

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2018

, 2017.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

Mr. GRAVES, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R.]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018.

INDEX TO BILL AND REPORT

	<i>Page Number</i>	
	<i>Bill</i>	<i>Report</i>
Title I—Department of the Treasury	2	4
Title II—Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	31	24
Title III—The Judiciary	46	34
Title IV—District of Columbia	57	39
Title V—Independent Agencies	67	44
Administrative Conference of the United States	67	44
Consumer Product Safety Commission	67	44
Election Assistance Commission	69	45
Federal Communications Commission	70	46
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—Office of Inspector General ...	71	48
Federal Election Commission	71	48
Federal Labor Relations Authority	72	49
Federal Trade Commission	73	49
General Services Administration	74	50
Merit Systems Protection Board	87	59
National Archives and Records Administration	88	59
Office of Government Ethics	89	60
Office of Personnel Management	89	61

	<i>Page Number</i>	
	<i>Bill</i>	<i>Report</i>
Office of Special Counsel	94	64
Postal Regulatory Commission	95	64
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	95	65
Public Buildings Reform Board	96	65
Securities and Exchange Commission	96	66
Selective Service System	98	67
Small Business Administration	99	68
United States Postal Service	104	71
United States Tax Court	105	73
Title VI—General Provisions—This Act	107	73
Title VII—General Provisions—Government-wide: Departments, Agencies, and Corporations	121	76
Title VIII—General Provisions—District of Columbia	153	79
Title IX—Other Matters	165	80
Title X—Additional General Provision—Spending Reduction Account	253	80
House of Representatives Report Requirements		

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee has jurisdiction over a diverse group of agencies responsible for regulating the financial and telecommunications industries; collecting taxes and providing taxpayer assistance; supporting the operations of the White House, the Federal Judiciary, and the District of Columbia; managing Federal buildings; and overseeing the Federal workforce. The activities of these agencies impact nearly every American and are integral to the operations of our government.

The bill provides a total of \$20,231,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2018 which is \$1,284,000,000, or 5.97 percent, below the fiscal year 2017 discretionary allocation. The bill is \$2,468,000,000, or 11 percent, below the Administration's request.

TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY (\$ in millions)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	FY 2018 Recommendation
Discretionary	21,515	22,699	20,231
Mandatory	21,937	22,357	22,357

OPERATING PLAN AND REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

The Committee will continue to evaluate reprogrammings proposed by agencies. Although reprogrammings may not change either the total amount available in an account or the purposes for which the appropriation is legally available, they represent a significant departure from budget plans presented to the Committee in an agency's budget justification and supporting documents, which are the basis of this appropriations Act. The Committee expects agencies' reprogramming requests to explain thoroughly the reasons for the reprogramming and to include an assessment of whether the reprogramming will affect budget requirements for the subsequent fiscal year.

Section 608 of this Act requires agencies or entities funded by the Act to notify the Committee and obtain prior approval from the

Committee for any reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either the House or Senate Committees on Appropriations for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; (6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) creates or reorganizes offices, programs, or activities.

Additionally, the Committee expects to be promptly notified of all reprogramming actions which involve less than the above mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of significantly changing an agency's funding requirements in future years, or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected by the reprogramming. Reprogrammings meeting these criteria must be approved by the Committee regardless of the amount proposed to be reallocated.

Section 608 also requires agencies to consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to any significant reorganization or restructuring of offices, programs, or activities. This provision applies regardless of whether the reorganization or restructuring involves a reprogramming of funds. Agencies are encouraged to consult with the Committees early in the process so that any questions or concerns the Committees may have can be addressed in a timely manner.

Except in emergency situations, reprogramming requests should be submitted no later than June 29, 2018. 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 Senate, it is the responsibility of the Department or agency to reconcile the House and Senate differences before proceeding and, if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the request to reprogram funds unapproved.

Agencies are directed under section 608 to submit operating plans for the Committee's review within 60 days of the bill's enactment. Each operating plan should include: (1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level; (2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by object class and program, project, and activity as detailed in the budget appendix for the respective appropriation; and (3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

Budget justifications are the primary tool used by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to evaluate the resource requirements and fiscal needs of agencies. The Committee is aware that the format and presentation of budget materials is largely left to the agency within presentation objectives set forth by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). In fact, OMB Circular A-11, part 1 specifically instructs agencies to consult with congressional

committees beforehand. The Committee expects that all agencies funded under this Act will heed this directive.

The Committee continues the direction that justifications submitted with the fiscal year 2019 budget request by agencies funded under this Act contain the customary level of detailed data and explanatory statements to support the appropriations requests at the level of detail contained in the funding table included at the end of this report. Among other items, agencies shall provide a detailed discussion of proposed new initiatives, proposed changes in the agency's financial plan from prior year enactment, detailed data on all programs, and comprehensive information on any office or agency restructurings. At a minimum, each agency must also provide adequate justification for funding and staffing changes for each individual office and materials that compare programs, projects, and activities that are proposed for fiscal year 2019 to the fiscal year 2018 enacted levels.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$224,376,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	201,751,000
Recommended in the bill	201,751,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 22,625,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– – –

The Departmental Offices' function in the Department of the Treasury is to support the Secretary of the Treasury in his capacity as the chief operating executive of the Department and in his role in determining the tax, economic, and financial management policies of the Federal Government. The Secretary's responsibilities funded by the Salaries and Expenses appropriation include: recommending and implementing domestic and international economic and tax policy; providing recommendations regarding fiscal policy; governing the fiscal operations of the government; managing the public debt; managing development of financial policy; representing the U.S. on international monetary, trade and investment issues; overseeing Treasury Department overseas operations; directing the administrative operations of the Treasury Department; and providing executive oversight of the bureaus within the Treasury Department.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$201,751,000 for Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses.

Financial Transactions.—The Committee encourages the Department of the Treasury to work with Federal bank regulators, financial institutions, and money service businesses to ensure that legitimate financial transactions move freely and globally. The Committee is frustrated that the Department has failed to report on its efforts to ensure the appropriate flow of legitimate financial transactions and directs the Department to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on this matter not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Puerto Rico.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Department is directed to provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate describing how the Department has used its authority to provide technical assistance to Puerto Rico in fiscal year 2017 and how it plans to use it in fiscal year 2018.

Terrorism Risk Insurance.—The Committee notes that the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015 (TRIPRA) requires Treasury to engage in advance coordination with state insurance regulators and others to obtain data necessary to complete annual reports to Congress on the terrorism risk insurance market. The Committee expects that Treasury will engage early with state insurance regulators and will comply fully with TRIPRA reporting requirements.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee recognizes the need to protect the financial services sector and its customers from the devastating effects of cyberattacks. While both industry and government have taken significant steps to mitigate this threat, there is more work to be done. The Committee encourages continued coordination to develop consistent and workable cybersecurity safeguards across the financial services sector. Consistent with this goal, the Committee directs the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Compliance Policy (OCIP) to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate within 60 days of enactment of this Act on the status of this collaboration and ways to improve cybersecurity controls and safeguards.

Regulation of Community Financial Institutions.—The Committee remains concerned with Federal regulation of community banks and credit unions. The Committee requests each financial regulator to consider the risk profile and business model of a financial institution when the regulator engages in a regulatory action. In doing so, the regulator must determine the necessity, appropriateness, and impact of applying its regulatory action to an institution or class of institutions, and importantly, is directed to tailor its regulatory action in a manner that limits the regulatory compliance impact, cost, liability risk or other burdens as is appropriate for the risk profile and business model involved.

Custody banks.—Federal banking regulators should examine regulatory approaches that may prevent custody banks from providing key services. U.S. prudential rules, including rules related to risk-weighted capital, leverage capital, and liquidity do not reflect this unique custody bank business model. For example, custody banks have a unique business model focused on providing services critical to the operation of mutual funds, pension funds, endowments and other institutional investors, including providing demand deposit accounts to hold these clients' cash. By necessity, the custody banks place such cash on deposit with the Federal Reserve and other central banks, rather than investing in loans or other higher yielding assets. Current and potentially future regulatory focus on this essentially risk-less activity, possibly impeding custody banks' ability to provide traditional custody services, could have an adverse impact on financial stability by preventing custody banks from being able to accept cash deposits from their clients during a

crisis, denying those clients a safe haven to preserve their capital. The Financial Stability Oversight Council should work with banking regulators to tailor the one-size-fits-all prudential regulatory regime to ensure that custody banks can continue to provide the services necessary for investment and savings.

Insurance.—Under P.L. 111–203, the Federal Reserve Board was given authority to oversee certain nonbank holding companies, including a few bank and savings and loan holding companies with insurance affiliates, as well as certain SIFIs, which currently include three insurance companies. P.L. 111–203 also gave the Federal Insurance Office (FIO), within the Department of the Treasury, the authority to consult with the States on international issues and represent the U.S., as appropriate, in the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS).

The Committee notes that the State-based system of insurance regulation has served our nation well for more than 150 years. Any federal regulation of insurance can take final form only with explicit approval by Congress. It is important to note that other international financial agreements have had deleterious impacts on some of our nation’s financial institutions.

The Committee is concerned about the ongoing negotiations held by the IAIS to develop standards on a variety of issues, including capital and a definition of non-traditional, non-insurance products, and believes the U.S. agencies party to those negotiations must appropriately fulfill their duties to advocate for the U.S. insurance market and State-based regulatory regime. The Committee also notes the importance of developing a domestic capital standard, pursuant to P.L. 111–203 and P.L. 113–279, that is based on the existing domestic regulatory structure. The Committee believes it essential that a domestic standard should be set before approval of any international standard that will or could ultimately be applied to U.S. insurers. Finally, the Committee reminds those Federal agencies party to IAIS or Financial Stability Board (FSB) negotiations to not support consolidated group-wide insurance capital standards for domestically-chartered internationally active insurance groups that are inconsistent with current state-based insurance standards, which are designed solely for the protection of the policyholder.

Cross-border Regulatory Cooperation and Harmonization.—The Committee is concerned that both the Dodd-Frank Act and U.S. prudential regulators are creating a fragmented international financial system through an excessive ring-fencing regime of U.S. subsidiaries that does not recognize, and may disincentivize, cross-border regulatory cooperation. U.S. regulators should take into account the extent to which a foreign financial company is subject to home country standards, on a consolidated basis, that are comparable to, or exceed, those applied to financial companies in the United States. The Committee expects U.S. regulators to demonstrate cross-border regulatory cooperation, to include the mutual recognition of comparable or higher standards in certain jurisdictions, and to better coordinate with home country regulators to establish a mutual recognition framework so as to create greater incentives for all jurisdictions to raise their standards to U.S. levels.

Hardest Hit.—The Hardest Hit Fund (HHF) provides significant resources to States that were hardest hit by the economic crisis for

2008 and targets critical resources toward programs that help Americans avoid foreclosure and stabilize housing markets. The Committee notes that as part of HHF's blight elimination efforts, HHF funds may be used to secure vacant and abandoned properties. The Committee does not recommend that additional funding for the Hardest Hit Fund be provided through this Act.

Financial Literacy.—The Committee believes financial literacy is important and that the Department can be helpful to entities, like universities, state and local educational agencies, qualified non-profit agencies, and financial institutions who may want to establish centers of excellence to develop and implement effective standards, training and outreach efforts for financial literacy programs. The Committee encourages the Department to use the Financial Literacy and Education Commission to look into the feasibility of a program to make competitive grants to qualified institutions.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$123,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	116,778,000
Recommended in the bill	123,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	— —
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+6,222,000

Economic and trade sanctions issued and enforced by the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence's (TFI) Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) protect the financial system from being polluted with criminal and illicit activities and counteract national security threats from drug lords, terrorists, weapons of mass destruction proliferators, and rogue nations, among others. In addition to the enforcement of sanctions, TFI also 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 \$123,000,000 for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence to carry out its central role in detecting and defeating security threats. The Committee expects these additional funds to be used to strengthen the development and enforcement of sanction programs.

Iran Sanctions Act.—The Committee directs the Department of the Treasury to report to Congress on the status of implementation and enforcement of non-nuclear, bilateral and multilateral sanctions against Iran and actions taken by the U.S. and international community to enforce such sanctions.

Iran Nuclear Deal.—The Committee notes that the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), also known as the Iran nuclear deal is not binding for State and local governments. The existing framework under which States have passed restrictions on doing business with Iran is still in place, and States are fully within their rights to enact new restrictions, or maintain current laws.

Sanctions Enforcement in Africa.—Protracted conflicts in nations such as Sudan, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Congo have led to sanctions regimes and international arms embargoes to cut off the money flows that are

fueling wars and contributing to regional destabilization. The Committee is concerned about the escalation of conflict and failure to abide by diplomatic agreements in these particular African states, even after sanctions have been imposed. The Committee supports the use of funds to enhance regional expertise and capacity for sanctions investigations, policy development, and enforcement of sanctions.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$47,743,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	27,264,000
Recommended in the bill	27,264,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 20,479,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

The Cybersecurity Enhancement Account (CEA) is a dedicated account designed to identify and support Department-wide investments for critical IT improvements including the systems identified as High Value Assets.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,264,000 for the Cybersecurity Enhancement Account.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	4,426,000
Recommended in the bill	4,426,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+1,426,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

The 1997 Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act established this account, which is authorized to be used by or on behalf of Treasury bureaus at the Secretary's discretion to modernize business processes and increase efficiency through technology investments, as well as other activities that involve more than one Treasury bureau or Treasury's interface with other Government agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,426,000 for Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs (DSCIP).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$37,044,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	34,112,000
Recommended in the bill	34,112,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 2,932,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides agency-wide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct operational and

administrative deficiencies that create conditions for fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides contract, program, and financial statement audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Program audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations. Financial statement audits assess whether financial statements fairly present the agency's financial condition and results of operations, the adequacy of accounting controls, and compliance with laws and regulations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,112,000 for the OIG. The recommendation fully funds the cost of overseeing the Department's Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourism Opportunities, and Revived Economy of the Gulf Coast Act (RESTORE Act) activities.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$169,634,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	161,113,000
Recommended in the bill	165,113,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-4,521,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+4,000,000

The Office of Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) conducts audits, investigations, and evaluations to assess the operations and programs of the IRS and its related entities, the IRS Oversight Board, and the Office of Chief Counsel. The purpose of those audits and investigations is as follows: (1) To promote the economic, efficient, and effective administration of the Nation's tax laws and to detect and deter fraud and abuse in IRS programs and operations; and (2) to recommend actions to resolve fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies in these programs and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$165,113,000 for TIGTA. The Committee appreciates the many issues that TIGTA has brought to its attention and provides funding above the fiscal year request to continue TIGTA's oversight of IRS activities and use of appropriated funds.

Cybersecurity.—Since cyberattacks continue to be a threat to the Federal Government, the Committee is concerned with the potential damage such an attack would have on the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, the Committee directs the TIGTA to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate not less than six months after enactment of this Act describing the cyberattacks and attempted cyberattacks against the agency and their consequences; as well as the steps taken to prevent, miti-

gate or otherwise respond to such attacks; the cybersecurity policies and procedures in place, including policies about ensuring safe use of computer and mobile devices by individual employees; and a description of all outreach efforts undertaken to increase awareness among employees and contractors of cybersecurity risks as well as an update on prior reported cyber incidents. The report shall describe the steps taken by IRS to implement previous TIGTA cybersecurity recommendations and identify steps the IRS needs to take to improve cybersecurity.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$41,160,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	20,297,000
Recommended in the bill	37,044,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 4,116,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+16,747,000

The Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP) was established in the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343). Its mission is to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations of the purchase, management, and sale of assets by the Secretary of the Treasury under programs established pursuant to the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$37,044,000 for SIGTARP.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$115,003,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	112,764,000
Recommended in the bill	115,003,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- - -
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+2,239,000

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) is responsible for implementing Treasury's anti-money laundering regulations through administration of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA). It also collects and analyzes information to assist in the investigation of money laundering and other financial crimes. FinCEN supports law enforcement investigative efforts by Federal, State, local and international agencies, and fosters interagency and global cooperation against domestic and international financial crimes.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$115,003,000 for FinCEN. The recommended amount is intended to ensure FinCEN's information is accessible to the law enforcement and intelligence communities and to ensure FinCEN can respond to requests for assistance from law enforcement. The data compiled and

analyzed by FinCEN is a critical tool for investigating, among other crimes, money laundering, mortgage fraud, drug cartels, and terrorist financing.

