headquarters that does not comply with certain requirements.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$52,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	61,533,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$9,533,000 less than the budget request. In addition, the recommendation includes not more than \$2,345,000 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, 2023	\$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$200,000 less than the budget request.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$3,943,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 par-

ties 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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$101,000 less than the budget request.

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, 2023	\$427,520,000
Budget estimate, 2024	443,213,000
Committee recommendation	430,520,000

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 \$430,520,000 for operating expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration for fiscal year 2024, which is \$3,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$12,693,000 less than the request. NARA facilitates its mission of public access to Federal records through both physical and digital means. This past year, NARA had over 41 million visitors access their digital platforms, representing more than a 12x 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. By 2025 NARA will no longer accept 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 Committee recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for NARA to make publicly available records related to missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel.

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.

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 post such records online on an easy-to-find, navigable, and searchable platform; 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 those records. The Committee expects that all Sand Point records are not only digitized, but that the digitized 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. No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, NARA is directed to submit a report to the Committee 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 for the additional time.

National Personnel Records Center.—The Committee recognizes the importance of NPRC being properly resourced and capable of meeting veteran military service records requests in a timely manner. The Committee expects NARA to prioritize efforts necessary to better serve American veterans and directs NARA to provide quarterly reports on the status of the backlog, estimates of when it will be cleared, and planned and year-to-date expenditures to address the backlog.

Museums and Libraries.—The Committee encourages NARA to work with the Institute of Museum and Library Services for the purposes of enhancing presidential museums and libraries for presidents that served before the enactment of the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2023	\$5,980,000
Budget estimate, 2024	6,400,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$420,000 less than the request. 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, 2023	\$22,224,000
Budget estimate, 2024	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,500,000

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 \$25,500,000 for the repairs and restoration account, which is \$3,276,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$17,500,000 more than the budget request.

Funds are included for repairs and restoration at Presidential Libraries, including no less than \$17,500,000 for modernization of the Eisenhower Presidential Library in Abilene, Kansas.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION
GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2023	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

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 \$10,000,000 for NHPRC grants in fiscal year 2024, which is \$2,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

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)	'Olelo's Accelerating Archive Access Hawaii	'Olelo Community Media	600,000	Schatz
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	African American Heritage Center	African American Resources-Cultural and Heritage Society Inc.	162,000	Van Hollen
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Alaska Federal Lands History Project	University of Alaska Anchorage	3,000,000	Murkowski
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Alaska Leaders Archive	Alaska Leaders Archive, Inc.	10,000,000	Murkowski
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Archival Curation and Digitization of John Lewis Records Supporting Georgia Education and Historical Preservation.	John and Lillian Miles Lewis Foundation, Inc.	595,000	Ossoff, Warnock
WV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Archival Facilities Renovation Project	West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture and History.	2,226,000	Capito, Manchin
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Archive Digitization and Publication Project	University of Mississippi Medical Center	2,796,000	Hyde-Smith
OR	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Archives for the Public	Oregon Historical Society	488,000	Merkley, Wyden
WV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Brooke County Library Foundation Digitization and Preservation of the Defenders of Bataan and Corporal Special Collection.	Brooke County Library Foundation	200,000	Manchin
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Community Archives Initiatives	Georgia Historical Society	168,000	Ossoff
OR	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Community Reading Room	Lane County History Museum	30,000	Merkley, Wyden
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Crowsville Hospital Historic Documentation and Storytelling.	Anne Arundel County	500,000	Cardin,
WV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digital Archives Portal: Congressional Archives for Education.	West Virginia University	1,500,000	Van Hollen Capito, Manchin
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digital Humanities Hub in Mississippi	University of Southern Mississippi	2,000,000	Hyde-Smith,
IL	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization and preservation initiative	Naperville Heritage Society	800,000	Wicker
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization of Tougaloo College Civil Rights Collection.	Tougaloo College	1,900,000	Durbin Hyde-Smith
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization, cataloging, and transcription of American Presidential Family Descendants oral histories.	Long Island University, Theodore Roosevelt Institute the Roosevelt School.	920,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
NM	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Farmington Museum Digitization Project	Farmington Museum	175,000	Heinrich
MA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Methuen Digital History Center	City of Methuen	222,000	Markey, Warren
DE	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Mobile Community Historical Digitization and Preservation Lab.	Delaware Historical Society	395,000	Carper, Coons
NM	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Museum of Indian Arts and Culture Digitization Project.	Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, a Division of New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs.	500,000	Heinrich, Lujan

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
PA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Museum of the American Revolution Archive Activation Project.	Museum of the American Revolution	500,000	Casey
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Museum of the Blind People's Movement	National Federation of the Blind	301,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	New Mexico Museum of Space History Digitization Project.	New Mexico Museum of Space History, a Division of the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs.	116,000	Heinrich, Lujan
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	NMSU Borderlands Online Resources	Borderlands and Ethnic Studies Department-NMSU	170,000	Heinrich
IL	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Photographic digitization initiative	McLean County Historical Society	550,000	Durbin
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Preservation and Digitization of Early Michigan Public Television.	Michigan State University	1,000,000	Peters, Stabenow
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Preserving Alaska Native Culture, Knowledge, and History.	University of Alaska System	1,500,000	Murkowski
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Public Digital Archive of American Jewish Life from 1910 to 1950s.	Project Witness	960,000	Schumer
VA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Roots Run Deep African American History Driving Tours of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.	Shenandoah Valley Black Heritage Project	72,000	Kaine, Warner
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Roswell Museum Digital Archiving Project	Roswell Museum	250,000	Heinrich
CO	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Sand Creek Massacre Records Preservation Project ...	Sand Creek Massacre Foundation	200,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
WV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Shepherd University Robert C. Byrd Center for Congressional History and Education Archives Management Initiatives.	Robert C. Byrd Center for Congressional History and Education.	250,000	Manchin
SC	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Sumter County Records Preservation	Sumter County Government	1,800,000	Graham
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	The Hinds County Community College Utca Institute Archives Digitization.	Hinds Community College	353,000	Wicker
NH	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	The James Wright Foley Archives Collection	James W. Foley Legacy Foundation	350,000	Shaheen
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	University of New Mexico Art Museum Online Museum Project.	University of New Mexico Art Museum	200,000	Heinrich
VT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Vermont Youth Community Action Corps	Vermont Folklife Center	665,000	Sanders

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$3,500,000
Budget estimate, 2024	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,500,000

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 \$3,500,000 for the CDRLF in fiscal year 2024, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$500,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$24,500,000
Budget estimate, 2024	23,037,000
Committee recommendation	23,037,000

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 \$23,037,000 for salaries and expenses of the OGE in fiscal year 2024, which is \$1,463,000 less than fiscal year 2023 and the same as the budget request.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$190,784,000
Budget estimate, 2024	260,188,000
Committee recommendation	225,784,000

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 \$225,784,000 for the salaries and expenses of OPM. The recommendation is \$35,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$34,401,000 less than the budget request. The Committee includes funding in the amount of \$35,000,000 for OPM’s highest priorities, i.e., the new Postal Service Health Benefits program, improvements to Retirement Services, and IT modernization improvements.

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.—While OPM is making improvements with the funding Congress has provided, the Committee remains concerned with the lengthy delays to process retirement and survivor claims and update health insurance benefits, as well as other critical changes that impact retirement benefits. These delays cause hardships for Federal annuitants and their families. OPM shall continue to brief the Committee quarterly on OPM’s efforts and progress to reduce these delays. OPM shall also continue to post on its website monthly reports indicating the length of time it takes to process initial retirement claims, applications for survivor benefits, annuitant health benefit adjustments, and other FEHB and FEGLI adjustments. Additionally, OPM is expected to keep the

Committee informed on the measures OPM is taking to decrease the processing delays and improve customer service levels, including the average time it takes a caller to reach an OPM operator and the number and percentage of unanswered calls.

Retirement Processing.—The Committee expects to continue to receive monthly reports on the pace of retirement processing.

Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] Police.—The Committee notes that the GAO study required in Public Law 117–180 is occurring in fiscal year 2023 and looks forward to receiving that report.

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

USA Hire Platform.—The Committee notes that the USA Hire program has been shown to improve time-to-hire and other Federal hiring outcomes, and also makes the application process easier for individuals seeking employment with the Federal Government. OPM should continue to incorporate guidance on assessments, including USA Hire, in its strategic human capital planning guidance provided to Federal departments and agencies. OPM is directed to brief the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on its plans to assist agencies with using assessments, including USA Hire.

FBI Police Cost Estimate.—The Committee recognizes the difficulty of designating the members of the FBI police as law enforcement officers, but is appreciative of the work of the Bureau in recent years to find a solution to this issue. OPM is directed to coordinate 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 the rates of basic pay, salary schedule, pay provisions, and other retirement benefits applicable to other Federal law enforcement divisions that perform similar duties and have similar scope of work as the FBI Police.

In-Person Work.—The Committee notes OMB Memorandum M–23–15 of April 2023, directing agencies to increase meaningful in-person work and prioritize agency performance when setting telework policy. The OMB memo requires agencies to create “work environment plans,” establish routines for assessing organizational health, and identify a set of related performance indicators for current and future work environments. The Committee directs OPM and OMB, in conjunction with other Federal agencies, to examine how policies for in-person work, telework, and remote work impact agency productivity and performance as well as how effectively and efficiently agencies are able to carry out their missions and serve the public.

Personnel Flexibilities for Veterinarians.—The Committee notes that the struggle to recruit and retain veterinarians at the US Department of Agriculture’s [USDA] Food Safety and Inspection Service [FSIS] and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [APHIS] is a grave food security, public health, and national security concern. The Committee directs OPM to work with USDA to analyze options for hiring and personnel flexibilities for Federal veterinarians, including the potential use for special pay rates, and encourages the agencies to work together, and with other agencies as appropriate, to improve the recruitment and retention of Federal veterinarians.

LIMITATION

(TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2023	\$194,924,000
Budget estimate, 2024	201,576,000
Committee recommendation	194,924,000

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 \$194,924,000 for administrative expenses, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$6,652,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$6,908,000
Budget estimate, 2024	7,066,000
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 in-

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. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$158,000 less than the budget request.

(LIMITATION ON TRANSFER FROM TRUST FUNDS)

Limitation, 2023	\$29,487,000
Budget estimate, 2024	38,718,000
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. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$9,231,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$31,904,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,855,000 less than the budget request.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$10,600,000
Budget estimate, 2024	14,385,000
Committee recommendation	11,700,000

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 \$11,700,000 for the PCLOB, which is \$1,100,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$2,685,000 less than the budget request.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

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, 2023	\$2,209,770,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,475,488,000
Committee recommendation	2,403,558,000

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 \$2,403,558,000 for the salaries and expenses of the SEC, to be fully derived from fee collections. This recommendation is \$193,788,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$71,930,000 less than the budget request. Of this amount, the Committee allocates \$2,363,900,000 to operating expenses and \$39,658,000 to potential move, replication, and related costs for the Commission's office facilities.

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.

Impact of Telework.—The SEC is directed to evaluate how increased telework impacts recruitment, retention, and organizational performance and report to the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this act.

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 longstanding position that mandatory arbitration clauses violate the anti-waiver provisions of securities laws. By denying investors their right to sue in the courts, 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 longstanding position that mandatory arbitration clauses violate the antiwaiver provisions of the securities laws.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies.—Special Purpose Acquisition Companies [SPACs] raise investor funds through an initial public offering with the goal of acquiring and merging with a private company within a 2-year window. SPACs are becoming more popular but the risks that come with these companies are not always clear to everyday investors. The Committee continues to encourage the SEC to use their authority to provide retail-friendly disclosures for SPACs.

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 Commission should make every effort to hear from all investors, especially retail investors, and the Investor Advisory 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 Commission 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 Commission's commitment to expanding diversity, inclusion, and opportunity for all Americans in our capital markets.

Data Security and the Consolidated Audit Trail.—The SEC continues to collect an increasing amount of market-sensitive data and customer information including through the Consolidated Audit Trail [CAT]. The Committee encourages the SEC to ensure the CAT has adequate breach notification policies in place so affected participants are promptly notified of critical security events. The Committee directs the SEC to provide a briefing data security enhancements to the CAT National Market System [NMS] Plan.

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.

Stakeholder Input on Rulemaking.—The Committee understands the importance of public input as the SEC considers new rulemaking. The Committee supports the public’s longstanding role in the rulemaking process in order to shape and inform policy prior to a final rulemaking, and believes it is imperative for agencies to provide adequate time for meaningful stakeholder input. The SEC is also encouraged to continue to incorporate robust cost-benefit economic analysis into the rulemaking process consistent with longstanding practice.

International Financial Reporting.—The Committee notes that investors have expressed the need for more material information about the international financial operations of public companies in order to assess risk and inform investment decisions, and encourages the SEC to consider promulgating requirements for public companies to disclose basic financial information on a country-by-country basis.

SEC Rulemaking Process.—The Committee commends the SEC Office of Inspector General for planning and undertaking an audit of the SEC’s rulemaking process. That audit should address the SEC’s processes and practices for giving interested persons an opportunity to participate in rulemaking, including the length of periods for public comment; assessing the impact(s) of proposed rules on competition, efficiency, and capital formation; and ensuring that the staff involved in formulating, assessing, and reviewing proposed rules have sufficient skills, experience, expertise, and appropriate workloads to perform their work.

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

Recent Rulemakings and the People’s Republic of China.—The Committee is concerned by the Commission’s inattention to the special circumstances presented by issuers based in the People’s Republic of China and issuers with significant business activity in the People’s Republic of China with respect to rulemaking concerning climate risk, human capital, and board diversity. The Committee encourages the Commission to take into account the gross human rights abuses and lack of environmental protection in the People’s Republic of China in the consideration of such current and future rulemakings.

Critical Supply Chains.—The Committee encourages the Commission to include factors 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 in any current or future rules regarding increased disclosure.

PRC Auditor Independence.—The Committee is concerned about Beijing’s direction for state-owned firms to drop more independent, “big four” auditors, as well as the reported blocking of economic databases required to access financial data about Chinese and Hong Kong-based companies.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$31,700,000
Budget estimate, 2024	31,300,000
Committee recommendation	31,300,000

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 \$31,300,000 for the Selective Service System, which is \$400,000 less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$326,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	394,277,000
Committee recommendation	381,246,000

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 \$381,246,000 for salaries and expenses of the SBA, which is \$55,246,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$13,031,000 less than the budget request.

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 \$20,500,000 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.

Small Business Investment Company Concentration.—The Committee is concerned about the geographic concentration of Small Business Investment Companies [SBICs]. Seventy-two percent of all SBICs are located in 10 States, and 17 States do not have a single SBIC. Regardless of the geographic spread of investments being made in small businesses by SBICs, there is great economic value for firms receiving SBIC financing to have increased proximity to their investors, as well as economic value for regions that contain SBICs. Public Law 115–333 gives priority to SBIC applicants from under-licensed and under-financed States, allows exemptions from full capital requirements for applicants in under-licensed States, and directs the Administrator to include additional information on small business investment activities in the SBA's annual report to Congress. The Committee supports the inclusion of additional reporting requirements on small business investment activities and further encourages the SBA to conduct Investment Committee interviews on-site or as close to the applicant's physical location as possible.

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.

2017 Hurricane Recommendations.—In March 2020, the Government Accountability Office [GAO] released a report entitled, "Disaster Loan Processing Was Timelier, but Planning Improvements and Pilot Program Evaluation Needed." This report examined the agency's planning for and response to the 2017 hurricanes (Harvey, Irma, and Maria), disaster loan application and review process, and the implementation of the Express Bridge Loan Pilot Program. The Committee is pleased that SBA has implemented two recommendations for Executive Action made by GAO in this report and looks

forward to monitoring the implementation of the remaining recommendations.

Disaster Loan Assistance Portal.—The Committee is aware of issues raised by SBA resource partners and disaster survivors related to difficulties navigating the current Disaster Loan Assistance Portal. The Committee commends SBA on the effort currently underway for unified lending on MySBA. In updating the portal to be more user-friendly, accessible, and intuitive, the Committee recommends SBA consider enhancing its systems to accommodate larger megapixel documents. In addition, the Committee also recommends SBA consider developing a Disaster Loan Mobile Application, in consultation with appropriate individuals and entities from the public and private sectors. This application would be available for use by applicants to: discover what disaster loan assistance is available; enable the user to submit all information related to their loan application, including documentation and photos related to losses; check the status of their application and loan; provide information on disaster preparation; and other features as SBA determines appropriate.

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.

Information Technology Modernization.—The Committee recognizes the importance of IT systems modernization and performance to fulfilling SBA's mission. The Committee notes SBA's authority to utilize a working capital fund to help SBA implement IT modernization projects that comply with the intent of Congress in the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Act to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse in Federal IT enterprise programs.

District Office Staffing Levels.—The Committee recognizes that operational resources and adequate staffing at district offices is essential to 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. 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.

Employee Ownership.—The Committee recognizes that employee-owned businesses are uniquely structured and provide wide-ranging benefits for businesses, workers, and the local economy. The Committee strongly supports the Small Business Investment Company [SBIC] program and its decades-long track record of success driving private investment in small businesses, and notes that the SBIC program provides a good model for developing a program to increase private-sector financing to expand employee ownership.

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. No later than 90 days after enactment of this act, SBA shall brief the Committee on its plan to address the backlog of WOSB applications.

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 believes 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 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 SBA to work closely with Congress to provide equal opportunities to NHOs.

Eligibility for SBA Assistance.—SBA provides capital and assistance to American small businesses using taxpayer funds. Under SBA's authorizing statute, only businesses principally located and domiciled in the United States are eligible for SBA assistance. Section 2(i) of the Small Business Act specifically prohibits the use of funds for individuals not lawfully in the US. Small businesses must have majority ownership by American citizens or legal permanent residents. Agency regulations at 13 CFR 120.100 set forth the primary eligibility requirements for all small business applicants. No later than 270 days after enactment of this act, GAO is directed to provide a report to the Committee on the number of small businesses that receive aid, counsel, or assistance from the Small Business Administration and are: (1) organized under the laws of, headquartered in, or have their principal place of business, in the People's Republic of China; (2) have more than 25 percent voting stock owned by affiliates that are citizens of the People's Republic of China; (3) owned, directed, controlled, financed, or influenced directly or indirectly by an entity that is organized under the laws of, headquartered in, or have their principal place of business, in the People's Republic of China; or (4) owned, directed, controlled, financed, or influenced directly or indirectly by the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party [CCP], or the Chinese military, including any entity for which the Government of the People's Republic of China, the CCP, or the Chinese military has the ability, through ownership of a majority or a dominant minority of the total outstanding voting interest in an entity, board representation, proxy voting, a special share, contractual arrangements, formal or informal arrangements to act in concert, or other means, to determine, direct, or decide for an entity an important matter; and (5) an entity substantively involved in People's Republic of China economic and industrial policies or military-civil fusion, including by accepting funding, performing serv-

ices, or receiving subsidies, or with responsibilities for overseeing economic development projects, including Made in China 2025 and the Belt and Road Initiative.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2023	\$320,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	334,000,000
Committee recommendation	320,000,000

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 \$320,000,000 for the SBA Entrepreneurial Development Programs, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$14,000,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
7(j) Technical Assistance Program (Contracting Assistance)	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	41,000
National Women’s Business Council	1,500
Native American Outreach	4,000
PRIME Technical Assistance	8,000
Regional Innovation Clusters	10,000
SCORE	17,000
Small Business Development Centers (SBDC)	140,000
State Trade Expansion Program (STEP)	20,000
Veterans Outreach	17,500
Women’s Business Centers (WBC)	27,000
Total, Entrepreneurial Development Programs	320,000

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.