Human Trafficking.—The Committee appreciates FinCEN’s history of supporting law enforcement cases that combat human trafficking, including its 2014 Guidance on Recognizing Activity that May be Associated with Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking to financial institutions, and emphasizes the importance of continuing this effort as part of the bureau’s broader mission to detect and disrupt all forms of financial crime. Wherever possible, FinCEN shall marshal its unique expertise in analyzing financial flows for this important effort in the course of ongoing strategic operations, such as the Southwest Border Initiative, and provide the appropriate assistance to law enforcement agencies in their human trafficking investigations.

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND
(RESCISSION)
(INCLUDING RETURN OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$1,115,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	876,000,000
Recommended in the bill	876,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 239,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

The Treasury Forfeiture Fund collects and disburses funds that are incidental to law enforcement activities and priorities that led to the seizures and forfeitures. The Fund can ensure resources are managed efficiently to cover the costs of an effective asset seizure and forfeiture program, including the costs of seizing, evaluating, inventorying, maintaining, protecting, advertising, forfeiting and disposing of property.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a permanent rescission of \$876,000,000 of unobligated balances in the Treasury Forfeiture Fund. Further, the Committee includes a paragraph, as requested, to return \$38,800,000 from the Forfeiture Fund to the General Fund of the Treasury. Public Law 114–113 rescinded \$3,800,000,000 of the \$3,838,800,000 forfeited by BNP Paribas S.A. in 2015 and prohibited Treasury from obligating the remaining balance. Returning these funds to the General Fund does not count as savings to this bill, per scorekeeping rules, because the funds were already precluded from obligation.

The Committee directs the Department to submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate 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.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$353,057,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	330,837,000
Recommended in the bill	330,837,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 22,220,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$330,837,000 for the Fiscal Service. Of the funds provided, \$4,210,000 is available until September 30, 2019, for information systems modernization.

The Committee is pleased that the Fiscal Service continues to realize cost-savings from the consolidation of the Bureau of Public Debt and the Financial Management Service.

DATA Act.—The Committee is supportive of the Department’s implementation of the DATA Act (P.L. 113–101). The Fiscal Service has worked to establish a DATA Act Schema that leverages industry standards to create a government-wide data structure for federal spending information. The Committee is concerned by the findings in a recent January 2016 GAO report (“Data Standards Established, but More Complete and Timely Guidance Is Needed to Ensure Effective Implementation”; GAO 16 261), which found that many of the 57 draft data elements released by OMB and the Treasury Department in August 2015 (“Federal Spending Transparency Data Standards”) to have ambiguous or vague definitions that could inhibit government-wide aggregation of agency reported data. Moreover, final reporting guidance needs to be issued to agencies to clarify how they are to extract, compile, standardize, and report their spending data.

Within this appropriation, funding is included for USAspending.gov. The Committee expects the Fiscal Service to meet its transparency goals within USAspending.gov related to the DATA Act and will monitor progress in achieving government spending transparency. The Committee directs the Fiscal Service to meet its transparency goals within USAspending.gov and coordinate with OMB to publish all unclassified vendor contracts and grant awards for all federal agencies on USAspending.gov. The Committee directs the Fiscal Service to display this information online and report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House

and Senate within 90 days of the enactment of this Act on its progress in achieving government spending transparency.

The Committee is committed to transparency and accountability in federal spending. As such the Committee directs the Fiscal Service to make basic information about the use of financial agents publicly available in a central location, including compensation paid to each financial agent and a description of the services provided.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$111,439,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	98,658,000
Recommended in the bill	111,439,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+12,781,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$111,439,000 for the TTB. Within this amount, \$5,000,000 is included for increased enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act).

Enforcement.—The Committee has included \$5,000,000 for TTB to increase enforcement efforts for industry trade practice violations. Enforcement of basic trade practice functions, required under the FAA Act, is critical to ensuring a competitive, fair, and safe marketplace. The Committee directs the TTB to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, on how the additional funding will be used to bolster enforcement, forensic audits, and investigations, particularly in known points in the supply chain that are susceptible to illegal activity.

Processing Time.—The Committee will continue to monitor the process for securing basic label and formula approvals required under the FAA Act. The Committee continues to support additional funding for this and expects the TTB to continue to make efforts to shorten processing time for label and formula applications.

American Viticulture Area.—The Committee recognizes that the use of American Viticulture Area (AVA) terms help small farmers and wineries grow their businesses by developing regional brands. The AVA system stimulates economic growth in the industry and also provides consumers with valuable information about where their purchases are sourced. The TTB should improve label accuracy to ensure that use of AVA terms are consistent with existing federal laws and regulations governing the use of these protected terms. The Committee is aware that the TTB is actively working

on Notice No. 160 and directs the Bureau to keep the Committee apprised of any imminent action related to this rulemaking.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

The United States Mint manufactures coins, receives deposits of gold and silver bullion, and safeguards the Federal Government's holdings of monetary metals. In 1997, Congress established the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund (Public Law 104–52), which authorized the Mint to use proceeds from the sale of coins to finance the costs of its operations and consolidated all existing Mint accounts into a single fund. Public Law 104–52 also provided that, in certain situations, the levels of capital investments for circulating coins and protective services shall factor into the decisions of the Congress.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a spending level for capital investments by the Mint for circulating coinage and protective services of \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2018.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$248,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	14,000,000
Recommended in the bill	190,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 58,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+176,000,000

The Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund provides grants, loans, equity investments, and technical assistance, on a competitive basis, to new and existing CDFIs such as community development banks, community development credit unions, and housing and microenterprise loan funds. Recipients use the funds to support mortgages, small business and economic development lending in underserved and distressed neighborhoods and to support the availability of financial services in these neighborhoods. The CDFI Fund is also responsible for implementation of the New Markets Tax Credits.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$190,000,000 for the CDFI Fund program. Of the amounts provided, \$137,000,000 is for financial and technical assistance grants, \$3,000,000 is for CDFIs to provide technical and financial assistance to individuals with disabilities, \$15,000,000 is for Native Initiatives, \$15,000,000 is for the Bank Enterprise Award Program, and \$23,000,000 is for the administrative expenses for all. In addition, the Committee recommends a loan level of \$500,000,000 for the Bond Guarantee Program.

CDFIs in U.S. Insular Areas.—The Committee notes the absence of CDFIs serving American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands and other U.S. insular areas and recommends that the CDFI Fund use

its Capacity Building Initiative to expand service, to the extent practical, to these areas.

CDFIS in the Appalachian Region.—The Committee recognizes that the Appalachian region continues to face economic hardships and high unemployment stemming from the downturn in the coal market. The Committee encourages the CDFI Fund to focus on opportunities in the region and expand service for businesses and industries that may lead to improved long-term diversification of the economy in Appalachia.

CDFI Program Integration for Individuals with Disabilities.—The Committee is pleased to provide dedicated funds for financial and technical assistance grants to position more CDFI's to respond to the housing, transportation, education, and employment needs of underserved, low-income, individuals with disabilities. By increasing the visibility of the disability community, the Committee expects CDFI's to incorporate the needs of the disabled into their business plans and practices.

The Committee directs the CDFI to submit a report every six months until all the funds are obligated, not later than six months after the enactment of the Act to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate summarizing the progress made toward developing a competitive application pool of CDFIs to compete for funds for individuals with disabilities. Additionally, the report should include the number of awards, amount of each award, types of programs, impact the funding has made on the number of CDFIs serving the disability community, and findings and recommendations to improve upon the implementation of these activities.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The Committee recommends providing \$11,085,943,000 for the IRS, which is \$149,057,000 below current level, but \$110,943,000 above the request. This recommendation would fund the IRS, in total, below their fiscal year 2008 level. Funding for the Taxpayer Service account is at \$2,315,754,000 which is slightly below their current level when factoring in the additional funds provided for Taxpayer Services in fiscal year 2017.

In addition, the Committee includes language to:

- Prohibit funds for finalizing any regulation related to the standards used to determine the tax-exempt status of a 501(c)(4) organization;
- Prohibit funds for IRS employee bonuses and awards that do not consider the conduct and tax compliance of such employees;
- Prohibit funds for hiring former IRS employees without considering the employees past conduct and tax compliance;
- Prohibit funds for targeting groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs;
- Prohibit funds for targeting citizens for exercising their First Amendment rights;
- Prohibit funds for conferences that do not comply with the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration's (TIGTA) recommendations regarding conferences;
- Prohibit funds for the production of videos that have not been reviewed for cost, topic, tone, and purpose and certified to be appropriate;

- Require extensive reporting on IRS spending and information technology; and
- Provide TIGTA with \$165 million for its audit and investigative oversight of the IRS.

The Committee remains concerned with the level of service taxpayers are receiving and continued cybersecurity threats. Targeted reporting is included to assist the Committee monitor and evaluate the IRS’s progress in these areas.

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

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	¹ \$2,156,554,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	2,212,311,000
Recommended in the bill	2,315,754,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+159,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+103,443,000

¹As directed by Public Law 115-31, Division E, Section 113 of the Administrative Provisions—Internal Revenue Service, \$209,200,000 was transferred by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service to the Taxpayer Services which increased the Taxpayer Services fiscal year 2017 level to \$2,365,754,000.

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 an appropriation of \$2,315,754,000 for Taxpayer Services, which is \$50 million below the account’s fiscal year 2017 total appropriated funding level. Within the amount provided, the Committee expects the IRS to sufficiently fund the Taxpayer Advocate Service.

Identity Theft.—Identity theft remains a persistent obstacle to accurate, fair, and efficient tax collection. Innocent taxpayers, who otherwise comply with their tax obligations, have their refunds delayed and are drawn unwittingly into the IRS examination process because their identity was stolen and misused.

The Committee requires a report, reviewed by the National Taxpayer Advocate, from the IRS that covers 2010–2017 period on: the number of taxpayers who have had their tax return rejected because their Social Security or taxpayer identification number was improperly used by another individual to commit tax fraud; the average time to resolve the situation and provide innocent taxpayers with their refund, when a refund is due; and the number of cases involving taxpayer identification numbers of residents of the territories. The report will also include a discussion on IRS’s progress and plans to expedite resolution for these taxpayers, to prevent non-victims from becoming victims, to educate the public on the threat of identity theft, and to detect, prevent, and combat identity-based tax fraud and actions. The Committee directs the IRS to submit the report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate by June 1, 2018.

Pre-Filled or Simple Tax Returns.—The Committee believes that converting a voluntary compliance system to a bill presentment

model would represent a significant change in the relationship between taxpayers and their government. The simple return model would also strain IRS resources and the data retrieval systems required would create new burdens on employers, particularly small businesses. In addition, a fundamental conflict of interest seems to be inherent in the nation's tax collector and compliance enforcer taking on the simultaneous role of tax preparer and financial advisor. The Committee expects that the IRS will not begin work on a simple tax return pilot program or associated systems without first seeking specific authorization and appropriations from Congress, and should instead focus on helping Congress and the Administration achieve real tax simplification and reform.

Level of Service Plan.—The IRS would benefit from exploring new customer service innovations to deliver quality and timely telephone and written correspondence service to taxpayers. The Committee agrees with the Government Accounting Office recommendation that the IRS should systematically and periodically compare its level of telephone service to the best in business to identify gaps between actual and desired performance and directs IRS to submit a plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate six months after the enactment of this Act. This should include a customer service plan with specific goals, strategies, and resources to achieve those goals.

Earned Income Tax Credits.—The Committee recognizes the importance of continued efforts to improve the administration of the Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC) for all taxpayers and encourages the IRS to submit a report to the committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate six months after the enactment of this Act that explores new strategies to reduce fraudulent EITC claims. The Committee directs the IRS to develop a report on efforts taken by the agency to protect taxpayer information, and how the agency is addressing the specific issue with the EITC.

Safe Harbor.—The Committee instructs the Internal Revenue Service to follow and apply, the 75 percent math safe harbor test. Section 4052(f)(1) provides a safe harbor test that excludes from the tax previously taxed tractors that are refurbished as long as the restoration cost does not exceed 75-percent of the cost of a comparable new tractor. Therefore, the Committee expects that the IRS apply these longstanding statutory provisions as written and without additional interpretation, modification, or added conditions.

IRS Phone Scams.—The committee supports the IRS efforts to provide taxpayers with information on how to protect themselves from telephone scam artists calling and pretending to be with the IRS. However, these aggressive and threatening phone calls by criminals impersonating IRS agents remain a major threat to taxpayers. The Committee strongly encourages the IRS to partner with federal and state law enforcement agencies to develop a plan to curtail and stop these calls. The IRS shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate 120 days after enactment of this Act on their plan of action. The IRS has provided public information on tips and best practices in this area. Currently, the IRS recommends individuals report these abuses to the Treasury Inspector General for tax Administration.

Taxpayer Correspondence.—The Committee encourages the IRS to implement a system for tracking delivery status of taxpayer cor-

respondence and integrating that information into its systems. By utilizing services provided through the USPS Intelligent Mail Barcode, the Committee believes that IRS can prevent fraud, enhance taxpayer service, and reduce costs through real-time awareness of delivery exceptions, updated address information, and the capability to automatically send undeliverable taxpayer correspondence to a USPS facility for secure destruction. The Committee directs the IRS to produce a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate no later than six months after enactment of this Act on the potential future savings, benefits, time-frame and costs for implementation of such a system.

ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$4,860,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	4,706,500,000
Recommended in the bill	4,810,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 50,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+103,500,000

The Enforcement appropriation provides for the examination of tax returns, both domestic and international; the administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings; technical rulings; monitoring 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 internal revenue laws; identifying underreporting of tax obligations; securing unfiled tax returns; and collecting unpaid accounts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,810,000,000 for Enforcement. Of the funds provided, the Committee recommends not less than \$60,257,000 to support IRS activities under the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program. The Committee carries the provision that none of the funds may be used by the Internal Revenue Service for implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Favorable Determination Letters.—The Committee believes the Favorable Determination Letter program is a valuable and useful service, assuring tax administrators that they are operating employee plans in compliance with tax law.

Printed Forms and Instructions.—The Committee encourages the IRS to continue to provide printed forms and instructions to vulnerable populations, especially rural communities where internet usage rates are below the national average.

Compliance and Tax Gap.—GAO has highlighted in their April 2017 report (GAO–17–371) the importance of the IRS’s National Research Program (NRP) study on tax compliance issues. GAO reviewed how practices from NRP examination could improve operational examinations. GAO notes that the NRP study on employment tax returns provide a valuable opportunity to identify what noncompliance areas are contributing to the \$16 billion annual employment tax gap, and better align IRS resources with the most prevalent areas of noncompliance. The Committee encourages the

IRS to review GAO’s recommendations with the intent to improve operational examinations.

Income Verification Express Services.—The Committee directs the IRS to produce a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate no later than six months after the enactment on this Act on automating its Income Verification Express Services (IVES) with a data sharing Application Programming Interface (API) that could help reduce operational costs; reduce paperwork and waiting period burdens on borrowers; provide more safeguards to ensure the privacy and security of taxpayer account information; and potentially expand access to credit. The IRS should include the steps necessary to create this API, including working with U.S. Digital Services, to build a pilot test version of the API with dummy data that allows lenders to test prototype loan application interface and back-end system improvements as well as testing the user verification system to protect taxpayer information, all of which would inform the IRS’s ultimate API design.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	¹ \$3,638,446,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	3,946,189,000
Recommended in the bill	3,850,189,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+211,743,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	–96,000,000

¹As directed by Public Law 115–31, Division E, Section 113 of the Administrative Provisions—Internal Revenue Service, \$80,800,000 was transferred by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service to Operations Support which increased the Operations Support fiscal year 2017 level to \$3,719,246,000.

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,850,189,000 for Operations Support. The Operations Support account reflects a higher appropriation as the result of a permanent realignment of funds from Systems Modernization.