The Committee is concerned by the OIG's findings of systemic issues with SBA's financial and performance oversight across its multiple grant programs (Report Number 19-02). The Committee urges the SBA to conduct comprehensive credit risk management through its loan and lender monitoring system and focused reviews of SBA lending partners to identify both performance and compliance risk behaviors. The Committee stresses the importance of improving its oversight and controls of grants for entrepreneurial development and directs the SBA to provide a report within 30 days of enactment on the implementation of a new grants management system and the timeline for completion.

Small Business Development Centers.—The Committee recommends \$140,000,000 for the Small Business Development Center [SBDC] Program for fiscal year 2024. 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.

SCORE.—The Committee recommends \$17,000,000 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 \$27,000,000 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 \$17,500,000 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 2024. 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. The Committee recognizes that Small Business and Technology Development Centers [SBTDCs] serve small businesses in these fields and are accredited to provide intellectual property and technology commercialization assistance to businesses in high technology industries. Of the amount provided, \$1,500,000 shall be for FAST awards to SBTDCs fully accredited for technology designation as of December 31, 2023.

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 \$4,000,000 for SBA's Native American Outreach program. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request. 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.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2023	\$32,020,000
Budget estimate, 2024	47,704,000
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, which is \$15,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$684,000 less than the budget request. 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, 2023	\$10,211,000
Budget estimate, 2024	10,600,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$389,000 less than the budget request.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$171,300,000
Budget estimate, 2024	168,000,000
Committee recommendation	168,000,000

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 es-

tate 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 \$168,000,000 for the Business Loans Program Account for fiscal year 2024, which is \$3,300,000 less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

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 \$6,000,000 for the Microloan direct loan program. An additional amount of \$41,000,000 is recommended under the heading “Entrepreneurial Development Programs” for technical assistance grants to Microlending intermediaries.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$179,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	175,000,000
Committee recommendation	175,000,000

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 \$175,000,000 for the administrative costs of the Disaster Loans program, which is \$4,000,000 less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the same as the budget request. Of the total recommendation, \$143,000,000 is designated by

the Congress as disaster relief pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SBA Disaster Loan Duplication of Assistance.—The Committee remains concerned that some disaster victims have been penalized with disaster benefit reductions from other Federal agencies if they applied for an SBA Disaster Loan, but did not take the SBA Disaster Loan. The Committee urges SBA to collaborate with FEMA and HUD to issue guidance for disaster victims who apply for a SBA Disaster Loan, but do not take the loan, and how that impacts the consideration of applications for other forms of Federal disaster assistance.

Business Recovery Centers.—The Committee encourages SBA to continue its close collaboration with the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] during disaster recovery and consider additional co-location of Business Recovery Centers and Disaster Recovery Centers where economically practicable.

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)
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	AAPI Small Business Initiative	Asian Chamber of Commerce Colorado	750,000	Bennet
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Accelerating Bi-Lateral Trade	Rhode Island Commerce Corporation	550,000	Reed
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Accelerating Small Business in the Space Economy	Mau Economic Development Board, Inc.	1,750,000	Hirono, Schatz
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Accelerator for Disadvantaged Businesses	Delaware Black Chamber of Commerce	150,000	Carper, Coons
MIN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ACER Cooperative, Business Development and Community Wealth Building Project	African Career Education & Resource, Inc.	775,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Advanced Materials and Critical Minerals Business Acceleration Program	Michigan Technological University	250,000	Peters, Stabenow
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ADVOCAP - Child Care Incubator	ADVOCAP	600,000	Baldwin
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Alaska Healthcare Innovation	University of Alaska System	2,000,000	Murkowski
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Alaska Native Artist Directory	Alaska Native Arts Foundation (ANAF)	295,000	Murkowski
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Alaska Native Entrepreneurship Program	University of Alaska System	1,000,000	Murkowski
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Asian American Cultural Center	Albuquerque Community Foundation	1,000,000	Lujan
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Asian Business Collaborative	Asian Business Collaborative	100,000	Heinrich
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Ballard Neighborhood Small Business Incubator Expansion	Ballard Chamber of Commerce (dba Ballard Alliance)	600,000	Murray
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Baltimore Community Lending Business Development and Resource Center	Baltimore Community Lending	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Baltimore Community Lending Business Development and Resource Center Site Development	Baltimore Community Lending	1,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	BCC Business Accelerator and LatinX/CEO Projects	Bergen Community College	75,000	Booker
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Bedford County Small Business Development Project	Bedford County Development Association	350,000	Casey
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Black Business Hub Accelerator Program	Urban League of Greater Madison	500,000	Baldwin
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Boardman Business Opportunity Incubator	City of Boardman	1,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Building Mic-Michigan Economic Resilience and Innovation	Central Michigan University	579,000	Peters, Stabenow
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Built by Us	ASSETS Lancaster	368,000	Fetterman
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Growth in Communities of Color	True Access Capital	178,000	Carper, Coons
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Hub	East Liverpool	650,000	Brown
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Support Services for RI's Hispanic Community	Social Enterprise Greenhouse	360,000	Reed, Whitehouse
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	California Indian Traditional Food Incubator	California Indian Museum and Cultural Center	1,000,000	Feinstein
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Capac Catalyst	Village of Capac	271,000	Peters
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	CAPUSA Opportunity Incubator	CAPUSA	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Catalyzing a Rural Biotech Entrepreneur Ecosystem	Hannah Grimes Center	528,000	Shaheen

State	Agency	Project Description	City of Alma	Amount	Contact
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Business Innovation, Incubation, and Development (BID): A Mid-Michigan Support Ecosystem for Small Businesses.	City of Alma	2,000,000	Peters
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Women's Entrepreneurship	Chatham University	157,000	Casey
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center of Southwest Culture Community Development Center.	The Center of Southwest Culture, Inc.	160,000	Heinrich
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Childcare Business Program Expansion	Women's Business Development Center	500,000	Duckworth
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	City of Bellflower Entrepreneurial Training Program	City of Bellflower	156,000	Fenstein
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	City of Tulare Regional Business Accelerator	City of Tulare	2,500,000	Feinstein, Padilla
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Clean technology initiative	Evergreen Climate Innovations	475,000	Dubin
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Clear Creek Makerspace Program Development -Phase II	City of Wheat Ridge	200,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ClimateHaven for Buildout of Climatetech Prototyping Lab.	ClimateHaven Inc.	500,000	Blumenthal, Blumenthal, Murphy
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community Action Resource Center (CARC)	Rural Alaska Community Action Program	1,512,000	Murkowski
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community and Microbusiness Development Program	Refugee Artisan Initiative	500,000	Murray
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community First, Inc. Building Community through Small Business Supports.	Communities First, Inc.	1,000,000	Stabenow
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	CommCORP for Economic Impact Lab	CommCORP	4,000,000	Blumenthal, Blumenthal, Murphy
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Creation of Entrepreneurs' Resource Library	DreamSpring	307,000	Heinrich
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	DESIGNRI's Design Catalyst Workforce Development Program.	DESIGNRI	69,000	Whitehouse
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	DRIVE Business Hub Incubator	DRIVE	499,000	Casey
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	DTP@STAR Incubator Laboratory	Delaware Technology Park	600,000	Carper, Coons
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Economic and Business Development Training for Lobstering Communities	Island Institute	1,477,000	Collins, King
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Energy and Climate Business Accelerator Program	Vermont Sustainable Jobs Fund	260,000	Weich
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Ensuring Supply Chain Capacity to Maximize the Micro Impact	CenterState Corporation for Economic Opportunity (CenterState CEO)	2,000,000	Gilibrand, Schumer
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurship Accelerator Incubation Program	Hope Foundation, Morris County Hispanic-American Chamber of Commerce.	100,000	Menendez
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Equity in Manufacturing Innovation	FuzeHub, Inc.	322,000	Gilibrand, Schumer
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expanding Capacity of the WESST Incubator	Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team Corp dba WESST	173,000	Heinrich
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expanding KIC's State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBC) Program Capacity.	Ketchikan Indian Community	350,000	Murkowski
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Exploring, Transitioning and Building with The 3rd	The 3rd	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Federal Lab Leveraging Innovation to Products (FLIP) Pilot Program.	Maryland Technology Development Corporation (TEDCO).	1,150,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Food Incubator Project	Cornerstone West CDC	1,050,000	Carper, Coons
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Fostering Futures: Building Women Owned Businesses in Virginia.	YWCA South Hampton Roads	1,428,000	Kaine, Warner
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Generator of Workforce Development and Economic Opportunity.	Philadelphia Youth Basketball, Inc., in partnership with Pursuing Transformation Inc..	882,000	Fetterman
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	George Mason University Center for AI Innovation for Economic Competitiveness.	George Mason University	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Government Certifications Contracting & Match Making Solutions Center.	Morgan State University Foundation Inc.	700,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Greenbrier Valley EDC Commercialization Center	Greenbrier County Economic Development Corporation.	819,000	Capito, Manchin
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Growing Opportunities for Family Child Care (GOFCC)	Maryland Family Network	632,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Growing Vermont's Farm and Forest Economy	Vermont Housing Conservation Board	740,000	Weich
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Harlem Arts Alliance Support for Local Artists and Creative Businesses.	Harlem Arts Alliance	350,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hispanic Entrepreneurship Assistance Program	Essex County Latin America Chamber of Commerce.	250,000	Menendez
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hispanic Federation for Small Business Support Initiative—Creer y Creer su Negocio.	Hispanic Federation	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hoomana Micro and Small Business Program	Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce	435,000	Schatz
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hope & Main Culinary Incubator	Hope & Main	1,455,000	Reed
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hudson County Latin American Chamber of Commerce—Educational & Training Programs.	Hudson County Latin American Chamber of Commerce—HCLACC.	150,000	Menendez
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	iLab at Mana Innovation Center	University of Hawaii System	1,500,000	Hirono, Schatz
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ILSE Entrepreneur Training Program	Institute for Life Science Entrepreneurship (at Kean University).	500,000	Menendez
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Increasing Diversity in State Contracting	State of Maryland	740,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MIN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Indigenous Food Enterprise Incubator and Food Hub	North American Traditional Indigenous Food Systems (NATIFS).	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Infant & Toddler Care Expansion and Capacity Building.	City of Sacramento	850,000	Padilla

WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Jackson County- Child Care Recharge	Jackson County Child Care Network	1,038,000	Baldwin
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Keshet Idea and Innovation Community	Keshet Dance Company	225,000	Heinrich
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Kitchen Network Westwood	West Community Economic Development Corporation (DBA BiCu West)	261,000	Hickenlooper
NU	Small Business Administration (SBA)	LAEDA Food Business Development Center	Latin American Economic Development Association, Inc.	500,000	Booker
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Latino Economic Development Corporation Micro-Small Business Support	Partners for Community (Latino Economic Development) Corporation	550,000	Markey, Warren
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Long Island Manufacturing Support Center	Manufacturing Consortium of Long Island	750,000	Schumer
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mainstreet Businesses Focused on Food & Agriculture (MBFA): Expansion across Minnesota's First District	Minnesota State University, Mankato's Strategic Partnership Center	775,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Making a Living Through Entrepreneurship	Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team Corp dba WESST	139,000	Heinrich
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Maui Business Incubation Acceleration Hub	Kauai Chamber of Commerce	818,000	Schatz
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Manufacturing Succession	Rhode Island Commerce Corporation	400,000	Reed
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Manufacturing supply chain initiative	mHUB	675,000	Durbin
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Marion Tech	Marion Technical College	1,500,000	Brown
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Minority Small Business Certification Technical Assistance	Atlanta Black Chambers, Inc.	619,000	Warnock
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mississippi Business Intelligence	Mississippi State University	2,400,000	Hyde-Smith
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mom Your Business Community HUB	Mom Your Business	130,000	Casey
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	National Guard Small Business Center	West Virginia National Guard	595,000	Capito
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Native American Agricultural Business Accelerator	Elderberry Wisdom Farm	500,000	Merkley, Wyden
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NEOHCED CentroVila25	Northeast Ohio Hispanic Center for Economic Development (HBC)	750,000	Brown
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Nevada Secretary of State's Office—State Business License Online Portal	Nevada Secretary of State	4,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New River Gorge Regional Working Group	New River Gorge Regional Development Authority	750,000	Capito, Manchin
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Next Gen Small Business Social Innovation Incubator	Next Gen Small Business Social Innovation Incubator	625,000	Markey, Warren
NU	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NJThrives Virtual Entrepreneurship Ecosystem Initiative	Rutgers, The State University (for NSBDC at Rutgers-Newark/RBS)	300,000	Booker
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NM MBDA Technical Assistance Project	New Mexico Minority Business Development Agency Business Center	200,000	Heinrich, Lujan
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NMSBDC Online Resource Expansion	New Mexico Small Business Development Center	338,000	Heinrich
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NMWBA Business Expo	New Mexico Veterans Business Advocates (NMVBA)	50,000	Heinrich
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Northern Michigan University Security Operations Center (SOC)	Northern Michigan University	1,145,000	Peters, Stabenow

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ODU "Double-TAP" veteran entrepreneurship accelerator.	Old Dominion University	500,000	Kaine, Warner
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Pathways to Emerging Markets for Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Entrepreneurs.	Capital Region Minority Supplier Development Council.	300,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Pierce County Business Accelerator Program	Pierce County	1,000,000	Cartwell
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	PowerUp—Amplify Latinx Small Business Program Expansion.	The Latina Circle, Inc. (DBA Amplify Latinx)	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Quality Child Care Matters Program	Partnership for Community Action	250,000	Heinrich Cardin,
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Raymond V. Haysbert Center for Entrepreneurship	Greater Baltimore Urban League	850,000	Van Hollen
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Regional Innovation Partnerships	Innovate Mississippi	944,000	Hyde-Smith
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Regional Rural Revitalization (R3)	Regional Rural Revitalization	1,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	RI Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Business Support Services.	RI Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	300,000	Whitehouse
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	RIDE (Returning Citizens Inspired to Develop Entrepreneurial Ventures) Entrepreneurship Resource Center.	Morgan State University	1,500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Co-working Network	County of Taos	852,000	Heinrich, Lujan
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Digital Navigator Training Program	City of Portland	500,000	Merkley, Wyden
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Incubator Expansion and Capital Improvements.	Tacoma Arts Live	2,129,000	Murray
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Legal and Technical Assistance Program for Maryland Legacy Businesses.	Latino Economic Development Corporation	250,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Support for Northeast Ohio	JumpStart Inc.	350,000	Brown
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Support Program	Local First Arizona Foundation	1,000,000	Sinema
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Technical Assistance	Rhode Island Black Business Association (RIBBA)	650,000	Reed, Whitehouse
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	South Side Innovation Center: Entrepreneurs for the 21st Century Workforce.	Syracuse University	1,000,000	Schumer
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Southern Maryland Minority Chamber of Commerce	Southern Maryland Minority Chamber of Commerce	270,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Space ISAC Watch Center & Cyber Space Data Fusion Cell.	Space Information Sharing and Analysis Center	590,000	Hickenlooper
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Stackable Business Credentials at BridgeValley CTC	Bridge Valley Community and Technical College	167,000	Capito, Manchin
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Startup Milton Business Incubator	The Improved Milton Experience	210,000	Casey
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Startup Studio—Science Entrepreneurship Fellowship	Delaware Innovation Space	1,425,000	Carper, Coons

ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Sumrise County Economic Council Small Business Training.	Sumrise County Economic Council	541,000	Collins, King
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Targeted Education for Rural Entrepreneurs	DreamSpring	200,000	Heinrich
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Tech2Market	Delaware Sustainable Chemistry Alliance	250,000	Coons
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technical Assistance and Local Procurement Support for Local and Small Businesses.	Cambridge Local First	150,000	Markey, Warren
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technology Upgrades for SHCCNJ's Development Training Center.	Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey.	124,000	Booker
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Wheelhouse	Madison Village for Advanced Entrepreneurship, Inc.	368,000	Warmock
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Three Sisters Kitchen Business Training Program in Spanish.	Three Sisters Kitchen	300,000	Heinrich
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Trades District Phase II	Chelan Douglas Regional Port Authority	4,000,000	Murray
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UGA Small Business Development Center	University of Georgia	250,000	Ossoff
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UMaine Kelp Nursery and Aquaculture Demonstration Farm.	University of Maine System	2,000,000	Collins, King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UMaine Maine Enterprise Campus and Corridor	University of Maine System	2,400,000	Collins, King
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	United Black Fund	United Black Fund	500,000	Brown
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University City Science Center for Equitable Life Sciences Innovation in Greater Philadelphia.	University City Science Center	400,000	Casey
LA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Louisiana at Lafayette Biomedical Innovation Center.	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	2,000,000	Cassidy
LA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Louisiana at Monroe BioMedical Innovation Lab.	Biomedical Research and Innovation Park	1,875,000	Cassidy
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Van Buren Township Small Businesses Get on the MAP (Master, Advance and Prosper) Program.	The Charter Township of Van Buren	60,000	Peters
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Veterans Business Center	Economic and Community Development Institute	300,000	Brown
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wayne County Small Farm Innovation Project	Wayne County Commissioners	750,000	Casey
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wellsburg Town Square Small Business Revitalization	Wellsburg Urban Renewal Authority, WV	750,000	Capito, Manchin
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wilmington Business Incubators	Wilmington Alliance	328,000	Carper, Coons
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Winnemucca Indian Colony—Small Business Incubator.	Winnemucca Indian Colony	1,338,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wisconsin Latino Chamber of Commerce- Latino Economic Gateway.	Wisconsin Latino Chamber of Commerce	5,000,000	Baldwin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	WV Department of Agriculture 'West Virginia Grown' Program Expansion.	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	460,000	Manchin

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$50,253,000
Budget estimate, 2024	75,528,000
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. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$25,275,000 less than the budget request.

Rural Post Offices.—The Committee includes provisions in the bill to ensure that mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free; and that none of the funds provided be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in fiscal year 2024.

Zip Codes.—The Committee directs the United States Postal Service [USPS] 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. Given that the USPS recognizes the importance of last-line city designations, the Committee would direct the USPS to provide a detailed report of their findings, including what solutions could be utilized to ensure proper designations in the future.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$271,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	290,579,000
Committee recommendation	271,000,000

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 \$271,000,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$19,579,000 less than the budget request.

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, 2023	\$57,300,000
Budget estimate, 2024	65,700,000
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, which is the same as the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$8,400,000 less than the budget request.

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 the provision restricting the use of funds for the Executive Office of the President to request official background reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation without the written consent of the individual who is the subject of the report.

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 continue 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-exempt 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 rescinds \$80,000,000 from the American Rescue Plan from the Information Technology Oversight and Reform Fund.

Section 636 rescinds \$290,000,000 from the American Rescue Plan from the Technology Modernization Fund.

Section 637 rescinds \$10,000,000,000 from the Inflation Reduction Act from the IRS.

Section 638 is a new provision that amends the National Archives and Records Administration's [NARA] authorities to take custody of and dispose of records and requires the Archivist of the United States to establish regulations directing the transition to electronic recordkeeping.

Section 639 rescinds \$10,000,000 from the Fiscal Year 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act from the GSA Federal Buildings Fund.

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 modifies 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 requirement 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 is a new provision addressing possible technical scorekeeping differences between the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office for fiscal year 2024.

Section 754 is a new 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 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 2024 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 2023.