Obligations and Employment.—Not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit reports on its activities to the House and the Senate Committees on Appropriations. The reports shall include information about the obligations made during the previous quarter by appropriation, object class, office, and activity; the estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year by appropriation, object class, office, and activity; the number of full-time equivalents within each office during the previous quarter; and the estimated number of full-time equivalents within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Information Technology Reports.—The Committee directs the IRS to submit quarterly reports on particular major project activities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate and the GAO, no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter in fiscal year 2018. The Committee expects the re-

ports 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 following major information technology project activities: IRS.gov; Returns Remittance Processing; EDAS/IPM; Information Returns and Document Matching; E-services; Taxpayer Advocate Service Integrated System; Affordable Care Act administration; and other projects associated with significant changes in law. 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 IRS's IT investments to ensure the cost, schedule, and scope of the projects goals are transparent. The Committee further directs GAO to review and provide an annual report to the Committees evaluating the cost and schedule of activities of all major IRS information technology projects for the year, with particular focus on the projects about which the IRS is submitting quarterly reports to the Committee.

Utilization of Cloud Services.—The Committee is concerned the Department's largest agency, the Internal Revenue Service appears slow to adopt new IT strategies including transition to commercial cloud services that offer enhanced security and cost savings including the use of digital workspace technologies for the IRS. The IRS shall provide a report six months after enactment of this Act to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, to include the use of and plans for expansion of commercial cloud computing services, the security benefits of transitioning Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) moderate and high systems and data to commercial cloud computing services, the cost savings achieved in fiscal year 2017 by the utilization of commercial cloud computing services, and how the agency is performing against their goal for data center consolidation as required by the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$290,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	110,000,000
Recommended in the bill	110,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 180,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Business Systems Modernization (BSM) appropriation provides funding to modernize key business systems of the Internal Revenue Service. Funds have been permanently transferred from this account to Operations Support to fund operation and maintenance for the existing infrastructure that will help protect the IRS from cyber threats.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$110,000,000 for BSM. The Committee continues to support IRS in its efforts to modernize its business systems such as CADE 2 and the Return Review Program that enhances IRS capabilities to detect, address, and prevent tax refund fraud as well as web applications that will help the IRS transition to a more serviceable digital government.

Information Technology Reports.—The Committee expects the IRS to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committees and GAO during fiscal year 2018, no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter. 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 CADE2 and Return Review Program. 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 CADE2 and Return Review Program 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 Committee evaluating the cost and schedule of CADE2 and Return Review Program activities for the year, as well as an assessment of the functionality achieved.

Audit Trail Compliance—Audit trails are a key component of effective information technology security. Maintaining sufficient audit trails is critical to establishing accountability over users and their actions within information systems. The Committee directs the IRS to submit quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate and Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) on its progress towards implementing the audit trail requirements described in TIGTA's "Semi-annual Report to Congress April 1, 2015–September 30, 2015", consistent with the Internal Revenue Manual, for legacy and planned business systems modernization investments with priority consideration to business systems presenting the most significant threats to taxpayer information.

Aging Infrastructure—The IRS estimates that 64 percent of its information technology hardware infrastructure is beyond its useful life. This aging infrastructure creates significant risks in the American tax system. The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration is currently reviewing this issue and has identified that outdated hardware infrastructure has negatively affected the IRS's ability to ensure the security of taxpayer information. It has also affected IRS productivity and taxpayer service due to system downtime. The Committee looks forward to seeing TIGTA's pending report on this issue and encourages TIGTA to monitor and periodically report on the impact aging IT infrastructure has on the IRS's ability to operate efficiently and protect the security of taxpayer information.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 101. The Committee continues a provision that allows for the transfer of five percent of any appropriation made available to the IRS to any other IRS appropriation, upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

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

Section 103. The Committee continues a provision that requires the IRS to institute and enforce policies and procedures that will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

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

Section 105. The Committee continues a provision with modifications requiring videos produced by the IRS to be approved in advance by the Service-Wide Video Editorial Board.

Section 106. The Committee continues a provision that requires the IRS to notify employers of any address change request and to give special consideration to offers in compromise for taxpayers who have been victims of payroll tax preparer fraud.

Section 107. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that prohibits the IRS from targeting U.S. citizens for exercising their First Amendment rights.

Section 108. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that prohibits the IRS from targeting groups based on their ideological beliefs.

Section 109. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that requires the IRS to comply with procedures and policies on conference spending as recommended by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

Section 110. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that prohibits funds for giving bonuses to employees or hiring former employees without considering conduct and compliance with Federal tax law.

Section 111. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that prohibits funds to violate the confidentiality of tax returns.

Section 112. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits funds from being used to implement the individual mandate of the Affordable Care Act.

Section 113. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that prohibits funds for pre-populated returns.

Section 114. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits funds to implement an IRS Notice on conservations easements.

Section 115. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits funds to finalize, implement, or enforce amendments related to restrictions on liquidation of an interest with respect to estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer taxes from taking effect.

Section 116. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit funds for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to determine that a church is not exempt from taxation for participating in, or intervening in, any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidates for public office unless the IRS Commissioner consents to such determination, the Commissioner notifies the tax committees of Congress, and the determination is effective 90 days after such notification.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 117. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes the Department to purchase uniforms, insurance for motor vehicles that are overseas, and motor vehicles that are overseas without regard to the general purchase price limitations; to enter into contracts with the State Department for health and medical services for Treasury employees who are overseas; and to hire experts or consultants.

Section 118. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between “Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses”, “Office of Inspector General”, “Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program”, “Financial Crimes Enforcement Network”, “Bureau of the Fiscal Service”, and “Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau” appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 119. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 120. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the Department of the Treasury from undertaking a redesign of the one dollar Federal Reserve note.

Section 121. The Committee includes a provision that provides for transfers from the Bureau of the Fiscal Service to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary for the purposes of debt collection.

Section 122. The Committee continues a provision that requires congressional approval for the construction and operation of a museum by the United States Mint.

Section 123. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in this or any other Act from being used to merge the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without the approval of the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction.

Section 124. The Committee continues a provision deeming that funds for the Department of the Treasury’s intelligence-related activities are specifically authorized in fiscal year 2018 until enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2018.

Section 125. The Committee continues a provision permitting the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to use \$5,000 from the Industrial Revolving Fund for reception and representation expenses.

Section 126. The Committee continues a provision that requires the Department to submit a capital investment plan.

Section 127. The Committee continues a provision that requires quarterly reports of the Office of Financial Research (OFR) and Office of Financial Stability.

Section 128. The Committee continues a provision that requires a report on the Department’s Franchise Fund.

Section 129. The Committee continues a provision that 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 130. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit funds to approve, license, facilitate, authorize, or otherwise allow the importation of property confiscated by the Cuban Government.

Section 131. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit funds to approve or otherwise allow the licensing of a mark, trade name, or commercial name that is substantially similar to one that was used in connection with a business or assets that were confiscated unless expressly consented.

Section 132. The Committee includes a new provision requiring the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program to prioritize performance audits or investigations of programs funded under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008.

Section 133. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits the Department from enforcing guidance for U.S. positions on multilateral development banks which engage with developing countries on coal-fired power generation.

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

Funds appropriated in this title provide for the staff and operations of the White House, along with other organizations within the Executive Office of the President (EOP), which formulate and coordinate policy on behalf of the President, such as the National Security Council and the Office of Management and Budget. The title also includes funding for the Office of National Drug Control Policy and certain expenses of the Vice President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$55,214,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	55,000,000
Recommended in the bill	55,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 214,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– – –

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$55,000,000 for the White House.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$12,723,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	12,917,000
Recommended in the bill	12,917,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+194,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, staffing and operations of the Executive Residence, including official and ceremonial functions of the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,917,000 for the Operating Expenses of the Executive Residence. The bill continues the same restrictions on reimbursable expenses for use of the Executive Residence as were included in past years.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$750,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	750,000
Recommended in the bill	750,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000 for White House Repair and Restoration.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$4,201,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	4,187,000
Recommended in the bill	4,187,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-14,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Council of Economic Advisers analyzes the national economy and its various segments, advises the President on economic developments, recommends policies for economic growth and stability, appraises economic programs and policies of the Federal Government, and assists in preparation of the annual Economic Report of the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,187,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers.

Evidence-based Policymaking.—The recent bipartisan focus on improving evidence-based policymaking has highlighted the need for stronger partnerships between researchers and government de-

cision-makers to ensure that research informs policy and that agencies have the capacity to carry out rigorous evaluations that can produce actionable findings to improve government effectiveness. The Council of Economic Advisers could play a key role in helping the White House and federal agencies form partnerships with strong researchers, inside and outside government, to build knowledge about what works in priority areas. The Committee encourages CEA to work closely with the Office of Management and Budget on strategies for improving agency evaluation capacity, which could include identifying strong researchers to serve in government agencies under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$12,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	13,500,000
Recommended in the bill	11,800,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– 1,700,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,800,000 for the National Security Council (NSC) and Homeland Security Council.

Staffing report.—The Committee is awaiting delivery of the staffing report directed in the fiscal year 2017 Committee report, and reiterates concerns of overstaffing to the point of rendering the Council ineffective. The Committee’s recommendation adopts the elements of the request as presented in the object class schedule, but adjusts the total to reflect 2016 personnel compensation and benefits levels. The Committee again directs the National Security Council to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act that outlines the roles and responsibilities of all of its full time equivalent (FTE) employees. This report shall include a breakout of all positions and FTEs that are assigned from other agencies to the NSC and all FTEs which the NSC has detailed to other agencies as well as associated start and end dates of assignment and any unreimbursed costs. Finally, the report shall contain a staffing reduction plan on how the NSC proposes to meet the budget reduction.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$101,041,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	100,000,000
Recommended in the bill	100,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-1,041,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the Office of Administration. Of the recommended amount, not to exceed \$12,800,000 is available until expended for modernization of the information technology infrastructure within the Executive Office of the President.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$95,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	103,000,000
Recommended in the bill	97,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-6,000,000

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assists the President in the discharge of budgetary, economic, management, and other executive responsibilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$97,000,000 for OMB. The recommendation also continues several long-standing provisos, not requested by the President, limiting certain OMB activities.

Budget Submission.—The recommendation provides sufficient funds for OMB to consult with and provide Congressional Committees with an appropriate number of printed and electronic copies of the President's fiscal year 2019 budget request, including documents such as the Appendix, Historical Tables, and Analytical Perspectives. The Committee believes that if the Administration wants the Congress to consider its proposed budget that it should provide the Congress with copies of the budget request.

Personnel and Obligations Report.—The Committee directs OMB to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate with quarterly reports on personnel and obligations consisting of on-board staffing levels, estimated staffing levels by office for the remainder of the fiscal year, total obligations incurred to date, estimated total obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year, and a narrative description of current hiring initiatives.

Unobligated Balances Report.—OMB is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 45

days of the end of each fiscal quarter on available balances at the start of the fiscal year, current year obligations, and resulting unobligated balances for each discretionary account within the Financial Services and General Government subcommittee's jurisdiction.

Efficiency Based Contracting Models.—The Committee notes that contracting models for digital government services and information technology services are available to agencies that will increase efficiencies and believes that more should be done to take advantage of these models. These proven contracting models have been shown to save government money and enhance the user experience. A report by OMB in March 2015 identified no-cost contracting and transaction-based models as ones that are beneficial to agencies both in increased efficiencies and cost savings. Since that time, few agencies have moved forward on procuring technological solutions using these models. The Committee encourages OMB to work with agencies to identify opportunities for no-cost or transaction based contracting models in 2018.

Social Cost of Carbon.—The Committee directs the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) to rely on instruction included in the Executive Order “Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth,” dated March 28, 2017, and ensure that any estimates developed by agencies that include monetizing the value of changes in greenhouse gas emissions resulting from regulations are consistent with Executive Order 12866 and OMB Circular A-4 of September 17, 2003. OIRA should not permit any regulations to be finalized using the Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866, Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, May 2013, revised August 2016; or the Addendum to Technical Support Document on Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866: Application of the Methodology to Estimate the Social Cost of Methane and the Social Cost of Nitrous Oxide, Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases, United States Government, August 2016.

Intellectual Property.—The Committee continues to strongly support the Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC), and encourages the Office to continue to promote private sector efforts to reduce online copyright infringement and to implement a meaningful plan, as called for in the Joint Strategic Plan, to enhance capacity building, outreach, and training programs to promote meaningful protection of American intellectual property abroad. Therefore, the Committee recommends no less than three FTEs dedicated solely to the Office of IPEC from OMB. The Committee also directs IPEC, with FTC, to initiate educational campaigns to raise consumer awareness about how content-theft sites serve as infiltration devices with malicious software, thereby enabling identity theft.

Evidence-based Policy Making.—The Committee appreciates the valuable role OMB has played under recent administrations to strengthen agency capacity for evaluation and evidence-based policymaking, to encourage agency adoption of evidence-focused grant program designs in which grantees use and build evidence about what works in service delivery, and to foster development of cross-agency data-linkage infrastructure to support program evaluation

while protecting privacy. However, these efforts have not reached many parts of government that could benefit. The Committee encourages OMB, in consultation with the Council of Economic Advisers and other White House offices, to develop strategies to accelerate learning about what works through rigorous evaluations and to create connections between researchers and policymakers that ensure the best evidence is brought to bear in decision-making. These strategies should draw upon important innovations in several agencies, such as creation of learning agendas to prioritize research and evaluation; new program designs such as tiered evidence and Pay for Success grants; recruitment of strong researchers from academic institutions to serve in government agencies under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act; partnerships with state and local governments that foster bottoms-up innovations that are evaluated to learn their impact; and collaborations with foundations focused on increasing government's capacity for rigorous research in important policy areas. The Committee believes that performance management activities carried out under the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) should be integrated into government-wide evidence-building efforts in ways that enhance learning and improvement.

Improper Payments.—The Committee encourages OMB to continue working with agencies across the Federal government to ensure processes are in place to eliminate payments to deceased persons. OMB is again directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 120 days of enactment of this Act on how it is ensuring that agencies are not making improper payments to deceased individuals, and demonstrate improvements over the prior year.

DATA Act.—The Committee recognizes OMB's responsibilities related to implementation of the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act), and urges OMB to adequately prioritize DATA Act implementation. The Committee directs OMB to ensure agency compliance of the data-centric approach to federal financial reporting and fully standardized automated agency data submissions. The Committee includes funding for activities associated with DATA Act implementation and expects OMB to keep the Committee informed on its DATA Act implementation efforts.

Customer Service.—The Committee continues to support efforts to improve customer service in accordance with Executive Order 13571—Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service. Despite those efforts, more needs to be done to improve the services that the government provides whether it is citizens calling the Internal Revenue Service with questions, or Office of Personnel Management processing Federal employment retirement claims. The Committee continues direction to OMB to develop standards to improve customer service for all agencies, and provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate a report on how these standards are incorporated into the performance plans required under 31 U.S.C. 1115 within 90 days of the enactment of this Act.

Performance Measures.—The Committee continues to urge OMB to work with agencies to ensure that agency funding requests in fiscal year 2019 are directly linked to agency performance plans. The Committee directs OMB to report to the Committees on Appro-

priations of the House and Senate within 180 days of enactment of this Act on its progress improving the use of performance measures in the Executive Branch’s budgeting processes, and highlight examples of where improved performance links to the budget in the fiscal year 2018 budget justifications.

Online Budget Repository.—The Committee encourages OMB to develop a central online repository where all Federal agency budgets and their respective justifications are publicly available in a consistent searchable, sortable, and machine readable format.

Offsetting Collections Report.—The Committee directs OMB to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations concurrent with the fiscal year 2019 budget submission detailing the offsetting collections derived from non-federal sources that are authorized by law and not subject to appropriations.

USASpending.gov.—The Committee encourages OMB to develop and implement an oversight process to regularly assess the consistency of the information reported on USASpending.gov by federal agencies.

Information Technology Acquisition.—In an effort to shorten lengthy procurement cycles for federal agencies working to acquire information technology platforms, the Committee recommends that the OMB designate a federal agency most in need of enterprise-wide information technology improvement and undertake a twelve-month pilot to develop a model process for information technology acquisition. Development of this model should utilize more efficient procurement strategies for information technology devices and systems, and should include the acceptance of unsolicited proposals as well as properly justified sole-source procurements and other innovative and expediting acquisition methods to acquire, test, or experiment with information technology and cybersecurity products, services, and systems.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$19,274,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	18,400,000
Recommended in the bill	18,400,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 874,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– – –

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,400,000 for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses. The Committee expects ONDCP to focus resources on the counter-drug policy development, coordination, and evaluation functions which are the primary mission of the Office and the origins of its existence.

The Committee strongly supports the Office of National Drug Control Policy programs to reduce drug use and drug trafficking, and its unique position as the coordinator of Federal programs. The Committee expects ONDCP to focus resources on the counter-drug policy development, coordination, and evaluation functions, which are the primary mission of the Office and the origins of its existence. To the extent practicable, ONDCP should prioritize discretionary funds to aid States that have identified heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, and opioid addiction as threats, and are developing community responses to combat those drugs that prioritize treatment and health services over criminal punishment. ONDCP is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 90 days of enactment on how its programs are addressing these challenges.

The Committee commends the work that ONDCP has done to aid rural communities in combating the opioid epidemic. More work is still needed to help some of the hardest hit communities in both rural America and Appalachia. The Committee expects ONDCP to coordinate with small and rural law enforcement agencies and develop strategies to improve the effectiveness of drug eradication efforts through shared intelligence, technology, and manpower despite limited resources.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$254,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	246,525,000
Recommended in the bill	254,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+7,475,000

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program provides resources to Federal and State, local, and tribal agencies in designated HIDTAs to combat the production, transportation and distribution of illegal drugs; to seize assets derived from drug trafficking; to address violence in drug-plagued communities; and to disrupt the drug marketplace.

Currently, 28 HIDTAs operate in 48 States plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Each HIDTA is managed by an Executive Board comprised of equal numbers of Federal, State, local or tribal officials. Each HIDTA Executive Board is responsible for designing and implementing initiatives for the specific drug trafficking threats in its region. Intelligence and information sharing are key elements of all HIDTA programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$254,000,000 for the HIDTA Program. The Committee believes that the HIDTA program has demonstrated its effectiveness and can serve as an important tool in combating problems of drug trafficking and drug-related violence.

The Committee includes language requiring that existing HIDTAs receive funding at least equal to the fiscal year 2017 level unless the Director submits a justification for doing otherwise to the Committees on Appropriations, based on clearly articulated priorities and published performance measures.

The recommendation includes bill language directing ONDCP to notify the Committees on Appropriations of the initial allocation of HIDTA funds no later than 45 days after enactment, and to notify the Committees of the proposed use of funds no later than 90 days after enactment. The language directs the ONDCP Director to work in consultation with the HIDTA Directors in determining the uses of that discretionary funding.

Finally, the Committee recommendation specifies that up to \$2,700,000 may be used for auditing services and related activities.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$114,871,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	103,662,000
Recommended in the bill	108,843,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 6,028,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+5,181,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$108,843,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs. The recommended level for fiscal year 2018 is distributed among specific programs and activities as follows:

Drug-Free Communities	\$91,000,000
Drug court training and technical assistance	2,000,000
Model Drug Laws (Section 1105 of P.L. 109-469)	1,000,000
CARA Activities (Section 103 of P.L. 114-198)	3,000,000
Anti-Doping activities	9,500,000
World Anti-Doping Agency dues	2,343,000

Within the total for the Drug-Free Communities program, \$2,000,000 is for training authorized by Section 4 of P.L. 107-82.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	798,000
Recommended in the bill	798,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 2,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

The unanticipated needs account enable the President to meet unanticipated exigencies in support of the national interest, security, or defense.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$798,000 for unanticipated needs in fiscal year 2018.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$27,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	25,000,000
Recommended in the bill	20,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 7,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- 5,000,000

These funds support efforts to make the Federal Government's investments in information technology (IT) more efficient, secure and effective.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for IT activities. The Committee appreciates OMB's efforts to improve program and contract management of information technology investments as well as the Administration's efforts to utilize cloud computing and consolidate data centers. The Committee expects OMB to improve the processes used to develop information technology systems. The Committee directs OMB to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate with quarterly reports on savings this program identifies by fiscal year, agency and appropriation.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$4,228,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	4,288,000
Recommended in the bill	4,288,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+60,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,288,000 for the Office of the Vice President.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$299,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	302,000
Recommended in the bill	302,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+3,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

These funds support the care and operation of the Vice President's residence and 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 \$302,000 for the Operating Expenses of the Vice President's residence.

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

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 201. The Committee includes language permitting the transfer of not to exceed ten percent of funds between various accounts within the Executive Office of the President, with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations. The amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent.

Section 202. The Committee continues language requiring the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to report on the costs of implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111–203).

Section 203. The Committee includes language requiring the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to include a statement of budgetary impact with any Executive Order or Presidential Memorandum issued or rescinded during fiscal year 2018 where the regulatory cost exceeds \$100,000,000.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The funds recommended by the Committee in title III of the accompanying bill are for the operation and maintenance of United States Courts and include the salaries of judges, probation and pre-trial services officers, public defenders, court clerks, law clerks, and other supporting personnel, as well as security costs, information technology, and other expenses of the Federal Judiciary. The Committee recommends a total of \$7,093,625,000 in discretionary funding for the Judiciary in fiscal year 2018.

In addition to direct appropriations, the Judiciary collects various fees and has certain multiyear funding authorities. The Judiciary uses these non-appropriated funds to offset its direct appropriation requirements. Consistent with prior year practices and section 608 of this Act, the Committee expects the Judiciary to submit a financial plan, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, allocating all sources of available funds including appropriations, fee collections, and carryover balances. This financial plan will be the baseline for purposes of reprogramming notification.

Improving the physical security at buildings occupied by the Judiciary and U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) and ensuring the integrity of the judicial process by providing secure facilities to conduct judicial business is a priority for the Committee. Under the General Services Administration's (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund appropriation, the Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the Judiciary Capital Security program for alterations to improve physical security in buildings occupied by the Judiciary and USMS.

The Committee notes that a fair and efficient judicial system depends on ensuring citizens have reasonable access to the federal courts. The Committee encourages the Judiciary and the General Services Administration to collaborate with local stakeholders to facilitate continued community access to court services. The Committee further encourages the Judiciary, when developing its space requirements for a particular location, to continue to consider factors including the number of available judges, local facility conditions, security, rental and operating costs, the number and type of proceedings handled in that location, the location's distance to the next closest federal court facility, and the population served in that location.

The Judiciary shall provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a report addressing (1) trends in Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) revenues since passage of the E-Government Act of 2002; (2) sources of PACER revenues broken out by general types of users, such as federal government, corporations, and individuals, over a five fiscal year period; (3) an itemization of how PACER revenues are spent (including the annual cost of operating the PACER Service Center, which performs functions such as billing and customer support) over the same five fiscal year period; and (4) initiatives planned or underway by the Judiciary to improve PACER technology, operations, or management for the purpose of providing greater functionality, an improved user experience, or greater efficiency. This report shall be provided no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$76,668,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	78,538,000
Recommended in the bill	78,538,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+1,870,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	--

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$78,538,000 for fiscal year 2018 for the salaries and expenses of personnel and the cost of operating the Supreme Court, excluding the care of the building and grounds. The Committee includes bill language making \$1,500,000 available until expended for the purpose of making information technology investments. The Committee directs the Court to include an annual report with its budget justification materials, showing information technology carryover balances and describing expenditures made in the previous fiscal year and planned expenditures in the budget year.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$14,868,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	15,689,000
Recommended in the bill	15,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+132,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- 689,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2018, to remain available until expended. The Architect of the Capitol has responsibility for these functions and supervises the use of this appropriation.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$30,108,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	31,075,000
Recommended in the bill	30,592,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+484,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-483,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has exclusive national jurisdiction over a large number of diverse subject areas, including government contracts, patents, trademarks, Federal personnel, and veterans' benefits. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,592,000 for fiscal year 2018.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$18,462,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	18,649,000
Recommended in the bill	18,556,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+94,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-93,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Court of International Trade has exclusive nationwide jurisdiction of civil actions against the United States and certain civil actions brought by the United States, arising out of import transactions and administration and enforcement of the Federal customs and international trade laws. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,556,000 for fiscal year 2018.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$4,996,445,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	5,168,974,000
Recommended in the bill	5,082,710,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+86,265,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-86,264,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,082,710,000 for the operations of the regional courts of appeals, district courts, bankruptcy courts, the Court of Federal Claims, and probation and pretrial services offices.

The Committee recommends a reimbursement of \$7,366,000 for fiscal year 2018 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund to cover expenses of the United States Court of Federal Claims associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$1,044,647,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	1,132,284,000
Recommended in the bill	1,110,375,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+65,728,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- 21,909,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

This account provides funding for the operation of the Federal Public Defender and Community Defender organizations and for compensation and reimbursement of expenses of panel attorneys appointed pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act for representation in criminal cases. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,110,375,000 for fiscal year 2018.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$39,929,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	52,673,000
Recommended in the bill	39,929,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- 12,744,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$39,929,000 for payments to jurors and land commissioners for fiscal year 2018.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$565,388,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	583,799,000
Recommended in the bill	574,593,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+9,205,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- 9,206,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$574,593,000 for Court Security in fiscal year 2018 to provide for necessary expenses of security and protective services in courtrooms and adjacent areas. The recommendation will provide for the highest priority security needs identified by the courts and the U.S. Marshals Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$87,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	90,339,000
Recommended in the bill	88,920,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+1,420,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-1,419,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO) provides administrative and management support to the United States Courts, including the probation and bankruptcy systems. It also supports the Judicial Conference of the United States in determining Federal Judiciary policies, in developing methods to assist the courts to conduct business efficiently and economically, and in enhancing the use of information technology in the courts. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$88,920,000 for the AO for fiscal year 2018.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$28,335,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	29,082,000
Recommended in the bill	28,708,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+373,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-374,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Federal Judicial Center (FJC) improves the management of Federal Judicial dockets and court administration through education for judges and staff, and research, evaluation, and planning assistance for the courts and the Judicial Conference. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,708,000 for the FJC for fiscal year 2018.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$18,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	18,576,000
Recommended in the bill	18,338,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+238,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-238,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The purpose of the U.S. Sentencing Commission is to establish, review, and revise sentencing guidelines, policies, and practices for the Federal criminal justice system. The Commission is also required to monitor the operation of the guidelines and to identify and report necessary changes to the Congress. The Committee recommends \$18,338,000 for the Commission for fiscal year 2018.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 301. The Committee continues language to permit funds for salaries and expenses to be available for employment of experts and consultant services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Section 302. The Committee continues language that permits up to five percent of any appropriation made available for fiscal year 2018 to be transferred between Judiciary appropriations provided that no appropriation shall be decreased by more than five percent or increased by more than ten percent by any such transfer except in certain circumstances. In addition, the language provides that any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of the accompanying bill and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in those sections.

Section 303. The Committee continues language authorizing not to exceed \$11,000 to be used for official reception and representation expenses incurred by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Section 304. The Committee continues language through fiscal year 2018 regarding the delegation of authority to the Judiciary for contracts for repairs of less than \$100,000.

Section 305. The Committee continues language to authorize a court security pilot program.

Section 306. The Committee includes language requested by the Judicial Conference of the United States to extend temporary judgeships in Arizona, California, Florida, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Texas.

Section 307. The Committee includes language requested by the Judicial Conference of the United States to extend temporary bankruptcy judgeships in Virginia, Michigan, Puerto Rico, Delaware, and Florida.

TITLE IV—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$40,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	30,000,000
Recommended in the bill	30,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$30,000,000 for the resident tuition support program. The District of Columbia can contribute local funds to this program and is authorized to prioritize applications based on income and need if there is demand for the program beyond the available level of Federal funds.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$34,895,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	13,000,000
Recommended in the bill	13,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 21,895,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

As the seat of the national government, the District of Columbia has a unique and significant responsibility for protecting the property and personnel of the Federal government. The Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs is provided to help address the impact of the Federal presence on public safety in the District of Columbia.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$13,000,000 for emergency planning and security costs. The recommendation reflects a reduction from the prior year as additional funds for inauguration costs are not needed in fiscal year 2018.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$274,611,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	265,400,000
Recommended in the bill	265,400,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 9,211,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$265,400,000 for operation of the District of Columbia Courts. This amount includes \$14,000,000 for the Court of Appeals; \$121,000,000 for the Superior Court; \$71,500,000 for the Court System; and \$58,900,000 for capital improvements to courthouse facilities.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$49,890,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	49,890,000
Recommended in the bill	49,890,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$49,890,000 for Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$248,008,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	244,298,000
Recommended in the bill	244,298,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-3,710,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$244,298,000 for CSOSA. Of the amounts provided, \$180,840,000 is for Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration and \$63,458,000 is for pretrial services.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$41,829,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	40,082,000
Recommended in the bill	40,082,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-1,747,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$40,082,000 for public defender services for the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	1,900,000
Recommended in the bill	1,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) provides a forum for District of Columbia and Federal law enforcement to identify criminal justice issues and solutions, and improve the coordination of their efforts. In addition, the CJCC developed and maintains the Justice Integrated Information System which provides for the seamless sharing of information with Federal and local law enforcement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$1,900,000 to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$585,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	565,000
Recommended in the bill	565,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 20,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$295,000 for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, and \$270,000 for the Judicial Nomination Commission.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$45,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	45,000,000
Recommended in the bill	45,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Scholarships for Opportunity and Results (SOAR) Act, as reauthorized in the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2017, authorizes funds to be evenly divided between District of Columbia Public Schools, Public Charter Schools and Opportunity Scholarships.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$45,000,000 for school improvement. Based on the statutory funding formula, \$15,000,000 is provided for District of Columbia Public Schools, \$15,000,000 is provided for public charter schools, and \$15,000,000 is provided for opportunity scholarships.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$450,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	435,000
Recommended in the bill	435,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 15,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$435,000 for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program. The Committee acknowledges the unique role of the D.C. National Guard in addressing emergencies that may occur as a result of the presence of the Federal government.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	5,000,000
Recommended in the bill	5,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

Currently, 2 percent of the population of the District of Columbia has been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. This percentage surpasses the generally accepted definition of an epidemic, which is 1 percent of the population. Between 2007 and 2015, the number of new HIV infections has dropped by 72 percent.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

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

The Committee includes language that provides the District with the authority to spend their local funds in the following fiscal year in the event of an absence of Federal appropriations. This authority is continued in section 816 of this Act.

TITLE V—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$3,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	3,094,000
Recommended in the bill	3,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+6,000

The Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) is an independent agency that studies Federal administrative procedures and processes to recommend improvements to the President, Congress and other agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,100,000 for ACUS.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$126,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	123,000,000
Recommended in the bill	123,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Consumer Product Safety Act established the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), an independent Federal regulatory agency, to reduce the risk of injury associated with consumer products.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$123,000,000 for the CPSC for fiscal year 2018.

Voluntary Recall.—The Committee remains concerned about proposed changes to the voluntary recall system that would serve to negatively impact small businesses. Despite overwhelming opposition, the Commission has failed to withdraw its proposed rule on voluntary recalls. The Committee opposes making unnecessary changes to a recall system that has worked well over the past 40 years, owing to a successful partnership between businesses and

the Commission. To that end, the Committee strongly encourages the Commission to withdraw the proposed rule.

Public Disclosures of Information.—Section 6(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA) requires CPSC to take reasonable steps to ensure that any disclosure of information relating to a consumer product safety incident is accurate and fair. The Committee remains concerned that the Commission has not withdrawn a proposed rule on section 6(b) that threatens to undermine a successful partnership based on openness and trust between industry and the Commission. The Committee cautions the Commission about making changes to a process that has succeeded in both protecting the consumer against harm and protecting industry against inaccurate disclosures of information before an investigation has been completed. Consequently, the Committee strongly encourages the Commission to withdraw the proposed rule.

Window Coverings.—The Committee continues to support the cooperative efforts of CPSC and the window coverings industry to educate consumers on window covering safety. The Committee encourages continued cooperation between CPSC and industry on developing voluntary standards for its products through the current voluntary standards setting process.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY
COMMISSION

Section 501. The Committee continues language prohibiting funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule on recreational off-highway vehicles until a study is completed by the National Academy of Sciences.

Section 502. The Committee includes new language prohibiting funds to finalize any rule by the Consumer Product Safety Commission relating to blade-contact injuries on table saws.

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$9,600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	9,200,000
Recommended in the bill	4,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	–5,600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	–5,200,000

The Election Assistance Commission (EAC) was established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and is charged with implementing provisions of that Act relating to the reform of Federal election administration.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the EAC.

The Committee strongly supports the successful administration of Federal elections and the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002. However, the Committee believes the EAC is no longer effectively carrying out its mandate. At present, one seat of the four member commission is vacant and the agency has been operating

without legislative authorization since 2005. The primary purpose of the EAC, created by the Help America Vote Act of 2002, was to distribute election reform grants. For eight years the Administration has not requested additional grant funding for HAVA grants, and there is currently less than \$5 million left in grants to distribute. The work of the EAC consists largely of auditing HAVA grant money previously distributed, some of which is carried out by the EAC Inspector General, and examining new voting technologies, the technology aspects of which are performed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology and private testing laboratories.

This Committee is not advocating doing away with the changes made to voting law in HAVA. Rather, the Committee believes these laws do not require an independent Federal agency. The Committee supports legislation that was introduced in the 115th Congress and reported by the Committee on House Administration to terminate the EAC.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$356,711,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	322,035,000
Recommended in the bill	322,035,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 34,676,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$322,035,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FCC, all of which is to be derived from offsetting collections. The Committee also includes a cap of \$111,150,000 for the administration of spectrum auctions.

Broadcaster Relocation.—The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (P.L. 112–96) authorized the FCC to conduct a voluntary incentive auction and Congress allocated \$1.75 billion to reimburse the service and equipment costs of channel relocation incurred by the television broadcast industry, such as changes to antennas, transmitters, transmission lines, and towers. The Committee is aware of concerns about the length of time and funds available to broadcasters to repack stations and the Committee intends to monitor this issue closely. Both broadcasters and entities who purchased spectrum participated in good faith to make the incentive auction successful. The Committee supported the Commission’s administration of the incentive auction and expects the FCC to take into careful consideration any participating entity’s concerns.

Net Neutrality/Open Internet.—The Committee supports the recent efforts by the FCC to scale back previous actions taken by the Commission to regulate the internet. Imposing heavy-handed economic regulation disincentivizes growth, particularly in areas of

the country that need infrastructure investment the most. Government agencies should not get in the way of U.S. innovation, investment, and expansion and the Committee strongly supports the Commission's efforts to support broadband expansion and consumer choice.

USF High Cost Program.—The committee appreciates the ongoing commitment of the FCC to its multi-year initiative to modernize and target the focus of the Universal Service Fund (USF), and particularly its High Cost program. Nevertheless, the outcome of these efforts can be troubling particularly with regard to stand-alone broadband services and may conflict with the statutory mandate of providing specific, predictable, and sufficient support to ensure universal consumer access to reasonably comparable services at reasonably comparable rates. Because of the inconsistent way the individual program budgets have been applied, the application of these control mechanisms to the four programs is particularly concerning. The Committee therefore urges the FCC to engage in a comprehensive assessment of each program's goals and challenges, use the resulting analysis to adjust the respective USF programs to allow them to sufficiently respond to their statutory missions, and, if appropriate, apply on a going-forward basis, uniform and consistent inflationary growth mechanisms to each program to further ensure their respective ability to successfully respond to our national universal service objectives. The Committee directs the FCC to submit, within 120 days of enactment of this Act, a report outlining its analysis, conclusions, and actions in this regard.

USF Reform.—In recognition of the ongoing rapidly changing communications industry landscape, the Committee believes it is imperative that the Federal State Joint Board on Universal Service move aggressively to identify and provide USF contributions reform recommendations to the Commission. The Committee further urges that such recommendations should expressly recognize that continuing to base contributions only on legacy telecommunications service revenues (and a limited number of other service revenues) will undermine, and ultimately threaten universal access to advanced communications by eroding the sustainability of the USF program and placing unfair and inequitable burdens for support of the program on a small subset of communications network users.

Rates.—Since 2012, the FCC has forced telecommunications providers in rural areas to raise the rates for local voice service. There are concerns about the effects of these rate increases on rural residents and the methodology used to determine the minimum rates. As the Commission works to complete a rule to develop a "rate floor" methodology, the Committee recommends the FCC at the very least freeze any rate floor increases at the current level while determining whether the rate floor has met its intended purposes, whether changes should be made to the current rate floor methodology, or whether it should be eliminated entirely.

Broadband Access.—The Committee strongly encourages the FCC to continue to work with the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) to allocate Universal Service Funds (USF) for broadband expansion in rural and economically disadvantaged areas in order to maximize the use of USF funds. The Committee believes the deployment of broadband in rural and economically disadvantaged areas is a driver of economic development, jobs, and

new education opportunities and expects the Commission to prioritize these efforts.

Territories and Tribal Lands.—The Committee is concerned about the disparity in access to broadband between the territories, tribal lands, and the 50 states. The Committee encourages the Commission to implement policies that increase broadband access and adoption in these areas.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$35,958,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	39,136,000
Recommended in the bill	39,136,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	3,178,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

Funding for the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is provided pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1105(a)(25), which requires a separate appropriation for each Office of Inspector General established under section 11(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$39,136,000 from the Deposit Insurance Fund and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) Resolution Fund to finance the OIG.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$79,119,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	71,250,000
Recommended in the bill	71,250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 7,869,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) administers the disclosure of campaign finance information, enforces limitations on contributions and expenditures, and performs other tasks related to Federal elections.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$71,250,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FEC.

In fiscal year 2018, the FEC in consultation with OMB will work with the Election Assistant Commission (EAC) to establish and carry out an EAC termination plan.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$26,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	26,200,000
Recommended in the bill	26,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

Established by title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) serves as a neutral arbiter in the labor activities of non-postal Federal employees, Departments and agencies, and Federal unions on matters outlined in the Act, including collective bargaining and the settlement of disputes. Establishment of the FLRA gives full recognition to the role of the Federal Government as an employer. Under the Foreign Service Act of 1980, the FLRA also addresses similar issues affecting Foreign Service personnel by providing staff support for the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel and the Foreign Service Labor Relations Board.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,200,000 for the FLRA for fiscal year 2018.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$313,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	306,317,000
Recommended in the bill	306,317,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-6,683,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$306,317,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FTC. The Congressional Budget Office estimates \$126,000,000 of collections from Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger filing fees and \$15,000,000 of collections from Do-Not-Call list fees which partially offset the appropriation requirement for this account.

Privacy.—The Committee is concerned about the confusion and misreporting stemming from the passage of the Congressional Review Act on broadband privacy. This was an important step in restoring the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) as the online privacy cop for consumers for all online activities. The FTC is an independent enforcement agency that has enforced a wide range of laws to protect the privacy of consumers' personal information for decades. The FTC is directed to report on its enforcement approach

with regard to policing the privacy practices of ISPs and online services, and the FTC's plans to continue to ensure that consumer privacy is protected online regardless of the type of company that has the data.

Credit Education.—The Committee believes that consumers should be able to obtain personalized, legitimate credit education products and tools in order to improve their financial health. However, the Committee is concerned that the broad scope of the Credit Repair Organizations Act (CROA) has created a barrier for legitimate companies from being able to provide these valuable services in a consumer-friendly manner. The Committee directs the FTC to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on the benefits of consumer access to credit education and improvement services, and the extent to which CROA impedes the research, development, and provision of new credit education products, services, and technology in the marketplace by consumer reporting agencies as defined by the Fair Credit Reporting Act and other entities. The FTC shall publish the report on its website.

Contact Lenses.—The Committee is aware of the FTC's ongoing review of its contact lens rule and urges the agency to make modifications to the rule that prioritize patient safety and strengthen enforcement mechanisms.

Piracy.—The online theft of creative content poses significant threats to both content creators and American consumers. The Committee encourages the FTC to help raise consumer awareness about the risks to consumers from content-theft sites, many of which serve as bait to infect devices with malicious software enabling identity theft and other consumer scams.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Committee continues several reporting requirements for the General Services Administration (GSA) for fiscal year 2018.

Takings and Exchanges.—Using existing statutory authorities, GSA has been working to dispose of properties that no longer meet the needs of Federal agencies in exchange for assets of like value. Some of these exchanges are very complex in nature and involve multi-year, multi-party, and multi-billion dollar contracts. In addition, GSA also has the statutory authority to take properties. The Committee believes in some instances employing such authorities can result in savings to the taxpayer when appropriately executed and wants to be kept informed of these activities. In order to provide increased transparency for the use and planned use of these authorities, the Administrator is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter on the use of these authorities. The report shall include a description of all takings and exchange actions that occurred or were considered during the most recently completed quarter of the fiscal year, including the costs, benefits, and risks for each action. The report shall also include the planned or considered use of takings and exchange authorities during the

remainder of the fiscal year, including the costs, benefits, and risks of each action.

Spending Report.—Within 50 days after the end of each quarter, GSA shall submit spending reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate. The reports shall include actual obligations incurred and estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year for each appropriation in the Federal Buildings Fund and regular discretionary appropriations. The reports shall include obligations by object class, program, project and activity.

State of the Portfolio.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate a report on the state of the Public Buildings Service’s real estate portfolio for fiscal year 2017. The content included in the report shall be comparable to the tabular information provided in past State of the Portfolio reports, including, but not limited to, the number of leases; the number of buildings; amount of square feet, revenue, expenses by type, and vacant space; top customers by square feet and annual rent; completed new construction, completed major repairs and alterations, and disposals, in total and by region where appropriate.

Land Ports of Entry State of the Portfolio.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, GSA is directed to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate a report on the state of the land ports of entry portfolio. The content of this report shall include, but shall not be limited to, a prioritized list of new construction and major repairs and alterations projects.

Rental Rates.—The Committee expects GSA to provide workspace for its customers at commercially-comparable rental rates and at a superior value to the taxpayer. The Committee directs GSA to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate a report describing GSA’s methodology for calculating rental rates for Congressional offices located in Federal Courthouses within 45 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

IT Modernization.—The Committee recognizes the importance of recent legislative efforts to modernize the way the Federal government uses technology and appreciates proposed solutions for replacing outdated and vulnerable legacy IT systems across the government. The Committee will continue to review proposed legislative approaches to the Federal government’s digital infrastructure while also safeguarding the investment of American taxpayers.

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES
 FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND
 LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE
 (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2017	\$8,845,147,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2018	9,950,519,000
Recommended in the bill	7,864,111,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2017	– 981,036,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2018 request	– 2,086,408,000

The Federal Buildings Fund (FBF) accounts for the activities of the Public Buildings Service (PBS), which provides space and serv-

ices for Federal agencies in a relationship similar to that of landlord and tenant. The FBF, established in 1975, replaces direct appropriations with income derived from rent assessments, which approximate commercial rates for comparable space and services. The Committee makes funds available through a process of placing limitations on obligations from the FBF as a way of allocating funds for various FBF activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation on the availability of funds of \$7,864,111,000 for the FBF.

To carry out the purposes of the FBF, the revenues and collections deposited into the FBF shall be available for necessary expenses in the aggregate amount of \$7,864,111,000 of which: \$180,000,000 is for repairs and alterations, \$5,462,345,000 is for rental of space, and \$2,221,766,000 is for building operations.

Historically, prior to obligating funding for prospectus-level construction, alterations, or leases, the Administration has waited for the project to be authorized through a resolution approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in the House and the Committee on Environment and Public Works in the Senate as required by title 40 of the United States Code and in accordance with the proviso included in the FBF appropriations limiting the obligation of funds to prospectus-level projects approved by the authorizing committees. The Committee supports this process and believes that prospectus-level projects warrant a thorough review from both the Appropriations Committee and the authorizing committees. The Committee expects the Administration to continue to follow this process.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2017	\$205,749,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2018	790,491,000
Recommended in the bill	---
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2017	- 205,749,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2018 request	- 790,491,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$0 for construction and acquisition.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2017	\$676,035,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2018	1,444,494,000
Recommended in the bill	180,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2017	- 496,035,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2018 request	- 1,264,494,000

The repairs and alterations activity funds the project cost of design, construction, management and inspection for the repair, alter-

ation, and modernization of existing real estate assets in addition to various special programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$180,000,000 to remain available until expended for repairs and alterations.

Basic Repairs and Alterations.—The Committee recommends \$110,000,000 for non-recurring repairs and alterations projects between \$10,000 and the current prospectus threshold of \$3,095,000.

Fire and Life Safety.—The Committee recommends \$30,000,000 to improve building safety, abate hazardous material, and repair structural deficiencies. These projects include, but are not limited to, fire alarm, sprinkler, electrical, ventilation, heating, and elevator systems.

Judiciary Court Security Program.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, repair, alteration, and security projects for the Judiciary as prioritized by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Consolidation Activities.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the cost of consolidating space. Given the reduction in the Federal workforce and Federal agency budgets, the Committee believes that it is prudent to reduce the GSA building inventory, particularly with regard to the thousands of surplus and underutilized buildings. Projects selected for consolidation should result in reduced annual rent paid by the agency, not exceed \$10,000,000 in costs, and have an approved prospectus. GSA is required to submit a spend plan and explanation for each project including estimated savings to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate before obligating funds.

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2017	\$5,628,363,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2018	5,493,768,000
Recommended in the bill	5,462,345,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2017	– 166,018,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2018 request	– 31,423,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$5,462,345,000 for rental of space. The Committee expects GSA to reduce the amount of leased space in its inventory at a faster pace.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2017	\$2,335,000,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2018	2,221,766,000
Recommended in the bill	2,221,766,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2017	– 113,234,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2018 request	– – –

The building operations account funds services that Federal agencies in GSA-owned buildings and occasionally in GSA-leased buildings, when not provided by the lessor, directly benefit from such as building security, cleaning, utilities, window washing, snow removal, pest control, and maintenance of heating, air conditioning, ventilating, plumbing, sewage, electrical, elevator, escalator, and fire protection systems. In addition, this account funds all the personnel and administrative expenses for carrying out construction and acquisition, repair and alteration, and leasing activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$2,221,766,000 for Building Operations and Maintenance. Within this amount, \$1,146,089,000 is for building services and \$1,075,677,000 is for salaries and expenses. Up to five percent of the funds may be transferred between these activities upon the advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit a spend plan, by region, regarding the use of these funds to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$60,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	53,499,000
Recommended in the bill	53,499,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 6,501,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– – –

The Office of Government-Wide Policy provides Federal agencies with guidelines, best practices, and performance measures for complying with all the laws, regulations, and executive orders related to: acquisition and procurement, personal and real property management, travel and transportation management, electronic customer service delivery, and use of Federal advisory committees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$53,499,000 for Government-wide Policy.

The Committee recognizes sustainable roofing systems as a viable option for government buildings. The Committee notes that proper thermal insulation is a cost-effective and energy efficient technology.

SDVOSB Participation.—The Committee encourages GSA to work with the Department of Veterans Affairs and other Federal agencies to ensure the participation of Service-Disabled Veteran-

Owned Small Businesses (SDVOSBs), consistent with the provisions of P.L. 109–461 and Executive Order 13360, in conjunction with the Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative (FSSI) for purchasing channel decisions, other agency contracting and procurement opportunities relevant to Janitorial and Sanitation products, and other areas. The Committee encourages GSA to take proactive steps to ensure SDVOSBs have fair and reasonable opportunities to participate in GSA procurement processes when they have valid Federal Supply Schedules (FSS).

Commercial Supplier Agreements.—By December 31, 2017, GSA shall reduce costs to small business resellers of commercial software, hardware, and related products interested in doing business with GSA by: (1) Publishing a final rule making clear which commercial supplier agreement terms conflict with Federal Law and are thus unenforceable against the Government, and (2) establishing a means for small business resellers to quickly update commercial supplier agreements.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$58,541,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	45,645,000
Recommended in the bill	45,645,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 12,896,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– – –

This account provides appropriations for activities that are not feasible for a user fee arrangement. Included under this heading are personal property utilization and donation activities of the Federal Acquisition Service; real property utilization and disposal activities of the Public Buildings Service; select management and administration activities including support of government-wide emergency management activities; and top-level, agency-wide management communication activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,645,000 for operating expenses. Within the amount provided under this heading, \$24,357,000 is for Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal, and \$23,288,000 is for the Office of the Administrator.

Federal Real Property Profile.—The Committee remains extremely frustrated with the slow pace at which GSA and other Federal agencies are improving the accuracy of the Federal Real Property Profile. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) named managing Federal real property to its 2017 High Risk List. The Committee is concerned that despite language in the fiscal year 2015, 2016, and 2017 reports, GSA has not made progress on the value and accuracy of its inventory, taken steps to include public lands as required by Executive Order 13327, made the FRPP available to the public, or geo-enabling the FRPP. The Committee is outraged that the Federal Government cannot provide an accurate accounting to the American public of all the property that it owns. The Committee expects GSA to work with agencies across government and utilize geographic information technology to improve the data contained in this report and enhance transparency

to the American taxpayer. The Committee directs GSA to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on steps taken to improve the quality and transparency of the profile within 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$9,275,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	8,795,000
Recommended in the bill	8,795,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 480,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

This account provides appropriations for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals (CBCA). The CBCA is charged with facilitating the prompt, efficient, and inexpensive resolution of disputes through the use of alternate dispute resolution.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,795,000 for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$65,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	65,000,000
Recommended in the bill	65,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- - -
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$65,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$3,865,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	4,754,000
Recommended in the bill	4,754,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+889,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,754,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$55,894,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	53,741,000
Recommended in the bill	53,741,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-2,153,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Federal Citizen Services Fund (the Fund) appropriation provides for the salaries and expenses of GSA’s Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies (OCSIT). The Fund enables citizen access and engagement with government through an array of operational programs and direct citizen facing services. The Fund provides electronic or other methods of access to and understanding of Federal information, benefits, and services to citizens, businesses, local governments, and the media.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$53,741,000 for the Federal Citizen Services Fund. The Committee expects the funds provided for these activities, combined with efficiency gains and resource prioritization will result in increased delivery of information to the public and in the ease of transaction with the government.

All the income collected by the Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies (OCSIT) in the form of reimbursements from Federal agencies, user fees for publications ordered by the public, payments from private entities for services rendered, and gifts from the public is available to the OCSIT without regard to fiscal year limitations, but is subject to an annual limitation of \$100,000,000. Any revenues accruing in excess of this amount shall remain in the fund and are not available for expenditure except as authorized in Appropriation Acts.

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	\$40,000,000
Recommended in the bill	20,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+20,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-20,000,000

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 recommends an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	\$10,000,000
Recommended in the bill	1,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-9,000,000

This account provides appropriations for the authorized activities of the Environmental Review Improvement Fund and the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council. The Council will lead ongoing 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 Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Environmental Review Improvement Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 510. The Committee continues the provision providing authority for the use of funds for the hire of motor vehicles.

Section 511. The Committee continues the provision providing that funds made available for activities of the Federal Buildings Fund may be transferred between appropriations with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

Section 512. The Committee continues the provision requiring funds proposed for developing courthouse construction requests to meet appropriate standards and the priorities of the Judicial Conference.

Section 513. The Committee continues the provision providing that no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency which does not pay the assessed rent.

Section 514. The Committee continues the provision that permits GSA to pay small claims (up to \$250,000) made against the Federal Government.

Section 515. The Committee continues the provision requiring the Administrator to ensure that the delineated area of procurement for all lease agreements is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus unless prior notice is given to the committees of jurisdiction.

Section 516. The Committee continues the provision requiring a spend plan for certain accounts and programs.

Section 517. The Committee includes a new provision establishing the Asset Proceeds Space Management Fund as a fund separate from the Federal Buildings Fund.

Section 518. The Committee includes a new provision rescinding prior year unobligated balances from the FBI Headquarters Consolidation project funded in Public Law 115-31.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$47,131,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	46,835,000
Recommended in the bill	46,835,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 296,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– – –

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) is an independent, quasi-judicial agency established to protect the civil service merit system. The MSPB adjudicates appeals primarily involving personnel actions, certain Federal employee complaints, and retirement benefits issues. The MSPB reports to the President whether merit systems are sufficiently free of prohibited employment practices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$44,490,000 for the MSPB. The recommendation includes a transfer of \$2,345,000 from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$380,634,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	364,308,000
Recommended in the bill	364,308,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 16,326,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– – –

This appropriation provides NARA with funds for its basic operations for management of the Federal Government's archives and records, services to the public, operation of Presidential libraries, review for declassification of classified security information, and includes funding for the Electronic Records Archives which preserves, stores, and manages digital Federal records for archival purposes, ensuring long-term access.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$364,308,000 for the Operating Expenses of NARA.

Records Management.—The Committee encourages NARA to leverage private sector records management capabilities, where private vendors have invested their own capital to develop facilities that are compliant with NARA's stringent building standards. The Committee encourages NARA to identify NARA records management storage facilities that can be cost effectively managed by private records management companies, especially those housing temporary Federal records.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$4,801,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	4,241,000
Recommended in the bill	4,241,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 560,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,241,000 for the OIG for fiscal year 2018.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$7,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	7,500,000
Recommended in the bill	7,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- - -
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

This appropriation provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of Archives facilities and Presidential libraries nationwide. It enables the National Archives to maintain its facilities in proper condition for visitors, researchers, and employees, and also maintain the structural integrity of the buildings.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,500,000 for repairs and restoration.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$16,090,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	16,439,000
Recommended in the bill	16,090,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- - -
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- 349,000

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) established by the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, partners with other executive branch Departments and agencies to foster high ethical standards. The OGE issues and monitors rules regulations, and memoranda pertaining to the prevention and resolution of conflicts of interest, post-employment restrictions, standards of conduct, and financial disclosure for executive branch employees. The OGE is also responsible for creating and running an electronic financial disclosure system under the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge (STOCK) Act.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,090,000 for the OGE.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$259,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	279,755,000
Recommended in the bill	260,755,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	1,755,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- 19,000,000

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is the Federal agency responsible for management of Federal human resources policy and oversight of the merit civil service system. OPM provides a government-wide policy framework for personnel matters, advises and assists agencies (often on a reimbursable basis), and ensures that agency operations are consistent with requirements of law, with emphasis on such issues as veterans preference. OPM oversees examining of applicants for employment; issues regulations and policies on hiring, classification and pay, training, investigations; and many other aspects of personnel management, and operates a reimbursable training program for the Federal Government's managers and executives. OPM is also responsible for administering the retirement, health benefits and life insurance programs affecting most Federal employees, retired Federal employees, and their survivors.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$129,341,000 for the General Fund. The Committee also recommends \$131,414,000 for administrative expenses, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds.

OPM has struggled for decades to process Federal retirees' pension claims quickly and accurately. As a result, tens of thousands of new retirees wait months to receive their complete annuities—some wait more than a year—and in the meantime they may be constrained by reduced interim pensions. The Committee expects OPM to continue to make retirement processing a priority and move to a fully-automated electronic filing system. The Committee believes that the backlog and delays in retirement processing are unacceptable and directs OPM to continue to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate with monthly reports on its progress in addressing the backlog in claims.

In the wake of the two massive data breaches, OPM must continue to take steps to secure the personally identifiable information and material relating to security clearances of all current, former, and prospective federal government employees. The Committee has provided funding which will need to be prioritized to meet the most critical needs outlined in the Administration's fiscal year 2018 request for cybersecurity. Additionally, the Committee expects OPM to continue with IT upgrades to secure its networks against future attacks.

Security Clearance Investigations.—The Committee is concerned with the length of time it takes OPM to conduct initial security clearance investigations and reinvestigations when Federal employees' current level clearance expires. The Committee believes that

security clearance delays are unacceptable as this reduces the ability of the Federal government to hire highly qualified employees to serve in important defense and national security positions. Therefore, the Committee expects OPM to continue to make security clearance processing a priority and to make necessary administrative or regulatory reforms to expedite investigations, reviews, and approvals.

National Bureau of Investigations.—The Committee requests continued assessments on the newly created National Background Investigations Bureau (NBIB), and therefore directs OPM to submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate bi-annual progress reports highlighting the NBIB implementation plan, timeline, and milestones; costs for each phase of implementation and anticipated outyear costs; governance, resource management, and accountability policies between OPM and Department of Defense; and a human capital plan as well as other significant issues related to standing-up the NBIB.

Critical Functions.—The recent security breaches, focus on system upgrades, and the new National Background Investigations Bureau should not detract OPM from fulfilling its critical functions such as recruiting, retaining and developing a Federal workforce to serve the American people. OPM serves the Federal workforce by directing human resources and employee management services, and administering retirement benefits, managing healthcare and insurance programs, overseeing merit-based and inclusive hiring into the civil service, and providing a secure employment process. The Committee reminds OPM's senior management to not lose sight of its mission as it responds to critical IT challenges.

Recruitment.—The Committee is concerned with the length of time it often takes the Federal Government to hire qualified employees. Rigid rules along with long delays in the hiring and interview process discourage top candidates from applying for or accepting Federal positions. The Committee notes that a Presidential Memorandum—Improving the Federal Recruitment and Hiring Process—was issued on May 11, 2010, and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) was instructed to increase the capacity of USAJOBS and develop a plan to improve the federal recruitment and hiring processes. While the Committee is supportive of some of the changes OPM has made to improve the user experience on USAJOBS, it remains concerned with the amount of time it takes the Federal Government to hire qualified employees. The committee is also concerned with the length and content of the questionnaire that USAJOBS candidates must complete, which can include up to 100 questions. This can discourage talented candidates from applying for or accepting Federal positions.

The committee directs OPM to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate no later than September 30, 2018 on a plan to reduce barriers to Federal employment, reduce delays in the hiring process, and how it intends to improve the overall federal recruitment and hiring process.

As part of OPM's mission to recruit and hire the most talented and diverse Federal workforce, the Committee encourages Federal agencies to increase recruitment efforts within the United States and the territories and at Hispanic Serving Institutions and Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

The Committee is appreciative of GAO's reports on the Federal workforce, particularly report, *OPM Needs to Improve Management and Oversight of Hiring Authorities* (GAO-16-521) which reviewed current hiring authorities to assist Federal agencies onboard staff. The Committee encourages OPM to review GAO's recommendations to improve existing authorities, develop new ones, and provide educational outreach to Federal agencies to expand potential resources available when filling critical positions.

CyberCorps.—A concern throughout the Federal Government is hiring qualified cyber security staff. The CyberCorps Scholarship for Service Program is a unique program designed to increase and strengthen the cadre of cyber professionals by providing students with academic scholarships in return for their service in Federal, state, or local government. A greater effort is needed to promote Federal cyber positions among recent CyberCorps graduates and to streamline the hiring process to attract these individuals to Federal service. OPM is directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence within 90 days of enactment of this Act outlining the steps OPM will take to improve the hiring process of CyberCorps graduates.

Acquisition Planning.—The Committee is concerned with OPM's acquisition management efforts. Poor acquisition efforts have resulted in increased security clearance backlogs as well as unnecessary labor costs to correct procurement issues. The Committee directs the OPM to report back to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on measures it has taken to improve its acquisition planning, the expected results of this plan, and specifics, including timelines, on how this plan will impact the security clearance process.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$30,184,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	30,000,000
Recommended in the bill	30,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 184,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

This appropriation provides for the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) agency-wide audit, investigative, evaluation, and inspection functions, which identify management and administrative deficiencies, fraud, waste and mismanagement. The OIG performs internal agency audits and insurance audits, and offers contract audit services. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations, including financial statements. Evaluation and inspection services provide detailed technical evaluations of agency operations. Insurance audits review the operations of health and life insurance carriers, health care providers, and insurance subscribers. Contract auditors provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters regarding the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of

contracts. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a general fund appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the OIG. In addition, the recommendation provides \$25,000,000 from appropriate trust funds.

National Bureau of Investigations.—Of particular interest to the Committee is the implementation of OPM's National Background Investigations Bureau (NBIB). The Committee directs the Inspector General to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate not less than 12 months after enactment of this Act assessing the implementation of NBIB; staffing needs and any performance issues; current and future costs; governance and accountability structure among the NBIB, Department of Defense, OPM IG and Performance Accountability Council; and recommendations and weaknesses found.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$24,750,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	26,535,000
Recommended in the bill	24,750,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	-1,785,000

The Office of Special Counsel (OSC): (1) investigates Federal employee allegations of prohibited personnel practices (including reprisal for whistleblowing) and, when appropriate, prosecutes before the Merit Systems Protection Board; (2) provides a channel for whistleblowing by Federal employees; and (3) enforces the Hatch Act. The Office may transmit whistleblower allegations to the agency head concerned and require an agency investigation and a report to the Congress and the President when appropriate. Additionally, the Office enforces the civilian employment and reemployment rights of military service members under the Uniformed Services Employment and Re-employment Rights Act.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,750,000 for the OSC.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$16,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	14,440,000
Recommended in the bill	15,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+760,000

The Commission establishes and maintains the U.S. Postal Service’s ratemaking systems, measures service and performance, ensures accountability, and has enforcement mechanisms, including the authority to issue subpoenas.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation, out of the Postal Fund, of \$15,200,000 for the Postal Regulatory Commission (Commission).

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$10,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	8,000,000
Recommended in the bill	8,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-2,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board (the Board) is an independent agency within the Executive Branch whose purpose is to (1) analyze and review actions the Executive Branch takes to protect the nation from terrorism, ensuring that the need for such actions is balanced with the need to protect privacy and civil liberties; and (2) ensure that liberty concerns are appropriately considered in the development and implementation of laws, regulations, and policies related to efforts to protect the nation against terrorism. The Board consists of 4 part-time members and full-time chairman.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	\$2,000,000
Recommended in the bill	6,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+6,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+4,000,000

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 \$6,000,000 for the Board.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$1,605,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	1,846,507,000
Recommended in the bill	1,896,507,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+291,507,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+50,000,000

The primary mission of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is to protect investors, maintain the integrity of the securities markets, and assure adequate information on the capital markets is made available to market participants and policy makers. This includes monitoring the rapid evolution of the capital markets, ensuring full disclosure of all appropriate financial information, regulating the Nation's securities markets, and preventing fraud and malpractice in the securities and financial markets.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,602,000,000 for SEC salaries and expenses, of which \$68,950,000 is for the Division of Economic and Risk Analysis. In addition, in lieu of funding from the Reserve Fund, the Committee provides \$50,000,000 for long term information technology projects.

The Committee also provides \$244,507,000 for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for the Commission's headquarters facilities. The Committee expects the Commission to work closely with the General Services Administration (GSA) and to keep the Committee informed of progress on the replacement lease.

Reserve Fund/Information Technology.—The Committee is supportive of the Commission's prioritization of robust and effective information technology (IT) systems within the Commission, and the Committee has been supportive of the use of these funds for long-term IT projects. However, this fund is not overseen by Congress and it is left to the discretion of the Commission as to its use. The Committee believes emergency reserve funds should be used for natural disaster emergencies and other crises, not discretionary priorities within a Federal agency. For fiscal year 2018, an increase of \$50,000,000 for IT funding is provided through the Commission's overall appropriation. The Committee includes a limitation (section 628) prohibiting funds from the Reserve Fund from being used by the Commission.

BDC Modernization.—Congress created Business Development Companies (BDCs) in 1980 to facilitate capital formation in small and medium size companies. BDCs have recently invested in small and medium-size companies that provide vital services to the American public, including companies involved in disease treatment and prevention, education, information technology security, agriculture, and construction. Many BDCs specialize in financing acquisitions made by private equity firms. While there is a wide variation among BDCs in the size of their investments, the companies they invest in, and the industries in which they concentrate, they all share a common investment objective of making it easier for small and medium-sized companies to obtain access to capital.

Funding from BDCs has become more important for small businesses as the stifling regulatory environment resulting from the regulatory overreaction to the financial crisis has restricted bank and other traditional financing options for these companies. The Committee instructs the SEC to modernize the business development company regulatory regime consistent with H.R. 3868, the Small Business Credit Availability Act as reported by the Committee on Financial Services on November 3, 2015.

BDC Acquired Fund Fee and Expense Rule.—The SEC issued its acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE) rule in 2003 to deal with the “Funds of Funds” business models. As the law does not consider BDCs to be Funds of Funds, the SEC did not mention BDCs in the rule. Today the BDC industry has grown dramatically and the AFFE rule unnecessarily harms the industry. Retail investors benefit from having professional firms and indexes analyze BDC securities. However, retail investors are not being given adequate market protections because the AFFE rule prohibits BDC securities from inclusion in indexes, which results in fewer research analysts that cover the BDC industry. The Committee recommends that the SEC re-open the AFFE rule for public comment to consider the impacts on the BDC industry and its investors.

Searchable Data.—The Committee encourages the SEC to continue its efforts to implement consistent and searchable open data standards for information filed and submitted by publicly-traded companies and financial firms. However, the Committee expects the Commission to take into account small reporting companies, their respective compliance costs, and whether volunteer exemptions are appropriate for such companies when creating these standards. The Committee continues to recommend that financial regulatory agencies across the U.S. Government take similar steps to update reporting standards commensurate with currently available technology.

Joint Rulemakings.—The Committee directs the SEC to work cooperatively with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) on all joint rulemakings as required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$22,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	22,900,000
Recommended in the bill	22,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The Selective Service System was established by the Selective Service Act of 1948. The mission of the System is to be prepared to supply manpower to the Armed Forces adequate to ensure the security of the United States during a time of national emergency. Since 1973, the Armed Forces have relied on volunteers to fill military manpower requirements, but selective service registration was reinstated in July 1980.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,900,000 for the Selective Service System.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Small Business Administration (SBA) assists small businesses through programs including loans, grants, and contracting preferences. These programs maintain and strengthen an economy that depends on small businesses for 60 to 80 percent of job creation. SBA programs also serve disadvantaged populations so that these small business enterprises may overcome economic and social obstacles to success.

The recommendation provides a total of \$847,798,000 for the SBA for fiscal year 2018. Detailed guidance for the SBA appropriations accounts is presented below.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$269,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	265,000,000
Recommended in the bill	265,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	-4,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$265,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the SBA.

SBIC Virtual Data Rooms.—The Committee believes the SBA has longstanding problems with maintaining and updating technology. The SBA continues to use inadequate technological systems to share files, reports, contracts, and other information that is communicated between SBA staff as well as between SBICs and the SBA. Virtual Data Rooms (VDR) are regularly used in the private sector and would make data more secure and increase operational efficiencies for both SBA and SBICs. VDRs could also streamline the collection of data by SBA staff, removing redundant processes at the SBA and saving time and resources. The Committee recommends that the SBA should give SBICs the option to select their own VDR provider which would serve as a communication vehicle for SBICs and the SBA in a single, secure location for all regulatory documents, submissions, requests, and communications. SBA has been supportive of the concept and should permit SBICs to use off the shelf virtual data room solutions that are commonly used in the industry.

SBIC Program Licensing.—The Committee is aware of the often slow pace of licensing within the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program. SBA has a six month goal to approve licenses that are in the application process, and significant improvements were made in many cases last year, but not all. The Committee would like to see these improvements maintained, made normal and permanent with a meaningfully expedited and streamlined licensing process of known, repeat licensees, from those SBICs that have the same management teams and a proven track record in the SBIC Program. This fast track process for repeat licensees should be completed no longer than 60 days after an appli-

cation is submitted to the SBA, which will allow SBA to properly redirect their resources to first time funds. The SBA should create a meaningful green light letter process that clearly outlines for applicants the needed benchmarks for license approval without changing any of the terms on the applicant during licensing.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$245,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	192,450,000
Recommended in the bill	211,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 34,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	+18,650,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendations for Entrepreneurial Development Programs, by program, are displayed in the following table:

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

7(j) Technical Assistance Program (Contracting Assistance)	2,800
Entrepreneurship Education	2,000
HUBZone Program	3,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	31,000
National Women’s Business Council	1,500
Native American Outreach	1,500
SCORE	10,000
Small Business Development Centers (SBDC)	120,000
State Trade & Export Promotion (STEP)	10,000
Veterans Outreach*	12,300
Women’s Business Centers (WBC)	17,000
Total EDP Programs	211,100

*Veterans Outreach includes funding for: Boots to Business, Veterans Business Outreach Centers (VBOC), Veteran Women Igniting the Spirit of Entrepreneurship (V-Wise), Entrepreneurship Bootcamp for Veterans with Disabilities (EBV), and Boots to Business reboot.

The SBA shall not reduce these non-credit programs from the amounts specified above and the SBA shall not merge any of the non-credit programs without advance written approval from the Committee. The Committee strongly supports the development programs listed in the table above and will carefully monitor SBA support of these programs.

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

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$19,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	19,900,000
Recommended in the bill	19,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$19,900,000 for the Office of Inspector General of the SBA.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$9,220,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	9,120,000
Recommended in the bill	9,120,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$9,120,000 for the Office of Advocacy of the SBA. The Committee supports the Office's mission to reduce regulatory burdens that Federal policies impose on small businesses and to maximize the benefits small businesses receive from the government.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$157,064,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	156,220,172
Recommended in the bill	156,220,172
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 843,828
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

The SBA Business Loans Program serves as an important source of capital for America's small businesses. The recommendation supports the 7(a) business loan program at a level of \$29 billion, the 504 certified development company program at a level of \$7.5 billion, Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) debentures, and the Secondary Market Guarantee Program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$156,220,172 for the Business Loans Program Account. Of the amount appropriated, \$152,782,000 is for administrative expenses related to business loan programs. The amount provided for administrative expenses may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for SBA salaries and expenses to cover the common overhead expenses associated with business loans. Funding is included to fully support the Microloan program.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$185,977,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	186,458,000
Recommended in the bill	186,458,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+481,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- - -

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$186,458,000 for Disaster Loan Program administrative expenses which may be transferred and merged with Salaries and Expenses. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General for audits and reviews of the disaster loans program.

The Committee directs the SBA to continue providing updates on available resources for the disaster loans program on a monthly basis.

Pre-mitigation activities within the Disaster Loan Program.—The Committee recognizes the benefit of limiting the financial exposure of the SBA and reducing the claims payments from the National Flood Insurance Program. Therefore the Committee urges the SBA to coordinate with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to expand the SBA Disaster Loan Program to allow applicants in areas of high flood or natural disaster risk to utilize loans for pre-disaster mitigation projects that adhere to FEMA's standards of mitigation activities that significantly reduce a structure's long-term flood risk.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 520. The Committee continues a provision for the SBA authorizing transfers of up to five percent of any SBA appropriation to other appropriations, provided that transfers do not increase an appropriation by more than 10 percent. The provision also requires that transfers be treated as a reprogramming of funds.

Section 521. The Committee includes a provision rescinding prior year unobligated balances.

Section 522. The Committee includes a provision amending requirements for the Microloan program.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$34,658,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	58,118,000
Recommended in the bill	58,118,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	+23,460,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	---

The United States Postal Service (USPS) is funded almost entirely by Postal ratepayers rather than taxpayers. 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 \$58,118,000 for Payment to the Postal Service Fund. The recommendation funds free mail for the blind and overseas voting and reconciliation of prior year cost adjustment.

Rural Post Offices.—The Committee believes that the United States postal facility network is an asset of significant value. The

closure of post offices in rural communities creates an economic burden for people in the United States that depend on the Postal Service for communication and package services. In addition to typical postal services, post offices are part of the identity of rural communities and provide a significant social value. The closure process of post offices does not adequately take into account community input.

Notification to Congress.—Title 39 of the U.S. Code requires the Postal Service to provide the public with notice prior to closing or consolidating a post office. The Committee understands that it is the Postal Service’s policy to inform Member of Congress’ district and Washington, D.C. offices when the public receives notice. The Committee directs the Postal Service to keep Members of Congress informed of Postal Service activities impacting their constituents and expects the Postal Service to ensure that Members of Congress are appropriately informed simultaneously or prior to all public notices.

Accessibility for Disabled Individuals.—The Committee notes that under the Architectural Barriers Act, the Postal Service is required to meet accessibility requirements for disabled individuals.

Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semi-postal Stamp.—The Committee is pleased with the passage of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semi-postal Stamp Reauthorization Act, but is concerned that sales of the stamp will not improve without support from the Postal Service. The Committee directs the Postmaster General to submit a report, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, on the actions planned and taken by the Postal Service to increase sales of the stamp. P.L. 113–165 reauthorized the printing of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund semi-postal stamp for an additional 4 years. Although the Postal Service reissued the stamp as directed by Congress, disappointingly little effort was made to make the public aware of the stamp’s return and sales during the holiday season. The Committee directs the Postmaster General to report quarterly to the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate on how many stamps have been sold and how many remain in stock.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$253,600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	234,650,000
Recommended in the bill	234,650,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	– 18,950,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	– – –

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$234,650,000 for the OIG.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	\$51,226,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	53,185,000
Recommended in the bill	51,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2017	- 126,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2018	- 2,085,000

The U.S. Tax Court adjudicates controversies involving deficiencies in income, estate, and gift taxes. The Court also has jurisdiction to determine deficiencies in certain excise taxes, to issue declaratory judgments in the areas of qualifications of retirement plans and exemptions of charitable organizations, and to decide certain cases involving disclosure of tax information by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$51,100,000 for the U.S. Tax Court.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT
(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

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

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

Section 603. The Committee continues the provision limiting procurement contracts for consulting service expenditures to contracts that are matters of public record and available for public inspection.

Section 604. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting transfer of funds in this Act without express authority.

Section 605. The Committee 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.

Section 606. The Committee continues the provision concerning compliance with the Buy American Act.

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

Section 608. The Committee continues the provision specifying reprogramming procedures. The provision requires that agencies or entities funded by the Act notify the Committee and obtain prior approval from the Committee for any reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either the House or Senate Committees on Appropriations for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; (6) re-

duces existing programs, projects, or activities by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities. The provision directs agencies funded by this Act to consult with the Committee prior to any significant reorganization. The provision also directs the agencies funded by this Act to submit operating plans for the Committee's review within 60 days of the bill's enactment.

Section 609. The Committee continues the provision providing that fifty percent of unobligated balances may remain available through September 30, 2019, for certain purposes.

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

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

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

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

Section 614. The Committee continues the provision making exceptions to the preceding provision where the life of the mother is in danger or the pregnancy is a result of an act of rape or incest.

Section 615. The Committee continues the provision carried annually since 2004 waiving restrictions on the purchase of non-domestic articles, materials, and supplies in the case of acquisition of information technology by the Federal Government.

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

Section 617. The Committee continues the provision permitting the Securities and Exchange Commission and Commodities Futures Trading Commission to fund a joint advisory committee to advise on emerging regulatory issues, notwithstanding section 708 of this Act.

Section 618. The Committee continues the provision requiring certain agencies in this Act to consult with the General Services Administration before seeking new office space or making alterations to existing office space.

Section 619. The Committee continues language providing for several appropriated mandatory accounts. These are accounts where authorizing language requires the payment of funds. The Congressional Budget Office estimates the cost for the following programs addressed in this provision: \$450,000 for Compensation of the President including \$50,000 for expenses, \$167,000,000 for the Judicial Retirement Funds (Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund, Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund, and the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund), \$13,202,000,000 for the Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Health Benefits,

\$48,000,000 for the Government Payment for Annuity, Employee Life Insurance, and \$8,365,000,000 for the Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Section 620. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds for the Federal Trade Commission to complete or publish the study, recommendations, or report prepared by the Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children.

Section 621. The Committee includes language to prevent conflicts of interest by prohibiting contractor security clearance related background investigators from undertaking final Federal reviews of their own work.

Section 622. The Committee includes language requiring that the head of any executive branch agency ensure that the Chief Information Officer (CIO) has authority to participate in the budget planning process and approval of the information technology (IT) budget.

Section 623. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 624. The Committee includes language prohibiting agencies from requiring Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to disclose electronic communications information in a manner that violates the Fourth Amendment.

Section 625. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds to be used to deny inspectors general access to records.

Section 626. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting any funds made available in this Act from being used to establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

Section 627. The Committee includes a provision to clarify the terms of the services offered to victims of the OPM security breaches.

Section 628. The unobligated balance in the Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund established by section 991 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111–203) is permanently rescinded.

Section 629. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds for the Securities and Exchange Commission to require the disclosure of political contributions to tax exempt organizations, or dues paid to trade associations.

Section 630. The Committee includes language that repeals the Federal Elections Commission's prior approval requirement for corporate member trade association PACs.

Section 631. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds to pay for an abortion or the administrative expenses in connection with a multi-State qualified health plan offered under a contract under section 1334 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which provides any benefits or coverage for abortions, except for endangerment of the life of the mother, rape or incest.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE
DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 701. The Committee 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. The Committee continues the provision establishing price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government with an exemption for the purchase of electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

Section 703. The Committee continues the provision allowing funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 704. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the employment of noncitizens with certain exceptions.

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

Section 706. The Committee continues, with modification, the provision allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Section 707. The Committee continues the provision providing that funds made available to corporations and agencies subject to 31 U.S.C. 91 may pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 708. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

Section 709. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the U.S.

Section 710. The Committee continues the provision limiting the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

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

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

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

Section 715. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, propaganda, publicity and lobbying by executive agency personnel in support or defeat of legislative initiatives.

Section 716. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting any Federal agency from disclosing an employee's home address to

any labor organization, absent employee authorization or court order.

Section 717. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds to be used to provide non-public information such as mailing, telephone, or electronic mailing lists to any person or organization outside the government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 718. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds for propaganda and publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

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

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

Section 721. The Committee continues the provision authorizing the transfer of funds to the General Services Administration to finance an appropriate share of various government-wide boards and councils and for Federal Government Priority Goals under certain conditions.

Section 722. The Committee continues the provision that permits breastfeeding in a Federal building or on Federal property if the woman and child are authorized to be there.

Section 723. The Committee continues the provision that permits interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council and provides for a report on the budget and resources of the National Science and Technology Council.

Section 724. The Committee continues the provision requiring documents involving the distribution of Federal funds to indicate the agency providing the funds and the amount provided.

Section 725. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to monitor personal access or use of Internet sites or to collect, review, or obtain any personally identifiable information relating to access to or use of an Internet site.

Section 726. The Committee continues a provision requiring health plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program to provide contraceptive coverage and provides exemptions to certain religious plans.

Section 727. The Committee continues language supporting strict adherence to anti-doping activities.

Section 728. The Committee continues a provision allowing funds for official travel to be used by departments and agencies, if consistent with OMB Circular A-126, to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot program.

Section 729. The Committee continues the provision that restricts the use of funds for Federal law enforcement training facilities.

Section 730. The Committee continues the provision that prohibits Executive Branch agencies from creating prepackaged news stories that are broadcast or distributed in the United States unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of such news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency. This provision confirms

the opinion of the Government Accountability Office dated February 17, 2005 (B-304272).

Section 731. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting use of funds in contravention of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (the Privacy Act) and regulations implementing that section.

Section 732. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds from being used for any Federal Government contract with any foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation.

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

Section 734. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds to require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract or participating in an acquisition to disclose political contributions.

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

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

Section 737. The Committee continues a provision, with modification, requiring agencies to submit reports to Inspectors General concerning expenditures for agency conferences.

Section 738. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to be used to increase, eliminate, or reduce funding for a program or project unless such change is made pursuant to reprogramming or transfer provisions.

Section 739. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting agencies from using funds to implement regulations changing the competitive areas under reductions-in-force for Federal employees.

Section 740. The Committee continues the provision ensuring contractors are not prevented from reporting waste, fraud, or abuse by signing confidentiality agreements that would prohibit such disclosure.

Section 741. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the implementation of certain non-disclosure agreements unless certain provisions are included in the agreements.

Section 742. The Committee continues the 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 further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 743. The Committee continues the 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 made a determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 744. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate of requests for a transfer of funds from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as well as post any such notifications on the Bureau's website.

Section 745. The Committee modifies a provision on the conditions for implementing Executive Order 13690.

Section 746. The Committee continues the provision concerning the non-application of these general provisions to title IV and to title VIII.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 801. The Committee continues language that appropriates funds to refund overpayments of taxes collected and to pay settlements and judgments against the District of Columbia government.

Section 802. The Committee continues language prohibiting the use of Federal funds for publicity or propaganda purposes.

Section 803. The Committee continues language establishing reprogramming procedures for Federal and local funds.

Section 804. The Committee continues language prohibiting the use of Federal funds to provide salaries or other costs associated with the offices of United States Senator or Representative.

Section 805. The Committee continues language limiting the use of official vehicles to official duties.

Section 806. The Committee continues language prohibiting the use of Federal funds for any petition drive or civil action which seeks to require Congress to provide for voting representation in Congress for the District of Columbia.

Section 807. The Committee includes language prohibiting the use of Federal funds for needle exchange programs.

Section 808. The Committee continues language providing for a "conscience clause" on legislation that pertains to contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans.

Section 809. The Committee continues language prohibiting the use of Federal funds 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.

Language is also included prohibiting local and Federal funds to legalize or reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substance Act or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative for recreational use.

Section 810. The Committee continues the provision that prohibits the use of funds for any abortion except in the cases of rape or incest or if necessary to save the life of the mother.

Section 811. The Committee continues language requiring the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to submit a revised operating budget for all agencies in the D.C. government, no later than 30 calendar

days after the enactment of this Act that realigns budgeted data with anticipated actual expenditures.

Section 812. The Committee continues language requiring the CFO to submit a revised operating budget for D.C. Public Schools, no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act that realigns school budgets to actual school enrollment.

Section 813. The Committee continues language allowing the transfer of local funds and capital and enterprise funds.

Section 814. The Committee continues language prohibiting the obligation of Federal funds beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly provided herein.

Section 815. The Committee continues language providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from Federal appropriations for salaries and expenses may remain available for certain purposes. This provision will apply to the District of Columbia Courts, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, and the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.

Section 816. The Committee continues language appropriating local funds during fiscal year 2019 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 2018.

Section 817. The Committee includes a provision to repeal the Local Budget Autonomy Amendment Act of 2012.

Section 818. The Committee continues language limiting references to “this Act” as referring to only this title and title IV.

TITLE IX—OTHER MATTERS

The bill includes provisions from H.R. 10, the Financial CHOICE Act, as passed by the House of Representatives on June 8, 2017.

TITLE X—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

Section 1001. The Committee includes a provision establishing a “Spending Reduction Account” in the bill.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses.....	224,376	201,751	201,751	-22,625	---
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.....	123,000	116,778	123,000	---	+6,222
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account	47,743	27,264	27,264	-20,479	---
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs.....	3,000	4,426	4,426	+1,426	---
Office of Inspector General.....	37,044	34,112	34,112	-2,932	---
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.....	169,634	161,113	165,113	-4,521	+4,000
Special Inspector General for TARP	41,160	20,297	37,044	-4,116	+16,747
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.....	115,003	112,764	115,003	---	+2,239
Subtotal, Departmental Offices.....	760,960	678,505	707,713	-53,247	+29,208
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (rescission).....	-314,000	-876,000	-876,000	-562,000	---
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (rescission) (temporary).....	-801,000	---	---	+801,000	---
Total, Departmental Offices.....	-354,040	-197,495	-168,287	+185,753	+29,208

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Bureau of the Fiscal Service.....	353,057	330,837	330,837	-22,220	---
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.....	111,439	98,658	111,439	---	+12,781
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account.....	248,000	14,000	190,000	-58,000	+176,000
Payment of Government Losses in Shipment.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS.....	360,456	248,000	465,989	+105,533	+217,989
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services.....	2,156,554	2,212,311	2,315,754	+159,200	+103,443
Enforcement.....	4,860,000	4,706,500	4,810,000	-50,000	+103,500
Subtotal.....	4,860,000	4,706,500	4,810,000	-50,000	+103,500
Operations Support.....	3,638,446	3,946,189	3,850,189	+211,743	-96,000
Subtotal.....	3,638,446	3,946,189	3,850,189	+211,743	-96,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Business Systems Modernization.....	290,000	110,000	110,000	-180,000	---
General Provision (Sec. 115)	290,000	---	---	-290,000	---
Total, Internal Revenue Service.....	11,235,000	10,975,000	11,085,943	-149,057	+110,943
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury.....	11,595,456	11,223,000	11,551,932	-43,524	+328,932
Appropriations.....	(12,710,456)	(12,099,000)	(12,427,932)	(-282,524)	(+328,932)
Rescissions.....	(-1,115,000)	(-876,000)	(-876,000)	(+239,000)	---
(Mandatory).....	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	---	---
(Discretionary).....	(11,593,456)	(11,221,000)	(11,549,932)	(-43,524)	(+328,932)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE II - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
The White House					
Salaries and Expenses.....	55,214	55,000	55,000	-214	---
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses.....	12,723	12,917	12,917	+194	---
White House Repair and Restoration.....	750	750	750	---	---
Subtotal.....	13,473	13,667	13,667	+194	---
Council of Economic Advisers.....	4,201	4,187	4,187	-14	---
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.....	12,000	13,500	11,800	-200	-1,700
Office of Administration.....	101,041	100,000	100,000	-1,041	---
Presidential Transition Administrative Support.....	7,582	---	---	-7,582	---
Total, The White House.....	193,511	186,354	184,654	-8,857	-1,700

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Management and Budget.....	95,000	103,000	97,000	+2,000	-6,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy					
Salaries and Expenses.....	19,274	18,400	18,400	-874	---
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.....	254,000	246,525	254,000	---	+7,475
Other Federal Drug Control Programs.....	114,871	103,662	108,843	-6,028	+5,181
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy...	388,145	368,587	381,243	-6,902	+12,656
Unanticipated Needs.....	800	798	798	-2	---
Information Technology Oversight and Reform.....	27,000	25,000	20,000	-7,000	-5,000
Special Assistance to the President and Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses.....	4,228	4,288	4,288	+60	---
Operating Expenses.....	299	302	302	+3	---
Subtotal.....	4,527	4,590	4,590	+63	---
=====					
Total, title II, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President.....	708,983	688,329	688,285	-20,698	-44

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Justices.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	76,668	78,538	78,538	+1,870	---
Subtotal.....	79,668	81,538	81,538	+1,870	---
Care of the Building and Grounds.....	14,868	15,689	15,000	+132	-689
Total, Supreme Court of the United States.....	94,536	97,227	96,538	+2,002	-689
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	30,108	31,075	30,592	+484	-483
Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.....	33,108	34,075	33,592	+484	-483

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges.....	2,000	2,000	1,000	-1,000	-1,000
Other salaries and expenses.....	18,462	18,649	18,556	+94	-93
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, U.S. Court of International Trade.....	20,462	20,649	19,556	-906	-1,093

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges.....	424,000	435,000	435,000	+11,000	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	4,996,445	5,168,974	5,082,710	+86,265	-86,264
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	5,420,445	5,603,974	5,517,710	+97,265	-86,264

Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund					
Defender Services.....	6,510	8,221	7,366	+856	-855
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners.....	1,044,647	1,132,284	1,110,375	+65,728	-21,909
Court Security.....	39,929	52,673	39,929	---	-12,744
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	565,388	583,799	574,593	+9,205	-9,206

Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services.....	7,076,919	7,380,951	7,249,973	+173,054	-130,978

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and Expenses.....	87,500	90,339	88,920	+1,420	-1,419
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and Expenses.....	28,335	29,082	28,708	+373	-374
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	18,100	18,576	18,338	+238	-238
=====					
Total, title III, the Judiciary.....	7,358,960	7,670,899	7,535,625	+176,665	-135,274
(Mandatory).....	(432,000)	(443,000)	(442,000)	(+10,000)	(-1,000)
(Discretionary).....	(6,926,960)	(7,227,899)	(7,093,625)	(+166,665)	(-134,274)
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support.....	40,000	30,000	30,000	-10,000	---
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia.....	34,895	13,000	13,000	-21,895	---
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts....	274,611	265,400	265,400	-9,211	---
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts.....	49,890	49,890	49,890	---	---
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia.....	248,008	244,298	244,298	-3,710	---
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.....	41,829	40,082	40,082	-1,747	---
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.....	14,000	8,500	---	-14,000	-8,500
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.....	2,000	1,900	1,900	-100	---
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions.....	565	565	565	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Payment for School Improvement.....	45,000	45,000	45,000	---	---
Federal Payment for the D.C. National Guard.....	450	435	435	-15	---
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Total, Title IV, District of Columbia.....	756,268	704,070	695,570	-60,698	-8,500

TITLE V - OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Administrative Conference of the United States.....	3,100	3,094	3,100	---	+6
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	250,000	---	---	-250,000	---
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	126,000	123,000	123,000	-3,000	---
Election Assistance Commission.....	9,600	9,200	4,000	-5,600	-5,200

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	356,711	322,035	322,035	-34,676	---
Offsetting fee collections.....	-356,711	-322,035	-322,035	+34,676	---
Direct appropriation.....	---	---	---	---	---
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Office of Inspector General (by transfer).....	(35,958)	(39,136)	(39,136)	(+3,178)	---
Deposit Insurance Fund (transfer).....	(-35,958)	(-39,136)	(-39,136)	(-3,178)	---
Federal Election Commission.....	79,119	71,250	71,250	-7,869	---
Federal Labor Relations Authority.....	26,200	26,200	26,200	---	---
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	313,000	306,317	306,317	-6,683	---
Offsetting fee collections (mergers).....	-125,000	-126,000	-126,000	-1,000	---
Offsetting fee collections (telephone).....	-15,000	-16,000	-15,000	---	+1,000
Direct appropriation.....	173,000	164,317	165,317	-7,683	+1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund					
Limitations on Availability of Revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities.....	205,749	790,491	---	-205,749	-790,491
Repairs and alterations.....	676,035	1,444,494	180,000	-496,035	-1,264,494
Rental of space.....	5,628,363	5,493,768	5,462,345	-166,018	-31,423
Building operations.....	2,335,000	2,221,766	2,221,766	-113,234	---
Subtotal, Limitations on Availability of Revenue.....	8,845,147	9,950,519	7,864,111	-981,036	-2,086,408
Rental income to fund.....	-10,178,338	-9,950,519	-9,950,519	+227,819	---
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	-1,333,191	---	-2,086,408	-753,217	-2,086,408

Government-wide Policy.....	60,000	53,499	53,499	-6,501	---
Operating Expenses.....	58,541	45,645	45,645	-12,896	---
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals	---	8,795	8,795	+8,795	---
Office of Inspector General.....	65,000	65,000	65,000	---	---
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents.....	3,865	4,754	4,754	+889	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Expenses, Presidential Transition.....	9,500	---	---	-9,500	---
Federal Citizen Services Fund.....	55,894	53,741	53,741	-2,153	---
Pre-Election Presidential Transition.....	---	---	---	---	---
Information Technology Modernization Fund.....	---	228,000	---	---	-228,000
Civilian Cyber Campus (rescission).....	-15,000	---	---	+15,000	---
GSA - FBI Headquarters (rescission).....	---	---	-200,000	-200,000	-200,000
Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.....	---	40,000	20,000	+20,000	-20,000
Environmental Review Improvement Fund.....	---	10,000	1,000	+1,000	-9,000
Total, General Services Administration.....	-1,095,391	509,434	-2,033,874	-938,583	-2,543,408
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.....	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Merit Systems Protection Board					
Salaries and Expenses.....	44,786	44,490	44,490	-296	---
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	2,345	2,345	2,345	---	---
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board.....	47,131	46,835	46,835	-296	---
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation					
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.....	1,895	1,975	---	-1,895	-1,975
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.....	3,249	3,366	---	-3,249	-3,366
Total, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation.....	5,144	5,341	---	-5,144	-5,341

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

National Archives and Records Administration					
Operating Expenses.....	380,634	364,308	364,308	-16,326	---
Reduction of debt.....	-23,049	-25,050	-25,050	-2,001	---
Subtotal.....	357,585	339,258	339,258	-18,327	---

Office of Inspector General.....	4,801	4,241	4,241	-560	---
Repairs and Restoration.....	7,500	7,500	7,500	---	---
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program.....	6,000	---	---	-6,000	---
Total, National Archives and Records Administration.....	375,886	350,999	350,999	-24,887	---

NCUA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund.....	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
Office of Government Ethics.....	16,090	16,439	16,090	---	-349

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Personnel Management					
Salaries and Expenses.....	119,000	148,341	129,341	+10,341	-19,000
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	140,000	131,414	131,414	-8,586	---
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses.....	259,000	279,755	260,755	+1,755	-19,000
Office of Inspector General.....	5,072	5,000	5,000	-72	---
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	25,112	25,000	25,000	-112	---
Subtotal, Office of Inspector General.....	30,184	30,000	30,000	-184	---
Total, Office of Personnel Management.....	289,184	309,755	290,755	+1,571	-19,000
Office of Special Counsel.....	24,750	26,535	24,750	---	-1,785
Postal Regulatory Commission.....	16,200	14,440	15,200	-1,000	+760
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.....	10,100	8,000	8,000	-2,100	---
Public Building Reform Board.....	---	2,000	6,000	+6,000	+4,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	1,605,000	1,602,000	1,602,000	-3,000	---
Information Technology.....	---	---	50,000	+50,000	+50,000
Headquarters Lease.....	---	244,507	244,507	+244,507	---
Subtotal, Securities and Exchange Commission.....	1,605,000	1,846,507	1,896,507	+291,507	+50,000
SEC fees.....	-1,605,000	-1,846,507	-1,896,507	-291,507	-50,000
SEC Reserve Fund (rescission).....	-25,000	-25,000	-75,000	-50,000	-50,000
Selective Service System.....	22,900	22,900	22,900	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	269,500	265,000	265,000	-4,500	---
Entrepreneurial Development Programs.....	245,100	192,450	211,100	-34,000	+18,650
Office of Inspector General.....	19,900	19,900	19,900	---	---
Office of Advocacy.....	9,220	9,120	9,120	-100	---

Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy.....	4,338	3,438	3,438	-900	---
Administrative expenses.....	152,726	152,782	152,782	+56	---
Total, Business loans program account.....	157,064	156,220	156,220	-844	---

Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Administrative expenses.....	185,977	186,458	186,458	+481	---
Total, Small Business Administration.....	886,761	829,148	847,798	-38,963	+18,650

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
General Provision (rescission) (Sec. 531).....	-55,000	---	---	+55,000	---
United States Postal Service					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund.....	34,658	58,118	58,118	+23,460	---
Total, Payment to the Postal Service Fund.....	34,658	58,118	58,118	+23,460	---
Office of Inspector General.....	253,600	234,650	234,650	-18,950	---
Total, United States Postal Service.....	288,258	292,768	292,768	+4,510	---
United States Tax Court.....	51,226	53,185	51,100	-126	-2,085
Total, title V, Independent Agencies.....					
Appropriations.....	1,528,258	2,859,840	257,088	-1,271,170	-2,602,752
Rescissions.....	(1,623,258)	(2,884,840)	(532,088)	(-1,091,170)	(-2,352,752)
(by transfer).....	(95,000)	(-27,600)	(-277,600)	(-182,600)	(-250,000)
(Discretionary).....	(35,958)	(39,136)	(39,136)	(+3,178)	---
	(1,528,258)	(2,859,840)	(257,088)	(-1,271,170)	(-2,602,752)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2017
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE VI - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Mandatory appropriations (Sec. 619).....	21,376,450	21,782,000	21,800,000	+423,550	+18,000
PCA Oversight Board scholarships (sec. 620)	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
SBA 503 Unobligated balances (sec. 620)	---	-2,600	-2,600	-2,600	---
Total, title VI, General Provisions.....	21,377,450	21,779,400	21,797,400	+419,950	+18,000
TITLE IX - OTHER MATTERS					
Other matters.....	---	---	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
Total, title IX, Other Matters.....	---	---	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
Grand total.....	43,325,375	44,925,538	42,475,900	-849,475	-2,449,638
Appropriations.....	(44,535,375)	(45,829,138)	(43,629,500)	(-905,875)	(-2,199,638)
Rescissions.....	(-1,210,000)	(-903,600)	(-1,153,000)	(+56,400)	(-250,000)
(by transfer).....	(35,958)	(39,136)	(39,136)	(+3,178)	---
Discretionary total.....	21,514,925	22,697,538	20,231,900	-1,283,025	-2,465,638



100