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 2024 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
- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
- Fiscal Service
- Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau
- Community Development Financial Institutions Fund
- Internal Revenue Service

Executive Office of the President

District of Columbia

- Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support
- Federal Payment for the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority
- Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions
- Federal Payment for School Improvement
- Federal Payment for the D.C. National Guard

Independent Agencies

- Administrative Conference of the United States
- Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- Consumer Product Safety Commission
- Election Assistance Commission
- Federal Election Commission
- Federal Trade Commission
- General Services Administration:
- Merit Systems Protection Board
- Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund
- Office of Government Ethics
- 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 July 13, 2023, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 2309) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, 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 Chairman of the Committee or his 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 29–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chair Murray	
Mrs. Feinstein	
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. Collins	
Mr. McConnell	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Graham	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Hoeven	
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 18—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART II—CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 201—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 3006A. Adequate representation of defendants

(a) CHOICE OF PLAN.—* * *

* * * * *

(d) PAYMENT FOR REPRESENTATION.—

(1) HOURLY RATE.—Any attorney appointed pursuant to this section or *the attorney’s law firm* or a bar association or legal aid agency or community defender organization which has provided the appointed attorney shall, at the conclusion of the representation or any segment thereof, be compensated at a rate not exceeding \$60 per hour for time expended in court or before a United States magistrate judge and \$40 per hour for time reasonably expended out of court, unless the Judicial Conference determines that a higher rate of not in excess of \$75 per hour is justified for a circuit or for particular districts within a circuit, for time expended in court or before a United States magistrate judge and for time expended out of court.
* * *

TITLE 44—PUBLIC PRINTING AND DOCUMENTS

**CHAPTER 21—NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS
ADMINISTRATION**

§ 2107. Acceptance of records for historical preservation

(a) IN GENERAL.—* * *

* * * * *

(2) direct and effect the transfer of records of a Federal agency determined by the Archivist to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the

United States Government to the National Archives of the United States, as soon as practicable, and at a time mutually agreed upon by the Archivist and the head of that Federal agency not later than thirty years after such records were created or received by that agency, unless [the head of such agency has certified in writing to the Archivist] *the Archivist determines, after consulting with the head of such agency*, that such records must be retained in the custody of such agency for use in the conduct of the regular business of the agency;

* * * * *

CHAPTER 29—RECORDS MANAGEMENT BY THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES AND BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES

§ 2904. General responsibilities for records management

(d) The Archivist shall promulgate regulations requiring all Federal agencies to transfer all [digital or electronic] records to the National Archives of the United States in digital or electronic form to the greatest extent possible.

* * * * *

§ 3308. Disposal of similar records where prior disposal was authorized

When it appears to the Archivist that an agency has in its custody, or is accumulating, records of the same form or character as those of the same agency previously authorized to be disposed of, he may [empower] *direct* the head of the agency to dispose of the records, after they have been in existence a specified period of time, in accordance with regulations promulgated under section 3302 of this title and without listing or scheduling them.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 33—DISPOSAL OF RECORDS

§ 3303a. Examination by Archivist of lists and schedules of records lacking preservation value; disposal of records

**JUDICIAL IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1990,
PUBLIC LAW 101-650**

SEC. 203. APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER OF DISTRICT JUDGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—* * *

* * * * *

(c) TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

(1) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of California;

* * * * *

(12) 1 additional district judge for the eastern district of Virginia.

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 ~~【32 years and 6 months】~~ *33 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 ~~【29 years and 6 months】~~ *30 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.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE ACCESS ACT OF 1999,
PUBLIC LAW 106-98**

SEC. 3. PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAM.

(a) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—* * *

(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

a total of not more than ~~【\$50,000】~~ *\$75,000*.

(3) PRORATION.—The Mayor shall prorate payments under this section for students who attend an eligible institution on less than a full-time basis.

(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 payments made on behalf of all other eligible students.*

21ST CENTURY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, PUBLIC LAW 107-273

SEC. 312. ADDITIONAL FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS.

(a) PERMANENT DISTRICT JUDGES FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS.—

* * * * *

(c) TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.* * *

* * * * *

(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 **[21 years]** *22 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 **[20 years and 6 months]** *21 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 **[19 years]** *20 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.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE ANTIDEFICIENCY TEMPORARY SUSPENSION ACT, PUBLIC LAW 108-494

TITLE III—UNIVERSAL SERVICE

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, 2023]** *Decem-*

ber 31, 2024, section 1341 and subchapter II of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, do not apply—

* * * * *

(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, 2023】** *December 31, 2024*, to an expenditure or obligation described in subsection (a)(2) made or authorized during the period described in subsection (a).

TRANSPORTATION, TREASURY, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE JUDICIARY, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006, PUBLIC LAW 109-115

TITLE IV

THE JUDICIARY

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 406. 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) as amended by Public Law 105-53, as of the effective date of this Act, shall be extended. The first vacancy in the office of district judge in this district 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 by section 203(c) shall not be filled.

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 2024: Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government:				
Mandatory	22,334	22,334	22,326	¹ 22,326
Discretionary	16,807	16,950	32,920	¹ 33,018
Defense	43	43	.....	41
Non-defense	16,764	16,907	.....	32,977
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2024 .....	.....	.....	.....	² 43,125
2025 .....	.....	.....	.....	3,975
2026 .....	.....	.....	.....	(182)
2027 .....	.....	.....	.....	(870)
2028 and future years .....	.....	.....	.....	(7,305)
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2024	NA	728	NA	² 149

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 in accordance with section 251(b)(2)(D) of BBEDCA, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will revise the 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations to reflect an upward adjustment of \$143,000,000 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)	'Olelo's Accelerating Archive Access Hawaii	'Olelo Community Media	600,000	Schatz
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	AAPI Small Business Initiative	Asian Chamber of Commerce Colorado	750,000	Bennet
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Accelerating Bi-Lateral Trade	Rhode Island Commerce Corporation	550,000	Reed
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Accelerating Small Business in the Space Economy	Maui Economic Development Board, Inc.	1,750,000	Hirono, Schatz
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Accelerator for Disadvantaged Businesses	Delaware Black Chamber of Commerce	150,000	Carper, Coons
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ACER Cooperative, Business Development and Community Wealth Building Project	African Career Education & Resource, Inc.	775,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Advanced Materials and Critical Minerals Business Acceleration Program	Michigan Technological University	250,000	Peters, Stabenow
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ADVOCAP - Child Care Incubator	ADVOCAP	600,000	Baldwin
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	African American Heritage Center	African American Resources-Cultural and Heritage Society Inc.	162,000	Van Hollen
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Alaska Federal Lands History Project	University of Alaska Anchorage	3,000,000	Murkowski
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Alaska Healthcare Innovation	University of Alaska System	2,000,000	Murkowski
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Alaska Leaders Archive	Alaska Leaders Archive, Inc.	10,000,000	Murkowski
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Alaska Native Artist Directory	Alaska Native Arts Foundation (ANAF)	295,000	Murkowski
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Alaska Native Entrepreneurship Program	University of Alaska System	1,000,000	Murkowski
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Archival Curation and Digitization of John Lewis Records Supporting Georgia Education and Historical Preservation.	John and Lillian Miles Lewis Foundation, Inc.	595,000	Ossoff, Warnock
WV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Archival Facilities Renovation Project	West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture and History	2,226,000	Capito, Manchin
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Archive Digitization and Publication Project	University of Mississippi Medical Center	2,796,000	Hyde-Smith
OR	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Archives for the Public	Oregon Historical Society	488,000	Merkeley, Wyden
AR	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Arkansas Youth Drug Use Reduction Program	University of Arkansas—Little Rock	5,000,000	Boozman
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Asian American Cultural Center	Albuquerque Community Foundation	1,000,000	Lujan
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Asian Business Collaborative	Asian Business Collaborative	100,000	Heinrich
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Ballard Neighborhood Small Business Incubator Expansion.	Ballard Chamber of Commerce (dba Ballard Alliance).	600,000	Murray
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Baltimore Community Lending Business Development and Resource Center.	Baltimore Community Lending	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Baltimore Community Lending Business Development and Resource Center Site Development.	Baltimore Community Lending	1,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MD	General Services Administration (GSA)	Baltimore, Edward A. Garmatz U.S. Courthouse	General Services Administration	1,500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	BCC Business Accelerator and LatinXCEO Projects	Bergen Community College	75,000	Booker
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Bedford County Small Business Development Project	Bedford County Development Association	350,000	Casey
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Black Business Hub Accelerator Program	Urban League of Greater Madison	500,000	Baldwin
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Boardman Business Opportunity Incubator	City of Boardman	1,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
WV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Brooke County Library Foundation Digitization and Preservation of the Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor Special Collection	Brooke County Library Foundation	200,000	Manchin
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Building Mid-Michigan Economic Resilience and Innovation	Central Michigan University	579,000	Peters, Stabenow
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Built by Us	ASSETS Lancaster	368,000	Fetterman
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Growth in Communities of Color	True Access Capital	178,000	Carper, Coons
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Hub	East Liverpool	650,000	Brown
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Support Services for RI's Hispanic Community	Social Enterprise Greenhouse	360,000	Reed, Whitehouse
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	California Indian Traditional Food Incubator	California Indian Museum and Cultural Center	1,000,000	Feinstein
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Capac Catalyst	Village of Capac	271,000	Peters
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	CAPi USA Opportunity Incubator	CAPi USA	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Catalyzing a Rural Biotech Entrepreneur Ecosystem	Hannah Grimes Center	528,000	Shaheen
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Business Innovation, Incubation, and Development (BID): A Mid-Michigan Support Ecosystem for Small Businesses	City of Alma	2,000,000	Peters
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for Women's Entrepreneurship	Chatham University	157,000	Casey
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center of Southwest Culture Community Development Center	The Center of Southwest Culture, Inc.	160,000	Heinrich
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Childcare Business Program Expansion	Women's Business Development Center	500,000	Duckworth
VT	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Children and Recovering Mothers Team (CHARM)	KidSafe Collaborative	130,000	Sanders
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	City of Bellflower Entrepreneurial Training Program	City of Bellflower	156,000	Feinstein
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	City of Tulare Regional Business Accelerator	City of Tulare	2,500,000	Feinstein, Padilla
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Clean technology initiative	Evergreen Climate Innovations	475,000	Durbin
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Clear Creek Makerspace Program Development -Phase II	City of Wheat Ridge	200,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ClimateHaven for Buildout of Climatetech Prototyping Lab	ClimateHaven Inc.	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	College Community Support	Mississippi State University	350,000	Hyde-Smith
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community Action Resource Center (CARC)	Rural Alaska Community Action Program	1,512,000	Murkowski

WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community and Microbusiness Development Program	Refugee Artisan Initiative	500,000	Murray
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Community Archives Initiatives	Georgia Historical Society	168,000	Ossoff
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Community First, Inc. Building Community through Small Business Supports.	Communities First, Inc.	1,000,000	Stabenow
OR	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Community Reading Room	Lane County History Museum	30,000	Merkley, Wyden
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ConnCORP for Economic Impact Lab	ConnCORP	4,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Creation of Entrepreneurs' Resource Library	DreanSpring	307,000	Heinrich
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Crownsville Hospital Historic Documentation and Storytelling.	Anne Arundel County	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	DESIGNART's Design Catalyst Workforce Development Program.	DESIGNART	69,000	Whitehouse
WV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digital Archives Portal: Congressional Archives for Education.	West Virginia University	1,500,000	Capito, Manchin
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digital Humanities Hub in Mississippi	University of Southern Mississippi	2,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
IL	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization and preservation initiative	Naperville Heritage Society	800,000	Durbin
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization of Tougaloo College Civil Rights Collection.	Tougaloo College	1,900,000	Hyde-Smith
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization, cataloging, and transcription of American Presidential Family Descendants oral histories.	Long Island University, Theodore Roosevelt Institute the Roosevelt School.	920,000	Gilibrand, Schumer
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	DRIVE Business Hub Incubator	DRIVE	499,000	Casey
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Drug Free WV Youth Coalitions	The Martinsburg Initiative, Inc.	35,000	Capito
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	DTP@STAR Incubator Laboratory	Delaware Technology Park	600,000	Carper, Coons
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Economic and Business Development Training for Lobstering Communities.	Island Institute	1,477,000	Collins, King
KS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Eisenhower Presidential Library & Museum Campus Improvements.	Eisenhower Presidential Library & Museum	17,500,000	Moran
VA	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	eLearning Drug Prevention Suite	Partnership for Community Wellness	150,000	Kaine, Warner
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Energy and Climate Business Accelerator Program	Vermont Sustainable Jobs Fund	260,000	Weich
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Ensuring Supply Chain Capacity to Maximize the Micro Impact.	CenterState Corporation for Economic Opportunity (CenterState CEO).	2,000,000	Gilibrand, Schumer
NU	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurship Accelerator Incubation Program	Hope Foundation, Morris County Hispanic-American Chamber of Commerce.	100,000	Menendez
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Equity in Manufacturing Innovation	FuzeHub, Inc.	322,000	Gilibrand, Schumer
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expanding Capacity of the WESST Incubator	Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team Corp dba WESST.	173,000	Heinrich
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expanding KIC's State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) Program Capacity.	Ketchikan Indian Community	350,000	Murkowski

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Exploring, Transitioning and Building with The 3rd	The 3rd	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Farmington Museum Digitization Project	Farmington Museum	175,000	Heinrich
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Federal Lab Leveraging Innovation to Products (FLIP) Pilot Program	Maryland Technology Development Corporation (TEDCO)	1,150,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Food Incubator Project	Cornestone West CDC	1,050,000	Carper, Coons
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Fostering Futures: Building Women Owned Businesses in Virginia	YWCA South Hampton Roads	1,428,000	Kaine, Warner
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Generator of Workforce Development and Economic Opportunity	Philadelphia Youth Basketball, Inc., in partnership with Pursuing Transformation Inc.	882,000	Fetterman
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	George Mason University Center for AI Innovation for Economic Competitiveness	George Mason University	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
MI	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Girls, Inc Peer Pressure Resistance Program	Girls, Inc	175,000	Heinrich
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Government Certifications Contracting & Match Making Solutions Center	Morgan State University Foundation Inc.	700,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Greenbrier Valley EDC Commercialization Center	Greenbrier County Economic Development Corporation	819,000	Capito, Manchin
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Growing Opportunities for Family Child Care (GOFCC)	Maryland Family Network	632,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Growing Vermont's Farm and Forest Economy	Vermont Housing Conservation Board	740,000	Weich
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Harlem Arts Alliance Support for Local Artists and Creative Businesses	Harlem Arts Alliance	350,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
NU	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hispanic Entrepreneurship Assistance Program	Essex County Latin America Chamber of Commerce	250,000	Menendez
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hispanic Federation for Small Business Support Initiative—Creer su Negocio	Hispanic Federation	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hoomana Micro and Small Business Program	Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce	435,000	Schatz
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hope & Main Culinary Incubator	Hope & Main	1,455,000	Reed
NU	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hudson County Latin American Chamber of Commerce—Educational & Training Programs	Hudson County Latin American Chamber of Commerce—HCLACC	150,000	Menendez
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	iLab at Mana Innovation Center	University of Hawaii System	1,500,000	Hirono, Schatz
NU	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ILSE Entrepreneur Training Program	Institute for Life Science Entrepreneurship (at Kean University)	500,000	Menendez
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Increasing Diversity in State Contracting	State of Maryland	740,000	Cardin, Van Hollen

MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Indigenous Food Enterprise Incubator and Food Hub ..	North American Traditional Indigenous Food Sys-tems (NATIFS)	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Infant & Toddler Care Expansion and Capacity Build- ing.	City of Sacramento	850,000	Padilla
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Jackson County- Child Care Recharge	Jackson County Child Care Network	1,038,000	Baldwin
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Keshet Idea and Innovation Community	Keshet Dance Company	225,000	Heinrich
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Kitchen Network Westwood	West Community Economic Development Corpora- tion (DBA BuCu West).	261,000	Hickenlooper
NU	Small Business Administration (SBA)	LAEDA Food Business Development Center	Latin American Economic Development Associa- tion, Inc..	500,000	Booker
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Latino Economic Development Corporation Micro- Small Business Support	Partners for Community (Latino Economic Devel- opment Corporation)	550,000	Markey, Warren
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Long Island Manufacturing Support Center	Manufacturing Consortium of Long Island	750,000	Schumer
NI	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Luna County Youth Substance Use Prevention Pro- gram.	County of Luna/Luna County DWI Program	200,000	Heinrich
MIN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mainstreet Businesses Focused on Food & Agriculture (MBFFA): Expansion across Minnesota's First Dis- trict.	Minnesota State University, Mankato's Strategic Partnership Center.	775,000	Klobuchar, Smith
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Making a Living Through Entrepreneurship	Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team Corp dba WESST.	139,000	Heinrich
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Manaolana Business Incubation Acceleration Hub	Kauai Chamber of Commerce	818,000	Schatz
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Manufacturing Succession	Rhode Island Commerce Corporation	400,000	Reed
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Manufacturing supply chain initiative	mHUB	675,000	Durbin
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Marion Tech	Marion Technical College	1,500,000	Brown
MA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Methuen Digital History Center	City of Methuen	222,000	Markey, Warren
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Minority Small Business Certification Technical As- sistance.	Atlanta Black Chambers, Inc.	619,000	Warrock
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mississippi Business Intelligence	Mississippi State University	2,400,000	Hyde-Smith
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Mississippi Substance Abuse Prevention Program	Hinds Community College	230,000	Hyde-Smith
DE	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Mobile Community Historical Digitization and Preser- vation Lab.	Delaware Historical Society	395,000	Carper, Coons
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mom Your Business Community HUB	Mom Your Business	130,000	Casey
NM	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Museum of Indian Arts and Culture Digitization Project.	Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, a Division of New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs.	500,000	Heinrich, Lujan
PA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Museum of the American Revolution Archive Activa- tion Project.	Museum of the American Revolution	500,000	Casey
MD	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Museum of the Blind People's Movement	National Federation of the Blind	301,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	National Guard Small Business Center	West Virginia National Guard	595,000	Capito
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Native American Agricultural Business Accelerator	Elderberry Wisdom Farm	500,000	Merkley, Wyden

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NEOHEC CentroVila25	Northeast Ohio Hispanic Center for Economic Development (HBC)	750,000	Brown
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Nevada Secretary of State's Office—State Business License Online Portal	Nevada Secretary of State	4,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
NM	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	New Mexico Museum of Space History Digitization Project	New Mexico Museum of Space History, a Division of the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs	116,000	Heinrich, Luján
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New River Gorge Regional Working Group	New River Gorge Regional Development Authority	750,000	Capito, Manchin
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Next Gen Small Business Social Innovation Incubator	Next Gen Small Business Social Innovation Incubator	625,000	Markey, Warren
NU	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NUThrives Virtual Entrepreneurship Ecosystem Initiative	Rutgers, The State University (for NISBDC at Rutgers-Newark/RBS)	300,000	Booker
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NM MBDA Technical Assistance Project	New Mexico Minority Business Development Agency Business Center	200,000	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NMSBDC Online Resource Expansion	New Mexico Small Business Development Center	338,000	Heinrich
NM	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	NMSU Borderlands Online Resources	Borderlands and Ethnic Studies Department-NMSU	170,000	Heinrich
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NM/WBA Business Expo	New Mexico Veterans Business Advocates (NM/WBA)	50,000	Heinrich
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Northern Michigan University Security Operations Center (SOC)	Northern Michigan University	1,145,000	Peters, Stabenow
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ODU "Double-TAP" veteran entrepreneurship accelerator	Old Dominion University	500,000	Kaine, Warner
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Pathways to Emerging Markets for Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Entrepreneurs	Capital Region Minority Supplier Development Council	300,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
IL	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Photographic digitization initiative	McLean County Historical Society	550,000	Durbin
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Pierce County Business Accelerator Program	Pierce County	1,000,000	Cantwell
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	PowerUp—Amplify Latinx Small Business Program Expansion	The Latina Circle, Inc. (DBA Amplify Latinx)	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Preservation and Digitization of Early Michigan Public Television	Michigan State University	1,000,000	Peters, Stabenow
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Preserving Alaska Native Culture, Knowledge, and History	University of Alaska System	1,500,000	Murkowski
RI	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Project SUCCESS: Substance Abuse Prevention	Coastline EAP d.b.a. Rhode Island Student Assistance Services	2,170,000	Reed
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Public Digital Archive of American Jewish Life from 1910 to 1950s	Project Witness	960,000	Schumer

MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Quality Child Care Matters Program	Partnership for Community Action	250,000	Heinrich Cardin,
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Raymond V. Haysbert Center for Entrepreneurship	Greater Baltimore Urban League	850,000	Van Hollen
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Regional Innovation Partnerships	Innovate Mississippi	944,000	Hyde-Smith
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Regional Rural Revitalization (R3)	Regional Rural Revitalization	1,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	RI Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Business Support Services.	RI Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	300,000	Whitehouse
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	RIDE (Returning Citizens Inspired to Develop Entrepreneurial Ventures) Entrepreneurship Resource Center.	Morgan State University	1,500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
VA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Roots Run Deep African American History Driving Tours of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.	Shenandoah Valley Black Heritage Project	72,000	Kaine, Warner
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Roswell Museum Digital Archiving Project	Roswell Museum	250,000	Heinrich
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Co-working Network	County of Taos	852,000	Heinrich, Lujan
CO	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Sand Creek Massacre Records Preservation Project	Sand Creek Massacre Foundation	200,000	Bennet
WV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Shepherd University Robert C. Byrd Center for Congressional History and Education Archives Management Initiatives.	Robert C. Byrd Center for Congressional History and Education.	250,000	Hickenlooper
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Digital Navigator Training Program	City of Portland	500,000	Merkley, Wyden
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Incubator Expansion and Capital Improvements.	Tacoma Arts Live	2,129,000	Murray
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Legal and Technical Assistance Program for Maryland Legacy Businesses.	Latino Economic Development Corporation	250,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Support for Northeast Ohio	JumpStart Inc.	350,000	Brown
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Support Program	Local First Arizona Foundation	1,000,000	Sinema
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Technical Assistance	Rhode Island Black Business Association (RIBBA)	650,000	Reed, Whitehouse
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	South Side Innovation Center: Entrepreneurs for the 21st Century Workforce.	Syracuse University	1,000,000	Schumer
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Southern Maryland Minority Chamber of Commerce	Southern Maryland Minority Chamber of Commerce	270,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Southern Region Drug-Use Reduction Program	University of Mississippi	4,400,000	Hyde-Smith
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Space ISAC Watch Center & Cyber Space Data Fusion Cell.	Space Information Sharing and Analysis Center	590,000	Hickenlooper
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Stackable Business Credentials at BridgeValley CTC	Bridge Valley Community and Technical College	167,000	Capito, Manchin
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Startup Milton Business Incubator	The Improved Milton Experience	210,000	Casey
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Startup Studio—Science Entrepreneurship Fellowship	Delaware Innovation Space	1,425,000	Carper, Coons
SC	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Sumter County Records Preservation	Sumter County Government	1,800,000	Graham
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Sumrise County Economic Council Small Business Training.	Sumrise County Economic Council	541,000	Collins, King

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Recommended (\$)	Requestor(s)
VT	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Supportive Outreach After Overseas Program	Turning Point Recovery Center of Springfield	205,000	Sanders
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Targeted Education for Rural Entrepreneurs	DreamSpring	200,000	Heinrich
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Tech/Market	Delaware Sustainable Chemistry Alliance	250,000	Coons
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technical Assistance and Local Procurement Support for Local and Small Businesses.	Cambridge Local First	150,000	Markey, Warren
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technology Upgrades for SHOCNJ's Development Training Center.	Statewide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of New Jersey	124,000	Booker
MS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	The Hinds County Community College Utica Institute Archives Digitization.	Hinds Community College	353,000	Wicker
NH	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	The James Wright Foley Archives Collection	James W. Foley Legacy Foundation	350,000	Shaheen
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Wheelhouse	Madison Village for Advanced Entrepreneurship, Inc.	368,000	Warlock
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Three Sisters Kitchen Business Training Program in Spanish.	Three Sisters Kitchen	300,000	Heinrich
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Trades District Phase II	Chelan Douglas Regional Port Authority	4,000,000	Murray
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UGA Small Business Development Center	University of Georgia	250,000	Ossoff
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UMaine Kelp Nursey and Aquaculture Demonstration Farm.	University of Maine System	2,000,000	Collins, King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UMaine Maine Enterprise Campus and Corridor	University of Maine System	2,400,000	Collins, King
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	United Black Fund	United Black Fund	500,000	Brown
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University City Science Center for Equitable Life Sciences Innovation in Greater Philadelphia.	University City Science Center	400,000	Casey
LA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Louisiana at Lafayette Biomedical Innovation Center.	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	2,000,000	Cassidy
LA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Louisiana at Monroe BioMedical Innovation Lab.	Biomedical Research and Innovation Park	1,875,000	Cassidy
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	University of New Mexico Art Museum Online Museum Project.	University of New Mexico Art Museum	200,000	Heinrich
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Van Buren Township Small Businesses Get on the MAP (Master, Advance and Prosper) Program.	The Charter Township of Van Buren	60,000	Peters
VT	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Vermont Youth Community Action Corps	Vermont Folklife Center	665,000	Sanders
OH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Veterans Business Center	Economic and Community Development Institute	300,000	Brown
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wayne County Small Farm Innovation Project	Wayne County Commissioners	750,000	Casey
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wellsburg Town Square Small Business Revitalization	Wellsburg Urban Renewal Authority, WV	750,000	Capito, Manchin
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wilmington Business Incubators	Wilmington Alliance	328,000	Carper, Coons

NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Winnemucca Indian Colony—Small Business Incubator.	Winnemucca Indian Colony	1,338,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen Baldwin
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wisconsin Latino Chamber of Commerce- Latino Economic Gateway.	Wisconsin Latino Chamber of Commerce	5,000,000	
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	WV Department of Agriculture "West Virginia Grown" Program Expansion.	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	460,000	Manchin

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses	273,882	332,199	273,882	.....	— 58,317
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	216,059	244,000	221,059	+ 5,000	— 22,941
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account	100,000	215,000	100,000	.....	— 115,000
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs	11,118	30,881	11,118	.....	— 19,763
Office of Inspector General	48,878	49,180	48,878	.....	— 302
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	174,250	187,368	174,250	.....	— 13,118
Special Inspector General for TARP	9,000	.....	.....	— 9,000	.....
Total, Departmental Offices	833,187	1,058,628	829,187	— 4,000	— 229,441
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network					
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	190,193	228,908	190,193	.....	— 38,715
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	372,485	399,263	386,485	+ 14,000	— 12,778
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	148,863	155,604	153,863	+ 5,000	— 1,741
.....	324,000	341,478	334,000	+ 10,000	— 7,478
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS	1,868,728	2,183,881	1,893,728	+ 25,000	— 290,153
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services	2,780,606	3,422,449	2,780,606	.....	— 641,843
Enforcement	5,437,622	5,904,441	5,437,622	.....	— 466,819
Operations Support	4,100,826	4,520,076	4,100,826	.....	— 419,250
Business Systems Modernization .....	.....	289,619	.....	.....	— 289,619

Administrative Provisions—Internal Revenue Service	12,319,054	14,136,585	12,319,054		-1,817,531
Total, Internal Revenue Service					
Administrative Provisions—Department of the Treasury	12,000	16,000	12,000		-4,000
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery	14,199,782	16,336,466	14,224,782	+25,000	-2,111,684
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury	(14,220,782) (-21,000)	(16,357,466) (-21,000)	(14,245,782) (-21,000)	(+25,000)	(-2,111,684)
Appropriations					
Offsetting collections					
TITLE II—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
The White House					
Salaries and Expenses	77,681	81,058	78,681	+1,000	-2,377
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses	15,609	16,088	15,609		-479
White House Repair and Restoration	2,500	2,500	2,500		
Subtotal	18,109	18,588	18,109		-479
Council of Economic Advisers	4,903	5,056	4,903		-153
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	17,901	18,441	17,901		-540
Office of Administration	115,463	118,546	115,463		-3,083
Total, The White House	234,057	241,689	235,057	+1,000	-6,632
Office of Management and Budget	128,035	137,489	128,035		-9,454
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	1,902	1,960	1,902		-58
Office of the National Cyber Director	21,926	22,586	21,926		-660
Office of National Drug Control Policy					
Salaries and Expenses	21,500	22,380	35,045	+13,545	+12,665
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	302,000	290,200	301,600	-400	+11,400
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	137,120	148,950	142,520	+5,400	-6,430
Administrative Provision					
Salaries and Expenses	10,482			-10,482	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy	471,102	461,530	479,165	+ 8,063	+ 17,635
Unanticipated Needs	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	13,700	14,166	13,700		- 466
Special Assistance to the President and Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses	6,076	6,255	6,076		- 179
Operating Expenses	321	329	321		- 8
Subtotal	6,397	6,584	6,397		- 187
Total, title II, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	878,119	887,004	887,182	+ 9,063	+ 178
TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Justices	2,896	3,000	3,000	+ 104	
Other salaries and expenses	109,551	127,063	119,389	+ 9,838	- 7,674
Subtotal	112,447	130,063	122,389	+ 9,942	- 7,674
Care of the Building and Grounds	29,246	20,688	20,688	- 8,558	
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	141,693	150,751	143,077	+ 1,384	- 7,674
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Judges	3,356	3,000	3,000	- 356	

Other salaries and expenses	36,735	39,682	36,735	.....	-2,947
Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	40,091	42,682	39,735	-356	-2,947
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges	2,311	2,000	2,000	-311	.....
Other salaries and expenses	21,260	22,404	21,260	.....	-1,144
Total, US Court of International Trade	23,571	24,404	23,260	-311	-1,144
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	412,000	491,000	491,000	+79,000	.....
Other salaries and expenses	5,905,055	6,370,391	6,010,055	+105,000	-360,336
Subtotal	6,317,055	6,861,391	6,501,055	+184,000	-360,336
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	9,975	10,869	9,975	.....	-894
Defender Services	1,382,680	1,533,015	1,382,680	.....	-150,335
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners	58,239	59,902	58,239	.....	-1,663
Court Security	750,163	783,465	750,163	.....	-33,302
CR funding (Public Law 117-180) (emergency)	112,500	.....	.....	-112,500	.....
Subtotal	862,663	783,465	750,163	-112,500	-33,302
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	8,630,612	9,248,642	8,702,112	+71,500	-546,530
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and Expenses	102,673	112,974	102,673	.....	-10,301
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and Expenses	34,261	35,082	34,261	.....	-821
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	21,641	23,150	21,641	.....	-1,509

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Administrative Provision					
Judicial Security (Sec 307)					
Total, title III, the Judiciary	8,994,542	9,637,685	9,066,759	+ 72,217	- 570,926
(Mandatory)	(420,563)	(499,000)	(499,000)	(+ 78,437)	
(Discretionary)	(8,573,979)	(9,138,685)	(8,567,759)	(- 6,220)	(- 570,926)
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	48,000	30,000		- 18,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	291,068	315,563	291,068		- 24,495
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	46,005	46,005	46,005		
Rescission	- 22,000	- 25,000	- 25,000	- 3,000	
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	285,016	296,878	285,016		- 11,862
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service	53,629	59,551	53,629		- 5,922
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	2,450	2,450	2,450		
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions	630	898	630		- 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	4,000		- 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	791,898	850,445	788,898	- 3,000	- 61,547
TITLE V—OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Administrative Conference of the United States	3,465	3,523	3,465		- 58
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	2,000			- 2,000	
Commodity Futures Trading Commission 1	365,000	411,000	365,000		- 46,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Repairs and alterations:					
Major repairs and alterations	244,783	1,187,290	152,980	-91,803	-1,034,310
Basic repairs and alterations	398,797	480,978	425,000	+26,203	-55,978
Special emphasis programs	18,700	197,000	4,300	-14,400	-192,700
Subtotal	662,280	1,865,268	582,280	-80,000	-1,282,988
Installment Acquisition Payments					
Rental of space	5,561,680	5,724,298	5,724,298	+162,618	
Building operations	2,981,381	3,073,386	3,073,386	+92,005	
Subtotal, Limitations on Availability of Revenue	10,013,150	10,902,187	9,786,366	-226,784	-1,115,821
Rental income to fund	-10,488,857	-10,728,410	-10,728,410	-239,553	
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	-475,707	173,777	-942,044	-466,337	-1,115,821
Government-wide Policy					
Operating Expenses	71,186	74,389	71,186		-3,203
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals	54,478	58,733	54,478		-4,255
Office of Inspector General	10,352	10,597	10,352		-245
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	74,583	78,618	74,583		-4,035
Federal Citizen Services Fund	5,200	5,500	5,200		-300
Pre-Election Presidential Transition	90,000	90,000	90,000		
Technology Modernization Fund		10,413	10,413	+10,413	
Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund	50,000	200,000		-50,000	-200,000
Working Capital Fund	5,900	16,000			-16,000
Electric Vehicles Fund		11,300	5,900		-5,400
Total, General Services Administration	-114,008	779,327	-619,932	-505,924	-1,399,259
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	3,000	3,000	3,000		

Merit Systems Protection Board						
Salaries and Expenses	49,655	59,188	49,655			- 9,533
Limitation on administrative expenses	2,345	2,345	2,345			
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board	52,000	61,533	52,000			- 9,533
Morris K Udall and Stewart L Udall Foundation						
Morris K Udall and Stewart L Udall Trust Fund	1,800	2,000	1,800			- 200
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund	3,943	4,044	3,943			- 101
Total, Morris K Udall and Stewart L Udall Foundation	5,743	6,044	5,743			- 301
National Archives and Records Administration						
Operating Expenses	427,520	443,213	430,520	+ 3,000		- 12,693
Office of Inspector General	5,980	6,400	5,980			- 420
Repairs and Restoration	22,224	8,000	25,500	+ 3,276		+ 17,500
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program	12,000	10,000	10,000	- 2,000		
Administrative Provisions						
Salaries and Expenses	22,573		38,414	+ 15,841		+ 38,414
Total, National Archives and Records Administration	490,297	467,613	510,414	+ 20,117		+ 42,801
NCUA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund						
Office of Government Ethics	3,500	4,000	3,500			- 500
	24,500	23,037	23,037	- 1,463		
Office of Personnel Management						
Salaries and Expenses	190,784	260,188	225,784	+ 35,000		- 34,404
Limitation on administrative expenses	194,924	201,576	194,924			- 6,652
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses	385,708	461,764	420,708	+ 35,000		- 41,056
Office of Inspector General	6,908	7,066	6,908			- 158
Limitation on administrative expenses	29,487	38,718	29,487			- 9,231
Subtotal, Office of Inspector General	36,395	45,784	36,395			- 9,389

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Office of Personnel Management	422,103	507,548	457,103	+ 35,000	- 50,445
Office of Special Counsel	31,904	33,759	31,904	.....	- 1,855
Postal Regulatory Commission	10,600	14,385	11,700	.....	- 2,685
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	4,000	4,000	4,000	+ 1,100	.....
Public Buildings Reform Board .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	2,149,000	2,435,830	2,363,900	+ 214,900	- 71,930
SEC Headquarters	57,405	25,243	25,243	- 32,162	.....
SEC Atlanta Regional Office .....	.....	14,415	14,415	+ 14,415	.....
SEC San Francisco Regional Office	3,365	.....	.....	- 3,365	.....
Subtotal, Securities and Exchange Commission	2,209,770	2,475,488	2,403,558	+ 193,788	- 71,930
SEC fees	- 2,209,770	- 2,475,488	- 2,403,558	- 193,788	+ 71,930
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selective Service System	31,700	31,300	31,300	- 400	.....
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses	326,000	394,277	381,246	+ 55,246	- 13,031
Entrepreneurial Development Programs	320,000	334,000	320,000	.....	- 14,000
Office of Inspector General	32,020	47,704	47,020	+ 15,000	- 684
Office of Advocacy	10,211	10,600	10,211	.....	- 389
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Administrative expenses	165,300	162,000	162,000	- 3,300	.....

Total, Business loans program account	171,300	168,000	168,000	-3,300	.....
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Administrative expenses	36,000	32,000	32,000	-4,000	.....
Disaster relief category	143,000	143,000	143,000	.....	.....
Total, Disaster loans program account	179,000	175,000	175,000	-4,000	.....
Subtotal, Small Business Administration	1,038,531	1,129,581	1,101,477	+62,946	-28,104
Administrative Provisions					
Salaries and expenses (Sec 542)	179,710	.....	117,541	-62,169	+117,541
Total, Small Business Administration	1,218,241	1,129,581	1,219,018	+777	+89,437
Total, excluding Disaster Relief Category	1,075,241	986,581	1,076,018	+777	+89,437
United States Postal Service					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	50,253	75,528	50,253	.....	-25,275
Office of Inspector General	271,000	290,579	271,000	.....	-19,579
Total, United States Postal Service	321,253	366,107	321,253	.....	-44,854
United States Tax Court	57,300	65,700	57,300	.....	-8,400
Total, title V, Independent Agencies	3,520,022	4,782,484	3,012,379	-507,643	-1,770,105
Appropriations	(16,675,841)	(18,662,125)	(16,704,090)	(+28,249)	(-1,958,035)
Disaster relief category	(143,000)	(143,000)	(143,000)	.....	.....
Offsetting Collections	(-13,298,819)	(-14,022,641)	(-13,834,711)	(-535,892)	(+187,930)
(by transfer)	(47,500)	(49,839)	(47,500)	.....	(-2,339)
(transfer out)	(-47,500)	(-49,839)	(-47,500)	.....	(+2,339)
TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS THIS ACT					
Mandatory appropriations (Sec 618)	21,419,000	21,662,000	21,662,000	+243,000	.....
PCA Oversight Board scholarships	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Offsetting collections	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	.....	.....
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (resission) (Sec 634)	-150,000	.....	-150,000	.....	-150,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
US Digital Services (rescission) (Sec 635)			-80,000	-80,000	-80,000
TMF Management Funds (rescission) (Sec 636)			-290,000	-290,000	-290,000
IRS (rescission) (Sec 637)			-10,000,000	-10,000,000	-10,000,000
GSA, FBF (rescission) (Sec 639)			-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
Total, title VI, General Provisions	21,269,850	21,662,000	11,132,000	-10,137,850	-10,530,000
TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNMENT-WIDE					
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (Sec 734)	-2,000	-1,000	-1,000	+1,000	
IJA Transfer Authority (USFWS & NMFS)					
Total, title VII, General Provisions	-2,000	-1,000	-1,000	+1,000	
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT					
(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, Environmental Review Improvement Fund	650	650	650		

Federal Buildings Fund	General Services Administration					
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act		650	650	650		
less prior year appropriations (emergency)		-650	-650	-650		
ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023 (Public Law 117-328)						
	DIVISION M					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT	National Security Council	1,000			-1,000	
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)		1,000			-1,000	
Total, Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023		1,000			-1,000	
DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023 (Public Law 117-328)						
	DIVISION N					
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
Real Property Activities		36,788			-36,788	
Federal Buildings Fund: Repairs and Alterations (emergency)		36,788			-36,788	
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION					
Disaster Loans Program Account (emergency)		858,000			-858,000	
Total, Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023		894,788			-894,788	
Total, Other Appropriations		895,788			-895,788	
Grand total		50,548,001	54,155,084	39,111,000	-11,437,001	-15,044,084

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued**
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Appropriations	(62,890,532)	(68,082,725)	(63,380,711)	(+ 490,179)	(- 4,702,014)
Rescissions	(- 172,000)	(- 25,000)	(- 10,555,000)	(- 10,383,000)	(- 10,530,000)
Emergency appropriations	(1,008,288)	.....	.....	(- 1,008,288)	.....
Emergency advance appropriations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rescissions of emergency funding .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offsetting collections	(- 13,321,819)	(- 14,045,641)	(- 13,857,711)	(- 535,892)	(+ 187,930)
Disaster relief category	(143,000)	(143,000)	(143,000)	.....	.....
(by transfer)	(47,500)	(49,839)	(47,500)	.....	(- 2,339)
(transfer out)	(- 47,500)	(- 49,839)	(- 47,500)	.....	(+ 2,339)
Grand total without Other Appropriations	49,652,213	54,155,084	39,111,000	-10,541,213	-15,044,084

¹ FY22 and FY23 Request and House funding for CTC is provided in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill