

District of Columbia on their compliance with the requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. In every single year since then, the District's public school system has failed to meet the requirements of the law.

To put this in plain language, the majority wants to return students who have found educational choices that work for them to a failing system. And they are couching this policy in civil rights terms. That is shameful.

The majority will presumably pass this bill, but I urge the Senate to reject this attempt to hide a special interest giveaway behind civil rights language. I urge a "no" vote on this bill.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the chairman of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee and a member of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the fiscal year 2020 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act.

The legislation before the House today is vitally important to ensuring the Federal Government and the U.S. economy can work for the American people. This bill safeguards our financial system and provides a fair playing field for our taxpayers. It funds those agencies that cultivate a vibrant and competitive telecommunications system that support new businesses and that make sure our consumers are safe from dangerous and defective products.

Perhaps more importantly, this bill helps protect the integrity of our elections. As has been illustrated over the last few years, it is imperative that we provide the States with the resources to ensure the sanctity of our democratic institution. This bill includes \$600 million in grant funding for election security grants and, additionally, \$16.2 million is included for the Election Assistance Commission operating expenses, an increase of \$7 million above the 2019 enacted level.

I am also pleased that this legislation includes a total of \$2.6 billion for Taxpayer Services, which provides assistance to the elderly and low-income taxpayers to help navigate our complex Tax Code, as well as increases in funding to address the growing tax gap.

Further, the legislation rejects the administration's elimination of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, a successful program that leverages public-private investment to revitalize and provide jobs to distressed rural and urban communities.

This bill also further embodies our democratic mode of government by supporting home rule for the District of Columbia.

Finally, I thank Chairman QUIGLEY for rejecting the administration's misguided plan to merge the GSA and

OPM. The GSA manages our Federal properties, while OPM acts as the chief human resources agency for our Federal workforce.

The administration's unilateral proposal to merge these two agencies without any analysis of cost, rationale, or risk would disrupt both agencies without contributing to their mission. It would potentially politicize our Federal career employees and create confusion and bureaucracy for no discernable reason.

To close, I would like to thank full Committee Chairwoman LOWEY, Ranking Member GRANGER, Subcommittee Chairman QUIGLEY, and Ranking Member GRAVES for their work on this bill.

As a member of the House Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this legislation.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. TORRES of California) having assumed the chair, Mr. KEATING, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3055) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 559. An act to amend section 6 of the Joint Resolution entitled "A Joint Resolution to approve the Covenant To Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, and for other purposes".

#### FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 460 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 3351.

Will the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1528

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3351) making appropriations for finan-

cial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Mr. KEATING in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, 31 minutes remained in general debate.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) has 13½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES) has 17½ minutes remaining.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT), a member of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the subcommittee, I rise today to discuss the importance of the Financial Services and General Government bill, FSGG.

First, I would like to thank Chairman QUIGLEY for his leadership on the subcommittee and for his work on the bill. I would also like to thank Ranking Member GRAVES for all that he has done to ensure this bill receives its proper airing and reaches the floor and for his support on several provisions in the bill.

The FSGG bill supports a broad range of functions and services in both the executive and judicial branches that are essential to the operation of our Federal Government. The FSGG bill supports programs that assist and protect the public, such as shielding consumers from defective and dangerous products, assisting small businesses, investing in distressed communities, and ensuring the integrity of Federal elections. This bill includes significant funding to support these critical functions.

□ 1530

One especially important provision the workers in my district appreciate is the increase in the Federal civilian pay by 3.1 percent in FY 2020. This pay increase means so much to the hard-working men and women in our Nation who struggle to make ends meet while serving our Nation. For far too long, Federal workers have been short-changed by the work they do, and their wages have not kept up with the changes in our country's cost of living.

Importantly, this FSGG bill is also about improving our economy. From increased funding for the IRS to assist taxpayers and bolster enforcement, to supporting the Small Business Administration to help small businesses develop and expand throughout the country, this bill will make our economy stronger for everyday Americans.

Mr. Chairman, another important program I would like to highlight in the bill is the funding for the Office of National Drug Control Policy. My home State of Pennsylvania, like so many others across the Nation, has suffered severely from the effects of the opioid crisis. To help combat this crisis, the ONDCP receives \$100.5 million for the Drug-Free Communities

program, along with \$300 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program in the bill.

Notably, these funding levels are a rejection of the administration's proposed transfer or elimination of the ONDCP grant programs. It is vital that we continue to support these programs, which help fight addiction issues in communities across this Nation.

Finally, this FSGG bill takes an important step in improving election security and integrity. In the last Presidential election, we saw unprecedented interference with our election system, an issue that we, as a Congress, must address in the strongest of terms in support and defense of our national sovereignty. We cannot, and will not, allow any foreign power to harm our democracy. It rests solely in the hands of the American people.

To that end, the FSGG bill provides \$600 million to the Election Assistance Commission. This commission deals with issues that are extraordinarily important to this Nation, conducting reliable, secure, and accessible elections. The integrity of American elections should not be a partisan matter.

Mr. Chairman, for these reasons, I am proud to support this bill as it comes to the floor today, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES), a member of the Financial Services Subcommittee.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman QUIGLEY and Ranking Member GRAVES for their hard work on the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill. This legislation prioritizes public safety and invests in underserved communities like the ones that I represent.

I am especially grateful to the chairman for increasing funding to the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program at its highest possible level. Drug trafficking is a major challenge for my district. It brings violence and crime to our streets. It is flooding our communities and schools with harmful, illegal drugs like cocaine, methamphetamine, and opioids.

Our local law enforcement is the first line of defense. They understand what is going on in our neighborhoods, in our schools, and in our families.

What I appreciate so much about HIDTA is that it creates a real partnership, a partnership between local law enforcement, State agencies, and Federal enforcement agencies. It provides them with important resources to bring to the fight against illegal drugs. It also supports prevention and education campaigns to ensure that our children do not suffer from addiction and deadly overdoses.

On the subject of public safety, I am encouraged that this bill prevents the administration from raiding funds from

the Treasury Department's asset forfeiture funds. These are funds that our local police departments can use to purchase better equipment and keep our communities safe.

Another way to strengthen public safety is by financially investing in our local communities. I am pleased that the bill rejects President Trump's proposal to cut funding for community development financial institutions by 94 percent.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to the swift passage of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to just highlight one little point there. I really enjoy working with Mrs. TORRES. She is a great addition to the committee this year and spends a lot of time in the Rules Committee, so she hears a lot of the different issues that we all discuss. But the forfeiture fund—I think this is a really important point to highlight—wouldn't necessarily go to local law enforcement. These are funds that are collected from criminals that the administration was going to use to stop criminals.

What better way to secure our Nation than using the funds that have been forfeited by criminals to stop future criminals. This bill eliminates that ability of the administration to do that. I feel like that was \$290-plus million that could go to better invest in securing our southern border and, unfortunately, this bill has removed that.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, first, let me thank Chairman QUIGLEY for his leadership and for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the fiscal year 2020 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill.

This includes \$1.4 billion in funding over fiscal year 2019 enacted levels to support critical functions and services in the executive and judicial branches, it ensures the integrity of our Federal elections, as well as supporting critical programs that protect consumers.

I am pleased that the bill includes my language that would nullify President Trump's proposed changes to the calculation of how we measure poverty, which would have a devastating impact on families all across the country.

This bill also includes \$23 million for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative, which provides critical financing to attract grocery stores, food banks, and other fresh food businesses to underserved areas. Thanks to HFFI, healthy food initiatives are available in all of our congressional districts in urban and in rural communities, and also in my congressional district at the

Mandela MarketPlace in Oakland, California.

As co-chair of the Pro-Choice Caucus, I thank Chairman QUIGLEY for lifting the ban on the use of local D.C. funds for abortion services. This ban has unjustly prevented 55,000 D.C. women of reproductive age from accessing the full range of reproductive healthcare, including abortion. This has been targeted to low-income women, primarily women of color, so I thank Chairman QUIGLEY for this.

The bill also includes language prohibiting funds appropriated in this bill from being used to penalize financial institutions from providing financial services to an entity that participates in a business or organized activity involving cannabis that is legal on the State level.

With 33 States and the District of Columbia legalizing some form of cannabis use, it is past time for Congress to ensure that the Federal Government can't infringe on what State and local jurisdictions are doing on cannabis reform. Whether you agree or not, States and local jurisdictions have passed some form of legalization or medical marijuana, so let's leave the States to their own business on this issue.

I thank Chairman QUIGLEY, also, for including \$30 million for community financial development institutions, which is an increase of \$50 million over fiscal year 2019 enacted levels. CDFIs are really a lifeline across the country, especially underbanked communities, which many of us represent.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I know we are reaching the conclusion here of general debate of the bill. We have heard certainly some positives about the bill and we have heard some negatives about the bill. I think there is a great opportunity to work together and build upon the foundation in which there is agreement. But until then, there are certainly items that there is strong disagreement on.

In summary, working with Mr. QUIGLEY has been fantastic. He has done a great job of getting us to this point. I know, under his leadership, we will continue working together until we can have a product that Republicans and Democrats alike can support, can get through the Senate, and, yes, needs the signature of the President of the United States, Donald Trump.

But as the bill stands today, I guess if I had to sum it up, if you want to spend a lot more, if you want to weaken our national security, if you want to wash your hands of oversight and accountability of Washington, D.C.—the District of Columbia, here where we reside and so many of our constituents come to visit—or maybe, more importantly, if you really want to limit the access of low-income children from enjoying and benefiting from one of the

best educations they could receive, then this is the bill for you, but it is not the bill for us.

We believe that we can reduce spending. We believe that national security should be a priority. We believe that D.C. does deserve some oversight. And we certainly believe that low-income children deserve the best opportunity that they can have to have the best education possible that provides them the best future that their dreams are imagining right now, but this bill just doesn't provide that.

Mr. Chairman, it is for those reasons that I can't support this.

Lastly, I would say, knowing that this bill would never become law, I think that should cause us all to just pause for a second and go: Do you know what? Maybe we should take it back and go back to the drawing board to see if we can't find some more areas of agreement and build a better product in which Republicans and Democrats alike could support, the Senate could pass with 60 votes, and the President of the United States could sign.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, again, I want to restate that it has been a pleasure to work with my colleagues across the aisle, particularly the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES).

In response to a couple of the ranking member's comments, if all we did was write a bill that we were convinced the President of the United States would support, we would just say: Well, what do you want us to introduce and what do you want to us approve?

These are separate branches of government. It is our purpose to work on a bipartisan basis, recognizing where the President of the United States is on the issues, but to put together the best product we possibly can. When the Senate does the same, there will be differences, and that is what conference committees are all about. That is what, unfortunately, is somewhat lost in this town, is this sense of compromise and working together.

I want to stress a few things. Special counsel has only spoken to this country directly once since he revealed his 2-year work product. And that was to tell us that we need to protect this country from further attack by the Russians on a democratic process. I think this bill does that in an extraordinarily appropriate fashion.

As it references the school children of Washington, D.C., all we are suggesting in doing what we are doing, and providing extraordinary amounts of funding to do so, is that all the schools of Washington, D.C. that get Federal tax dollars have to follow the same rules. They have to play on the same level playing field. That is only fair to those children. It doesn't deny anyone access to the best education that is possible.

So with those things in mind, I think, in referencing the District of Co-

lumbia, the last thing we can say is, just because we can micromanage them doesn't mean we should micromanage them. Nobody here was elected to the D.C. City Council. Unless it has extraordinary national policy implications, let them run their own government.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1545

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3351

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

#### TITLE I

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

##### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Departmental Offices including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Freedman's Bank Building; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for, real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business; executive direction program activities; international affairs and economic policy activities; domestic finance and tax policy activities, including technical assistance to State, local, and territorial entities; and Treasury-wide management policies and programs activities, \$224,373,000: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading—

(1) not to exceed \$350,000 is for official reception and representation expenses;

(2) not to exceed \$258,000 is for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate; and

(3) not to exceed \$24,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for—

(A) the Treasury-wide Financial Statement Audit and Internal Control Program;

(B) information technology modernization requirements;

(C) the audit, oversight, and administration of the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund;

(D) the development and implementation of programs within the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Compliance Policy, including entering into cooperative agreements;

(E) operations and maintenance of facilities; and

(F) international operations.

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES FUND

For necessary expenses of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the chairperson of the Committee may transfer funds provided under this heading to a department or agency represented on the Committee (including

the Department of the Treasury) upon the advance notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That amounts so transferred shall remain available until expended for expenses of implementing section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565), and shall be available in addition to any other funds available to any department or agency: *Provided further*, That fees authorized by section 721(p) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections: *Provided further*, That the total amount appropriated under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2020, so as to result in a total appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$10,000,000.

##### OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the necessary expenses of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence to safeguard the financial system against illicit use and to combat rogue nations, terrorist facilitators, weapons of mass destruction proliferators, human rights abusers, money launderers, drug kingpins, and other national security threats, \$167,712,000, of which not less than \$3,000,000 shall be for enforcement of sanctions, as authorized by the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Public Law 114-328): *Provided*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, up to \$10,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

##### CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

For salaries and expenses for enhanced cybersecurity for systems operated by the Department of the Treasury, \$18,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: *Provided*, That such funds shall supplement and not supplant any other amounts made available to the Treasury offices and bureaus for cybersecurity: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading \$1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses for the Treasury Chief Information Officer to provide oversight of the investments made under this heading: *Provided further*, That such funds shall supplement and not supplant any other amounts made available to the Treasury Chief Information Officer.

##### DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For development and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, and services and for repairs and renovations to buildings owned by the Department of the Treasury, \$6,118,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: *Provided*, That these funds shall be transferred to accounts and in amounts as necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Department's offices, bureaus, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to support or supplement "Internal Revenue Service, Operations Support" or "Internal Revenue Service, Business Systems Modernization".

##### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$40,044,000, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a

confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General of the Treasury; of which up to \$2,800,000 to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be for audits and investigations conducted pursuant to section 1608 of the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (33 U.S.C. 1321 note); and of which not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX  
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, including purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Inspector General for Tax Administration; \$171,350,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021; of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall be available for official travel expenses; of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General for Tax Administration; and of which not to exceed \$1,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE  
TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Special Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343), \$23,000,000.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and training expenses of non-Federal and foreign government personnel to attend meetings and training concerned with domestic and foreign financial intelligence activities, law enforcement, and financial regulation; services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; not to exceed \$12,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for assistance to Federal law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$124,700,000, of which not to exceed \$34,335,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of operations of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, \$340,280,000; of which not to exceed \$7,733,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, is for information systems modernization initiatives; and of which \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, \$165,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to reimburse administrative and personnel expenses for financial management of the Fund, as authorized by section 1012 of Public Law 101-380.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE  
BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1111 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$119,600,000; of which not to exceed \$6,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for cooperative research

and development programs for laboratory services; and provision of laboratory assistance to State and local agencies with or without reimbursement: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be for the costs of accelerating the processing of formula and label applications: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be for the costs associated with enforcement of the trade practice provisions of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

Pursuant to section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, the United States Mint is provided funding through the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund for costs associated with the production of circulating coins, numismatic coins, and protective services, including both operating expenses and capital investments: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of new liabilities and obligations incurred during fiscal year 2020 under such section 5136 for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments of the United States Mint shall not exceed \$30,000,000.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL  
INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

To carry out the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (subtitle A of title I of Public Law 103-325), including services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for EX-3, \$300,000,000. Of the amount appropriated under this heading—

(1) not less than \$191,000,000, notwithstanding section 108(e) of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(e)) with regard to Small and/or Emerging Community Development Financial Institutions Assistance awards, is available until September 30, 2021, for financial assistance and technical assistance under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 108(a)(1), respectively, of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(a)(1)(A) and (B)), of which up to \$1,600,000 may be available for training and outreach under section 109 of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4708), of which up to \$2,397,500 may be used for the cost of direct loans, and of which up to \$4,000,000, notwithstanding subsection (d) of section 108 of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707 (d)), may be available to provide financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and outreach to community development financial institutions to expand investments that benefit individuals with disabilities: *Provided*, That the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$25,000,000: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this paragraph, excluding those made to community development financial institutions to expand investments that benefit individuals with disabilities and those made to community development financial institutions that serve populations living in persistent poverty counties, the CDFI Fund shall prioritize Financial Assistance awards to organizations that invest and lend in high-poverty areas: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this section, the term “high-poverty area” means any census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2011-2015 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Bureau of the Census;

(2) not less than \$20,000,000, notwithstanding section 108(e) of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(e)), is available until September 30, 2021, for financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and outreach programs designed to benefit Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native communities and provided primarily through qualified community development lender organizations with experience and expertise in community development banking and lending in Indian country, Native American organizations, tribes and tribal organizations, and other suitable providers;

(3) not less than \$27,000,000 is available until September 30, 2021, for the Bank Enterprise Award program;

(4) not less than \$23,000,000, notwithstanding subsections (d) and (e) of section 108 of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(d) and (e)), is available until September 30, 2021, for a Healthy Food Financing Initiative to provide financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and outreach to community development financial institutions for the purpose of offering affordable financing and technical assistance to expand the availability of healthy food options in distressed communities;

(5) not less than \$10,000,000 is available until September 30, 2021, to provide grants for loan loss reserve funds and to provide technical assistance for small dollar loan programs under section 122 of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4719): *Provided*, That sections 108(d) and 122(b)(2) of such Public Law shall not apply to the provision of such grants and technical assistance;

(6) up to \$29,000,000 is available until September 30, 2020, for administrative expenses, including administration of CDFI Fund programs and the New Markets Tax Credit Program, of which not less than \$1,000,000 is for development of tools to better assess and inform CDFI investment performance, and up to \$300,000 is for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program; and

(7) during fiscal year 2020, none of the funds available under this heading are available for the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of commitments to guarantee bonds and notes under section 114A of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a): *Provided*, That commitments to guarantee bonds and notes under such section 114A shall not exceed \$500,000,000: *Provided further*, That such section 114A shall remain in effect until December 31, 2020: *Provided further*, That of the funds awarded under this heading, not less than 10 percent shall be used for awards that support investments that serve populations living in persistent poverty counties: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (1) the term “persistent poverty counties” means any county that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and the 2011-2015 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Bureau of the Census.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE  
TAXPAYER SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service to provide taxpayer services, including pre-filing assistance and education, filing and account services, taxpayer advocacy services, and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, \$2,558,554,000, of which not less than \$11,000,000 shall be for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, of which not less than \$13,000,000 shall be available for low-income

taxpayer clinic grants, of which not less than \$25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be available for a Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance matching grants program for tax return preparation assistance, and of which not less than \$209,000,000 shall be available for operating expenses of the Taxpayer Advocate Service: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available for the Taxpayer Advocate Service, not less than \$5,500,000 shall be for identity theft and refund fraud casework.

#### ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for tax enforcement activities of the Internal Revenue Service to determine and collect owed taxes, to provide legal and litigation support, to conduct criminal investigations, to enforce criminal statutes related to violations of internal revenue laws and other financial crimes, to purchase and hire passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)), and to provide other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, \$4,957,446,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, and of which not less than \$60,257,000 shall be for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program: *Provided*, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$4,860,000,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and section 1(f)(2) of H. Res. 293 of the 116th Congress as engrossed in the House of Representatives on April 9, 2019. In addition, not less than \$200,000,000 for tax enforcement activities under this heading, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap: *Provided further*, That such amount is additional new budget authority for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap, as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and section 1(f)(1) of H. Res. 293 of the 116th Congress.

#### OPERATIONS SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service to support taxpayer services and enforcement programs, including rent payments; facilities services; printing; postage; physical security; headquarters and other IRS-wide administration activities; research and statistics of income; telecommunications; information technology development, enhancement, operations, maintenance, and security; the hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); the operations of the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board; and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; \$3,794,000,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021; of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended for acquisition of equipment and construction, repair and renovation of facilities; of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022, for research; of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Comptroller General of the United States detailing the cost and schedule performance for its major information technology investments, including the purpose and life-cycle stages of the investments; the reasons for any cost and schedule variances; the risks of such investments and strategies the Internal Revenue Service is using to mitigate such risks; and the ex-

pected developmental milestones to be achieved and costs to be incurred in the next quarter: *Provided further*, That the Internal Revenue Service shall include, in its budget justification for fiscal year 2021, a summary of cost and schedule performance information for its major information technology systems: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this paragraph, \$3,724,000,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and section 1(f)(2) of H. Res. 293 of the 116th Congress as engrossed in the House of Representatives on April 9, 2019. In addition, not less than \$200,000,000 for enforcement tax activities under this heading, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap: *Provided further*, That such amount is additional new budget authority for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap, as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and section 1(f)(1) of H. Res. 293 of the 116th Congress.

#### BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service's business systems modernization program, \$290,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for the capital asset acquisition of information technology systems, including management, labor, and related contractual costs of said acquisitions, including related Internal Revenue Service labor costs, and contractual costs associated with operations authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Comptroller General of the United States detailing the cost and schedule performance for major information technology investments included in the Internal Revenue Service Integrated Modernization Business Plan.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. Not to exceed 4 percent of the appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service under the "Enforcement" heading, and not to exceed 5 percent of any other appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service, may be transferred to any other Internal Revenue Service appropriation upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 102. The Internal Revenue Service shall maintain an employee training program, which shall include the following topics: taxpayers' rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, cross-cultural relations, ethics, and the impartial application of tax law.

SEC. 103. The Internal Revenue Service shall institute and enforce policies and procedures that will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

SEC. 104. Funds made available by this or any other Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be available for improved facilities and increased staffing to provide sufficient and effective 1-800 help line service for taxpayers. The Commissioner shall continue to make improvements to the Internal Revenue Service 1-800 help line service a priority and allocate resources necessary to enhance the response time to taxpayer communications, particularly with regard to victims of tax-related crimes.

SEC. 105. The Internal Revenue Service shall issue a notice of confirmation of any

address change relating to an employer making employment tax payments, and such notice shall be sent to both the employer's former and new address and an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service shall give special consideration to an offer-in-compromise from a taxpayer who has been the victim of fraud by a third party payroll tax preparer.

SEC. 106. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target citizens of the United States for exercising any right guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 107. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs.

SEC. 108. None of funds made available by this Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be obligated or expended on conferences that do not adhere to the procedures, verification processes, documentation requirements, and policies issued by the Chief Financial Officer, Human Capital Office, and Agency-Wide Shared Services as a result of the recommendations in the report published on May 31, 2013, by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration entitled "Review of the August 2010 Small Business/Self-Employed Division's Conference in Anaheim, California" (Reference Number 2013-10-037).

SEC. 109. None of the funds made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be obligated or expended—

(1) to make a payment to any employee under a bonus, award, or recognition program; or

(2) under any hiring or personnel selection process with respect to re-hiring a former employee, unless such program or process takes into account the conduct and Federal tax compliance of such employee or former employee.

SEC. 110. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to confidentiality and disclosure of returns and return information).

SEC. 111. Section 9503 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "Before" and inserting "before"; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by inserting before the semicolon the following: " , but are renewable for an additional two years based on critical organization need"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) The Secretary may exercise the authority provided by subsection (a) with respect to positions for IT specialists through September 30, 2023."

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 112. Appropriations to the Department of the Treasury in this Act shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; purchase of motor vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitations for vehicles purchased and used overseas for the current fiscal year; entering into contracts with the Department of State for the furnishing of health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 113. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriations in this title made available

under the headings “Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses”, “Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence”, “Financial Crimes Enforcement Network”, “Bureau of the Fiscal Service”, and “Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau” may be transferred between such appropriations upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That no transfer under this section may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 114. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be transferred to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration’s appropriation upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That no transfer may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 115. None of the funds appropriated in this Act or otherwise available to the Department of the Treasury or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing may be used to redesign the \$1 Federal Reserve note.

SEC. 116. The Secretary of the Treasury may transfer funds from the “Bureau of the Fiscal Service—Salaries and Expenses” to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary to cover the costs of debt collection: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be reimbursed to such salaries and expenses account from debt collections received in the Debt Collection Fund.

SEC. 117. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used by the United States Mint to construct or operate any museum without the explicit approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House Committee on Financial Services, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SEC. 118. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act or source to the Department of the Treasury, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the United States Mint, individually or collectively, may be used to consolidate any or all functions of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint without the explicit approval of the House Committee on Financial Services; the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 119. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for the Department of the Treasury’s intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2020 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

SEC. 120. Not to exceed \$5,000 shall be made available from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing’s Industrial Revolving Fund for necessary official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 121. The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a Capital Investment Plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 30 days following the submission of the annual budget submitted by the President: *Provided*, That such Capital Investment Plan shall include capital investment spending from all accounts within the Department of the Treasury, including but not limited to the Department-wide Systems and Capital Investment Programs account, Treasury

Franchise Fund account, and the Treasury Forfeiture Fund account: *Provided further*, That such Capital Investment Plan shall include expenditures occurring in previous fiscal years for each capital investment project that has not been fully completed.

SEC. 122. Within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit an itemized report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the amount of total funds charged to each office by the Franchise Fund including the amount charged for each service provided by the Franchise Fund to each office, a detailed description of the services, a detailed explanation of how each charge for each service is calculated, and a description of the role customers have in governing in the Franchise Fund.

SEC. 123. (a) Not later than 60 days after the end of each quarter, the Office of Financial Research shall submit reports on their activities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

(b) The reports required under subsection (a) shall include—

- (1) the obligations made during the previous quarter by object class, office, and activity;
- (2) the estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year by object class, office, and activity;
- (3) the number of full-time equivalents within each office during the previous quarter;
- (4) the estimated number of full-time equivalents within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year; and
- (5) actions taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and performance measures of each office.

(c) At the request of any such Committees specified in subsection (a), the Office of Financial Research shall make officials available to testify on the contents of the reports required under subsection (a).

SEC. 124. Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of section 402(c) of the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009, in utilizing funds made available by paragraph (1) of section 402(c) of such Act, the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program shall prioritize the performance of audits or investigations of any program that is funded in whole or in part by funds appropriated under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, to the extent that such priority is consistent with other aspects of the mission of the Special Inspector General.

SEC. 125. None of the funds provided under the heading “Department of the Treasury—Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence” may be used to pay the salary of a Department of the Treasury employee detailed to another Department, agency, or office funded by this Act.

SEC. 126. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund established by section 9705 of title 31, United States Code, may be obligated, expended, or used to plan, design, construct, or carry out a project to construct a wall, barrier, fence, or road along the southern border of the United States, or a road to provide access to a wall, barrier, or fence constructed along the southern border of the United States.

This title may be cited as the “Department of the Treasury Appropriations Act, 2020”.

## TITLE II

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## THE WHITE HOUSE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the White House as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$3,850,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 105; subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; hire of passenger motor vehicles, and travel (not to exceed \$100,000 to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 103); and not to exceed \$19,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be available for allocation within the Executive Office of the President; and for necessary expenses of the Office of Policy Development, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, \$55,000,000.

## EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

## OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, \$13,081,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109, 110, and 112–114.

## REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

For the reimbursable expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided*, That all reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, such amount for reimbursable operating expenses shall be the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and to receive offsetting collections, for such expenses: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require each person sponsoring a reimbursable political event to pay in advance an amount equal to the estimated cost of the event, and all such advance payments shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain on deposit \$25,000, to be separately accounted for and available for expenses relating to reimbursable political events sponsored by such committee during such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall ensure that a written notice of any amount owed for a reimbursable operating expense under this paragraph is submitted to the person owing such amount within 60 days after such expense is incurred, and that such amount is collected within 30 days after the submission of such notice: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall charge interest and assess penalties and other charges on any such amount that is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government claim under 31 U.S.C. 3717: *Provided further*, That each such amount that is reimbursed, and any accompanying interest and charges, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations, by not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Act, a report setting forth the reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence during the preceding fiscal year, including the total amount of such expenses, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, the



amount of such total that consists of reimbursable political events, and the portion of each such amount that has been reimbursed as of the date of the report: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall maintain a system for the tracking of expenses related to reimbursable events within the Executive Residence that includes a standard for the classification of any such expense as political or nonpolitical: *Provided further*, That no provision of this paragraph may be construed to exempt the Executive Residence from any other applicable requirement of subchapter I or II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

#### WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 105(d), \$750,000, to remain available until expended, for required maintenance, resolution of safety and health issues, and continued preventative maintenance.

#### COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.), \$4,000,000.

#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$11,500,000.

#### OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Administration, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$94,000,000, of which not to exceed \$12,800,000 shall remain available until expended for continued modernization of information resources within the Executive Office of the President.

#### OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Management and Budget, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, to carry out the provisions of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, and to prepare and submit the budget of the United States Government, in accordance with section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, \$101,600,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for official representation expenses: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.): *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the transcript of actual testimony of witnesses, except for testimony of officials of the Office of Management and Budget, before the Committees on Appropriations or their subcommittees: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the annual work plan developed by the Corps of Engineers for submission to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this or prior Acts shall be used, directly or indirectly, by the Office of Management and Budget, for evaluating or determining if water resource project or

study reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers acting through the Secretary of the Army are in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and requirements relevant to the Civil Works water resource planning process: *Provided further*, That the Office of Management and Budget shall have not more than 60 days in which to perform budgetary policy reviews of water resource matters on which the Chief of Engineers has reported: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall notify the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees when the 60-day review is initiated: *Provided further*, That if water resource reports have not been transmitted to the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees within 15 days after the end of the Office of Management and Budget review period based on the notification from the Director, Congress shall assume Office of Management and Budget concurrence with the report and act accordingly.

#### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator, as authorized by title III of the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-403), including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$1,000,000.

#### OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; for research activities pursuant to the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended by Public Law 115-271; not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for participation in joint projects or in the provision of services on matters of mutual interest with nonprofit, research, or public organizations or agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$18,400,000: *Provided*, That the Office is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, both real and personal, public and private, without fiscal year limitation, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office.

#### FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

##### HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, \$300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for drug control activities consistent with the approved strategy for each of the designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas ("HIDTAs"), of which not less than 51 percent shall be transferred to State and local entities for drug control activities and shall be obligated not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That up to 49 percent may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments in amounts determined by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, of which up to \$2,700,000 may be used for auditing services and associated activities: *Provided further*, That any unexpended funds obligated prior to fiscal year 2018 may be used for any other approved activities of that HIDTA, subject to reprogramming requirements: *Provided further*, That each HIDTA designated as of September 30, 2019, shall be funded at not less than the fiscal year 2019 base level, unless the Director submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate justification for changes to those levels based on clearly articulated priorities and published Office of

National Drug Control Policy performance measures of effectiveness: *Provided further*, That the Director shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the initial allocation of fiscal year 2020 funding among HIDTAs not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, and shall notify the Committees of planned uses of discretionary HIDTA funding, as determined in consultation with the HIDTA Directors, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds so transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein and upon notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

#### OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For other drug control activities authorized by chapter 2 of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 and the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended by Public Law 115-271, \$121,851,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available as follows: \$100,500,000 for the Drug-Free Communities Program, of which \$2,500,000 shall be made available as directed by section 4 of Public Law 107-82, as amended by section 8204 of Public Law 115-271; \$3,000,000 for drug court training and technical assistance; \$12,101,000 for anti-doping activities, to include United States membership dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency; \$1,250,000 for the Model Acts Program; and \$5,000,000 for activities authorized by section 103 of Public Law 114-198: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading may be transferred to other Federal departments and agencies to carry out such activities.

#### UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to meet unanticipated needs, in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 108, \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

#### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for the furtherance of integrated, efficient, secure, and effective uses of information technology in the Federal Government, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may transfer these funds to one or more other agencies to carry out projects to meet these purposes.

#### SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with specially assigned functions; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, including subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 106, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$4,288,000.

#### OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

##### OPERATING EXPENSES

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the care, operation, refurbishing, improvement, and to the extent not otherwise provided for, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the official residence of the Vice President; the hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$90,000 pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 106(b)(2), \$302,000:

*Provided*, That advances, repayments, or transfers from this appropriation may be made to any department or agency for expenses of carrying out such activities.

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

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. From funds made available in this Act under the headings “The White House”, “Executive Residence at the White House”, “White House Repair and Restoration”, “Council of Economic Advisers”, “National Security Council and Homeland Security Council”, “Office of Administration”, “Special Assistance to the President”, and “Official Residence of the Vice President”, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (or such other officer as the President may designate in writing), may, with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any such appropriation to any other such appropriation, to be merged with and available for the same time and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided*, That the amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent by such transfers: *Provided further*, That no amount shall be transferred from “Special Assistance to the President” or “Official Residence of the Vice President” without the approval of the Vice President.

SEC. 202. (a) During fiscal year 2020, any Executive order or Presidential memorandum issued or revoked by the President shall be accompanied by a written statement from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget on the budgetary impact, including costs, benefits, and revenues, of such order or memorandum.

(b) Any such statement shall include—

(1) a narrative summary of the budgetary impact of such order or memorandum on the Federal Government;

(2) the impact on mandatory and discretionary obligations and outlays as the result of such order or memorandum, listed by Federal agency, for each year in the 5-fiscal-year period beginning in fiscal year 2020; and

(3) the impact on revenues of the Federal Government as the result of such order or memorandum over the 5-fiscal-year period beginning in fiscal year 2020.

(c) If an Executive order or Presidential memorandum is issued during fiscal year 2020 due to a national emergency, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may issue the statement required by subsection (a) not later than 15 days after the date that such order or memorandum is issued.

(d) The requirement for cost estimates for Presidential memoranda shall only apply for Presidential memoranda estimated to have a regulatory cost in excess of \$100,000,000.

SEC. 203. Not later than 10 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall issue a memorandum to all Federal departments, agencies, and corporations directing compliance with the provisions in title VII of this Act.

SEC. 204. (a) Beginning not later than 10 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate each document apportioning an appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1512, approved by the Office of Management and Budget, including any associated footnotes, on the date of approval of such apportionment by the Office of Management and Budget, until the requirements of paragraph (b) are completed.

(b) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Office of Management and Budget shall complete implementation of an automated system to post each document apportioning an appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1512, including any associated footnotes, on a publicly accessible website in a machine readable format, on the date of approval of such form by the Office of Management and Budget, and shall place on such website each document apportioning an appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1512, including any associated footnotes, already approved by the Office of Management and Budget in fiscal year 2020, and shall report the date of completion of such requirements to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(c) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and each month thereafter during fiscal year 2020 and each subsequent fiscal year, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the bureau, account name, appropriation name, and Treasury account fund symbol of each document requesting apportionment of an appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1512, that has not been approved by the Office of Management and Budget and that an agency initially submitted to Office of Management and Budget 30 days or more prior to the date of the report.

This title may be cited as the “Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020”.

### TITLE III

#### THE JUDICIARY

##### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

###### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation of the Supreme Court, as required by law, excluding care of the building and grounds, including hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$87,699,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall remain available until expended.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief justice and associate justices of the court.

###### CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon the Architect by 40 U.S.C. 6111 and 6112, \$15,590,000, to remain available until expended.

##### UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

###### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of officers and employees, and for necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, \$32,983,000.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

##### UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

###### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of officers and employees of the court, services, and necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, \$19,362,000.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

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

###### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries of judges of the United States Court of Federal Claims, magistrate judges, and all other officers and employees of the Federal Judiciary not otherwise specifically provided for, necessary expenses of the courts, and the purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for Probation and Pretrial Services Office staff, as authorized by law, \$5,274,383,000 (including the purchase of firearms and ammunition); of which not to exceed \$27,817,000 shall remain available until expended for space alteration projects and for furniture and furnishings related to new space alteration and construction projects.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of circuit and district judges (including judges of the territorial courts of the United States), bankruptcy judges, and justices and judges retired from office or from regular active service.

In addition, for expenses of the United States Court of Federal Claims associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-660), not to exceed \$9,070,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

###### DEFENDER SERVICES

For the operation of Federal Defender organizations; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under 18 U.S.C. 3006A and 3599, and for the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of persons furnishing investigative, expert, and other services for such representations as authorized by law; the compensation (in accordance with the maximums under 18 U.S.C. 3006A) and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to assist the court in criminal cases where the defendant has waived representation by counsel; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent jurors in civil actions for the protection of their employment, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1875(d)(1); the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed under 18 U.S.C. 983(b)(1) in connection with certain judicial civil forfeiture proceedings; the compensation and reimbursement of travel expenses of guardians ad litem appointed under 18 U.S.C. 4100(b); and for necessary training and general administrative expenses, \$1,234,574,000 to remain available until expended.

###### FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees and expenses of jurors as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1871 and 1876; compensation of jury commissioners as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1863; and compensation of commissioners appointed in condemnation cases pursuant to rule 71.1(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (28 U.S.C. Appendix Rule 71.1(h)), \$51,851,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the compensation of land commissioners shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5332.

###### COURT SECURITY

###### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, incident to the provision of protective guard services for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court operations, and the procurement, installation, and maintenance of security systems and equipment for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court operations, including building ingress-egress control, inspection of mail and packages, directed security patrols, perimeter security, basic security services provided by



the Federal Protective Service, and other similar activities as authorized by section 1010 of the Judicial Improvement and Access to Justice Act (Public Law 100-702), \$641,108,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended, to be expended directly or transferred to the United States Marshals Service, which shall be responsible for administering the Judicial Facility Security Program consistent with standards or guidelines agreed to by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Attorney General.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as authorized by law, including travel as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1345, hire of a passenger motor vehicle as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b), advertising and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$94,261,000, of which not to exceed \$8,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

#### FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, as authorized by Public Law 90-219, \$30,736,000; of which \$1,800,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2021, to provide education and training to Federal court personnel; and of which not to exceed \$1,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

#### UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 58 of title 28, United States Code, \$19,685,000, of which not to exceed \$1,000 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 302. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Judiciary in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Defender Services” and “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Fees of Jurors and Commissioners”, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in section 608.

SEC. 303. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the salaries and expenses appropriation for “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services” shall be available for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference of the United States: *Provided*, That such available funds shall not exceed \$11,000 and shall be administered by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in the capacity as Secretary of the Judicial Conference.

SEC. 304. Section 3315(a) of title 40, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting “Federal” for “executive” each place it appears.

SEC. 305. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. 561-569, and notwithstanding any other provision

of law, the United States Marshals Service shall provide, for such courthouses as its Director may designate in consultation with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, for purposes of a pilot program, the security services that 40 U.S.C. 1315 authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to provide, except for the services specified in 40 U.S.C. 1315(b)(2)(E). For building-specific security services at these courthouses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall reimburse the United States Marshals Service rather than the Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 306. (a) Section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-650; 28 U.S.C. 133 note), is amended in the matter following paragraph (12)—

(1) in the second sentence (relating to the District of Kansas), by striking “28 years and 6 months” and inserting “29 years and 6 months”; and

(2) in the sixth sentence (relating to the District of Hawaii), by striking “25 years and 6 months” and inserting “26 years and 6 months”.

(b) Section 406 of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-115; 119 Stat. 2470; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) is amended in the second sentence (relating to the eastern District of Missouri) by striking “26 years and 6 months” and inserting “27 years and 6 months”.

(c) Section 312(c)(2) of the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (Public Law 107-273; 28 U.S.C. 133 note), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “the central district of California and the western district of North Carolina” and inserting “the central district of California, the western district of North Carolina, and the northern district of Alabama”; and

(B) by striking “17 years” and inserting “18 years”;

(2) in the second sentence (relating to the central district of California), by striking “16 years and 6 months” and inserting “17 years and 6 months”;

(3) in the third sentence (relating to the western district of North Carolina), by striking “15 years” and inserting “16 years”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following: “The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the northern district of Alabama occurring 17 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary district judgeship created in that district by this subsection, shall not be filled.”.

This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriations Act, 2020”.

#### TITLE IV

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

##### FEDERAL FUNDS

##### FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia, to be deposited into a dedicated account, for a nationwide program to be administered by the Mayor, for District of Columbia resident tuition support, \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such funds, including any interest accrued thereon, may be used on behalf of eligible District of Columbia residents to pay an amount based upon the difference between in-State and out-of-State tuition at public institutions of higher education, or to pay up to \$2,500 each year at eligible private institutions of higher education: *Provided further*, That the awarding of such funds may

be prioritized on the basis of a resident's academic merit, the income and need of eligible students and such other factors as may be authorized: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia government shall maintain a dedicated account for the Resident Tuition Support Program that shall consist of the Federal funds appropriated to the Program in this Act and any subsequent appropriations, any unobligated balances from prior fiscal years, and any interest earned in this or any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the account shall be under the control of the District of Columbia Chief Financial Officer, who shall use those funds solely for the purposes of carrying out the Resident Tuition Support Program: *Provided further*, That the Office of the Chief Financial Officer shall provide a quarterly financial report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for these funds showing, by object class, the expenditures made and the purpose therefor.

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

For a Federal payment of necessary expenses, as determined by the Mayor of the District of Columbia in written consultation with the elected county or city officials of surrounding jurisdictions, \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the costs of providing public safety at events related to the presence of the National Capital in the District of Columbia, including support requested by the Director of the United States Secret Service in carrying out protective duties under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for the costs of providing support to respond to immediate and specific terrorist threats or attacks in the District of Columbia or surrounding jurisdictions.

##### FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

For salaries and expenses for the District of Columbia Courts, \$278,488,000 to be allocated as follows: for the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, \$14,682,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, \$125,638,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the District of Columbia Court System, \$75,518,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; and \$62,650,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for capital improvements for District of Columbia courthouse facilities: *Provided*, That funds made available for capital improvements shall be expended consistent with the District of Columbia Courts master plan study and facilities condition assessment: *Provided further*, That, in addition to the amounts appropriated herein, fees received by the District of Columbia Courts for administering bar examinations and processing District of Columbia bar admissions may be retained and credited to this appropriation, to remain available until expended, for salaries and expenses associated with such activities, notwithstanding section 450 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (D.C. Official Code, sec. 1-204.50): *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That 30 days after providing written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the District of Columbia Courts may reallocate not more than

\$9,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading among the items and entities funded under this heading: *Provided further*, That the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia may, by regulation, establish a program substantially similar to the program set forth in subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 5, United States Code, for employees of the District of Columbia Courts.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payments authorized under section 11-2604 and section 11-2605, D.C. Official Code (relating to representation provided under the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Act), payments for counsel appointed in proceedings in the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia under chapter 23 of title 16, D.C. Official Code, or pursuant to contractual agreements to provide guardian ad litem representation, training, technical assistance, and such other services as are necessary to improve the quality of guardian ad litem representation, payments for counsel appointed in adoption proceedings under chapter 3 of title 16, D.C. Official Code, and payments authorized under section 21-2060, D.C. Official Code (relating to services provided under the District of Columbia Guardianship, Protective Proceedings, and Durable Power of Attorney Act of 1986), \$46,005,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than \$20,000,000 in unobligated funds provided in this account may be transferred to and merged with funds made available under the heading "Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts," to be available for the same period and purposes as funds made available under that heading for capital improvements to District of Columbia courthouse facilities: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading shall be administered by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, this appropriation shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for expenses of other Federal agencies.

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

For salaries and expenses, including the transfer and hire of motor vehicles, of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, as authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, \$248,524,000, of which not to exceed \$2,000 is for official reception and representation expenses related to Community Supervision and Pretrial Services Agency programs, and of which not to exceed \$25,000 is for dues and assessments relating to the implementation of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Interstate Supervision Act of 2002: *Provided*, That, of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$181,065,000 shall be for necessary expenses of Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration, to include expenses relating to the supervision of adults subject to protection orders or the provision of services for or related to such persons, of which \$3,818,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022 for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for headquarters offices, field offices, and related facilities: *Provided further*, That, of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$67,459,000 shall be available to the Pretrial Services Agency,

of which \$998,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022 for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for headquarters offices, field offices, and related facilities: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That amounts under this heading may be used for programmatic incentives for defendants to successfully complete their terms of supervision.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

For salaries and expenses, including the transfer and hire of motor vehicles, of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service, as authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, \$43,569,000, of which \$344,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022 for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for headquarters offices, field offices, and related facilities: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of Federal agencies.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
COORDINATING COUNCIL

For a Federal payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, \$2,150,000, to remain available until expended, to support initiatives related to the coordination of Federal and local criminal justice resources in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

For a Federal payment, to remain available until September 30, 2021, to the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, \$325,000, and for the Judicial Nomination Commission, \$275,000.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

For a Federal payment for a school improvement program in the District of Columbia, \$52,500,000, to remain available until expended, for payments authorized under the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (division C of Public Law 112-10): *Provided*, That, to the extent that funds are available for opportunity scholarships and following the priorities included in section 3006 of such Act, the Secretary of Education shall make scholarships available to students eligible under section 3013(3) of such Act (Public Law 112-10; 125 Stat. 211) including students who were not offered a scholarship during any previous school year: *Provided further*, That within funds provided for opportunity scholarships up to \$1,200,000 shall be for the activities specified in sections 3007(b) through 3007(d) of the Act and up to \$500,000 shall be for the activities specified in section 3009 of the Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for an opportunity scholarship for a student to attend a school which does not certify to the Secretary of Education that the student will be provided with the same protections under the Federal laws which are enforced by the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Education which are provided to a student of a public elementary or secondary school in the District of Columbia and which does not certify to the Secretary of Education that the student and the student's parents will be provided with the same services, rights, and protections under the Individuals With Dis-

abilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) which are provided to a student and a student's parents of a public elementary or secondary school in the District of Columbia, as enumerated in Table 2 of Government Accountability Office Report 18-94 (entitled "Federal Actions Needed to Ensure Parents Are Notified About Changes in Rights for Students with Disabilities"), issued November 2017.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia National Guard, \$435,000, to remain available until expended for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND  
TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia for the testing of individuals for, and the treatment of individuals with, human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the District of Columbia, \$5,000,000.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority, \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended, to continue implementation of the Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Plan: *Provided*, That the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority provides a 100 percent match for this payment.

This title may be cited as the "District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2020".

TITLE V

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED  
STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Conference of the United States, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 591 et seq., \$3,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which not to exceed \$1,000 is for official reception and representation expenses.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5376, purchase of nominal awards to recognize non-Federal officials' contributions to Commission activities, and not to exceed \$4,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$135,500,000, of which \$1,300,000 shall remain available until expended to carry out the program, including administrative costs, required by section 1405 of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (Public Law 110-140; 15 U.S.C. 8004).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—CONSUMER  
PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SEC. 501. During fiscal year 2020, none of the amounts made available by this Act may be used to finalize or implement the Safety Standard for Recreational Off-Highway Vehicles published by the Consumer Product Safety Commission in the Federal Register on November 19, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 68964) until after—

(1) the National Academy of Sciences, in consultation with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Department of Defense, completes a study to determine—

(A) the technical validity of the lateral stability and vehicle handling requirements

proposed by such standard for purposes of reducing the risk of Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle (referred to in this section as "ROV") rollovers in the off-road environment, including the repeatability and reproducibility of testing for compliance with such requirements;

(B) the number of ROV rollovers that would be prevented if the proposed requirements were adopted;

(C) whether there is a technical basis for the proposal to provide information on a point-of-sale hangtag about a ROV's rollover resistance on a progressive scale; and

(D) the effect on the utility of ROVs used by the United States military if the proposed requirements were adopted; and

(2) a report containing the results of the study completed under paragraph (1) is delivered to—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

#### ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-252), \$16,171,000, of which \$1,250,000 shall be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for election reform activities authorized under the Help America Vote Act of 2002; and of which \$2,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for relocation expenses.

#### ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS

Notwithstanding section 104(c)(2)(B) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20904(c)(2)(B)), \$600,000,000 is provided to the Election Assistance Commission for necessary expenses to make payments to States for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal office, including to enhance election technology and make election security improvements, as authorized by sections 101, 103, and 104 of such Act: *Provided*, That each reference to the "Administrator of General Services" or the "Administrator" in sections 101 and 103 shall be deemed to refer to the "Election Assistance Commission": *Provided further*, That each reference to "\$5,000,000" in section 103 shall be deemed to refer to "\$3,000,000" and each reference to "\$1,000,000" in section 103 shall be deemed to refer to "\$600,000": *Provided further*, That not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Election Assistance Commission shall make the payments to States under this heading: *Provided further*, That a State shall use such payment to replace voting systems which use direct-recording electronic voting machines with a voting system which uses an individual, durable, voter-verified paper ballot which is marked by the voter by hand or through the use of a non-tabulating ballot-marking device or system, so long as the voter shall have the option to mark his or her ballot by hand, and provides the voter with an opportunity to inspect and confirm the marked ballot before casting (in this heading referred to as a "qualified voting system"): *Provided further*, That for purposes of determining whether a voting system is a qualified voting system, a voter-verified paper audit trail receipt generated by a direct-recording electronic voting machine is not a paper ballot: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used to purchase or obtain any voting system which is not a qualified voting

system: *Provided further*, That a State may use such payment to carry out other authorized activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal office only if the State certifies to the Election Assistance Commission that the State has replaced all voting systems which use direct-recording electronic voting machines with qualified voting systems: *Provided further*, That not less than 50 percent of the amount of the payment made to a State under this heading shall be allocated in cash or in kind to the units of local government which are responsible for the administration of elections for Federal office in the State: *Provided further*, That not later than 2 years after receiving a payment under this heading, a State shall make available funds for such activities in an amount equal to 5 percent of the total amount of the payment made to the State under this heading.

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Communications Commission, as authorized by law, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; not to exceed \$4,000 for official reception and representation expenses; purchase and hire of motor vehicles; special counsel fees; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$339,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$339,000,000 of offsetting collections shall be assessed and collected pursuant to section 9 of title I of the Communications Act of 1934, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2020 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at \$0: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)(B), proceeds from the use of a competitive bidding system that may be retained and made available for obligation shall not exceed \$132,538,680 for fiscal year 2020: *Provided further*, That, of the amount appropriated under this heading, not less than \$11,105,700 shall be for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SEC. 510. Section 302 of the Universal Service Antideficiency Temporary Suspension Act is amended by striking "December 31, 2019" each place it appears and inserting "December 31, 2020".

SEC. 511. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Federal Communications Commission to modify, amend, or change its rules or regulations for universal service support payments to implement the February 27, 2004, recommendations of the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service regarding single connection or primary line restrictions on universal service support payments.

#### FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

##### OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$42,982,000, to be derived from the Deposit Insurance Fund or, only when appropriate, the FSLIC Resolution Fund.

#### FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, \$71,497,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for reception and representation expenses.

#### FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and including hire of experts and consultants, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and including official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$1,500) and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$24,890,000: *Provided*, That public members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel may be paid travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons employed intermittently in the Government service, and compensation as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, funds received from fees charged to non-Federal participants at labor-management relations conferences shall be credited to and merged with this account, to be available without further appropriation for the costs of carrying out these conferences.

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$349,700,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available for use to contract with a person or persons for collection services in accordance with the terms of 31 U.S.C. 3718: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$141,000,000 of offsetting collections derived from fees collected for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a), regardless of the year of collection, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$18,000,000 in offsetting collections derived from fees sufficient to implement and enforce the Telemarketing Sales Rule, promulgated under the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act (15 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), shall be credited to this account, and be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2020, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$190,700,000: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Federal Trade Commission may be used to implement subsection (e)(2)(B) of section 43 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831t).

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

##### FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

##### LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Amounts in the Fund, including revenues and collections deposited into the Fund, shall be available for necessary expenses of real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, including operation, maintenance, and protection of federally owned and leased buildings; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving governmental agencies (including space adjustments and telecommunications relocation

expenses) in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of space; contractual services incident to cleaning or servicing buildings, and moving; repair and alteration of federally owned buildings, including grounds, approaches, and appurtenances; care and safeguarding of sites; maintenance, preservation, demolition, and equipment; acquisition of buildings and sites by purchase, condemnation, or as otherwise authorized by law; acquisition of options to purchase buildings and sites; conversion and extension of federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects by contract or otherwise; construction of new buildings (including equipment for such buildings); and payment of principal, interest, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by installment purchase and purchase contract; in the aggregate amount of \$9,059,112,000, of which—

(1) \$333,322,000 shall remain available until expended for construction and acquisition (including funds for sites and expenses, and associated design and construction services) as follows:

(A) \$85,000,000 shall be for the Calexico West Land Port of Entry, Calexico, California; and

(B) \$248,322,000 shall be for the San Luis I Land Port of Entry, San Luis, Arizona: *Provided*, That each of the foregoing limits of costs on new construction and acquisition projects may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other such projects, but not to exceed 10 percent of the amounts included in a transmitted prospectus, if required, unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of a greater amount;

(2) \$848,894,000 shall remain available until expended for repairs and alterations, including associated design and construction services, of which—

(A) \$436,837,000 is for Major Repairs and Alterations;

(B) \$382,057,000 is for Basic Repairs and Alterations; and

(C) \$30,000,000 is for Special Emphasis Programs for Fire and Life Safety:

*Provided*, That funds made available in this or any previous Act in the Federal Buildings Fund for Repairs and Alterations shall, for prospectus projects, be limited to the amount identified for each project, except each project in this or any previous Act may be increased by an amount not to exceed 10 percent unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of a greater amount: *Provided further*, That additional projects for which prospectuses have been fully approved may be funded under this category only if advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided in this or any prior Act for “Repairs and Alterations” may be used to fund costs associated with implementing security improvements to buildings necessary to meet the minimum standards for security in accordance with current law and in compliance with the reprogramming guidelines of the appropriate Committees of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That the difference between the funds appropriated and expended on any projects in this or any prior Act, under the heading “Repairs and Alterations”, may be transferred to Basic Repairs and Alterations or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects: *Provided further*, That the amount provided in this or any prior Act for Basic Repairs and Alterations may be used to pay claims against the Government arising from any projects under the heading “Repairs and Alterations” or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects;

(3) \$5,493,390,000 for rental of space to remain available until expended; and

(4) \$2,383,506,000 for building operations to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the total amount of funds made available from this Fund to the General Services Administration shall not be available for expenses of any construction, repair, alteration and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required by 40 U.S.C. 3307(a), has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus: *Provided further*, That funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund may be expended for emergency repairs when advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That amounts necessary to provide reimbursable special services to other agencies under 40 U.S.C. 592(b)(2) and amounts to provide such reimbursable fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control as may be appropriate to enable the United States Secret Service to perform its protective functions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056, shall be available from such revenues and collections: *Provided further*, That revenues and collections and any other sums accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 2020, excluding reimbursements under 40 U.S.C. 592(b)(2), in excess of the aggregate new obligational authority authorized for Real Property Activities of the Federal Buildings Fund in this Act shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts.

#### GENERAL ACTIVITIES

##### GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide policy and evaluation activities associated with the management of real and personal property assets and certain administrative services; Government-wide policy support responsibilities relating to acquisition, travel, motor vehicles, information technology management, and related technology activities; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$65,843,000.

##### OPERATING EXPENSES

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide activities associated with utilization and donation of surplus personal property; disposal of real property; agency-wide policy direction, management, and communications; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$49,440,000, of which \$26,890,000 is for Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal; and \$22,550,000 is for the Office of the Administrator, of which not to exceed \$7,500 is for official reception and representation expenses.

##### CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for the activities associated with the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals, \$9,301,000.

##### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General and service authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$68,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for payment for information and detection of fraud against the Government, including payment for recovery of stolen Government property: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for awards to employees of other Federal agencies and private citizens in recognition of efforts and initiatives resulting in enhanced Office of Inspector General effectiveness.

#### ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), and Public Law 95-138, \$3,851,112.

#### FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Products and Programs, including services authorized by 40 U.S.C. 323 and 44 U.S.C. 3604; and for necessary expenses in support of interagency projects that enable the Federal Government to enhance its ability to conduct activities electronically, through the development and implementation of innovative uses of information technology; \$53,400,000, to be deposited into the Federal Citizen Services Fund: *Provided*, That the previous amount may be transferred to Federal agencies to carry out the purpose of the Federal Citizen Services Fund: *Provided further*, That the appropriations, revenues, reimbursements, and collections deposited into the Fund shall be available until expended for necessary expenses of Federal Citizen Services and other activities that enable the Federal Government to enhance its ability to conduct activities electronically in the aggregate amount not to exceed \$100,000,000: *Provided further*, That appropriations, revenues, reimbursements, and collections accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 2020 in excess of such amount shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That, of the total amount appropriated, up to \$5,000,000 shall be available for support functions and full-time hires to support activities related to the Administration's requirements under Title II of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Public Law 115-435): *Provided further*, That the transfer authorities provided herein shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

##### PRE-ELECTION PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For activities authorized by the Pre-Election Presidential Transition Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-283) and the amendments made by such Act, not to exceed \$9,620,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: *Provided*, That such amounts may be transferred to “Acquisition Services Fund” or “Federal Buildings Fund” to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein in fiscal years 2019 and 2020: *Provided further*, that amounts made available under this heading shall be in addition to any other amounts available for such purposes.

##### TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

For the Technology Modernization Fund, \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended, for technology-related modernization activities.

##### ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Environmental Review Improvement Fund established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 4370m-8(d), \$6,070,000, to remain available until expended.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 520. Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 521. Funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 2020 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary to meet program requirements: *Provided*, That any proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the

Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 522. Except as otherwise provided in this title, funds made available by this Act shall be used to transmit a fiscal year 2020 request for United States Courthouse construction only if the request: (1) meets the design guide standards for construction as established and approved by the General Services Administration, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the Office of Management and Budget; (2) reflects the priorities of the Judicial Conference of the United States as set out in its approved Courthouse Project Priorities plan; and (3) includes a standardized courtroom utilization study of each facility to be constructed, replaced, or expanded.

SEC. 523. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided through the Federal Buildings Fund, to any agency that does not pay the rate per square foot assessment for space and services as determined by the General Services Administration in consideration of the Public Buildings Amendments Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-313).

SEC. 524. From funds made available under the heading "Federal Buildings Fund, Limitations on Availability of Revenue", claims against the Government of less than \$250,000 arising from direct construction projects and acquisition of buildings may be liquidated from savings effected in other construction projects with prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 525. In any case in which the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate adopt a resolution granting lease authority pursuant to a prospectus transmitted to Congress by the Administrator of the General Services Administration under 40 U.S.C. 3307, the Administrator shall ensure that the delineated area of procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus for all lease agreements, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to each of such committees and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to exercising any lease authority provided in the resolution.

SEC. 526. With respect to each project funded under the heading "Major Repairs and Alterations" or "Judiciary Capital Security Program", and with respect to E-Government projects funded under the heading "Federal Citizen Services Fund", the Administrator of General Services shall submit a spending plan and explanation for each project to be undertaken to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### HARRY S. TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For payment to the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation Trust Fund, established by section 10 of Public Law 93-642, \$1,670,000, to remain available until expended.

#### MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Merit Systems Protection Board pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2

of 1978, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, and the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. 5509 note), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, direct procurement of survey printing, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$44,490,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, and in addition not to exceed \$2,345,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals to be transferred from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund in amounts determined by the Merit Systems Protection Board.

#### MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

##### MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL TRUST FUND

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payment to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, pursuant to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act (20 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.), \$1,800,000, to remain available until expended, of which, notwithstanding sections 8 and 9 of such Act, up to \$1,000,000 shall be available to carry out the activities authorized by section 6(7) of Public Law 102-259 and section 817(a) of Public Law 106-568 (20 U.S.C. 5604(7)): *Provided*, That any amounts transferred during any previous fiscal year to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of the Interior shall remain available until expended for audits and investigations of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, consistent with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), and for annual independent financial audits of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation pursuant to the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-289): *Provided further*, That amounts transferred to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of the Interior during any previous fiscal year may be transferred to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation for annual independent financial audits pursuant to the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-289).

#### ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

For payment to the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund to carry out activities authorized in the Environmental Policy and Conflict Resolution Act of 1998, \$3,200,000, to remain available until expended.

#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the administration of the National Archives and Records Administration and archived Federal records and related activities, as provided by law, and for expenses necessary for the review and declassification of documents, the activities of the Public Interest Declassification Board, the operations and maintenance of the electronic records archives, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning, \$354,706,000, of which \$22,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the repair and alteration of the National Archives facility in College Park, Maryland, and related improvements necessary to enhance the Federal Government's ability to electronically preserve, manage, and store Government records, and of which up to \$4,097,000 shall remain available until expended to implement section 3 and section 5 of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-426).

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008, Public Law 110-409, 122 Stat. 4302-16 (2008), and the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), and for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$4,823,000.

#### REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of archives facilities, and to provide adequate storage for holdings, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.

#### NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

##### GRANTS PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for allocations and grants for historical publications and records as authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2504, \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

#### NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

For the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund program as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 9812, 9822 and 9910, \$2,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for technical assistance to low-income designated credit unions.

#### OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Government Ethics pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, and the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed \$1,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$17,430,000.

#### OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$2,500 for official reception and representation expenses; advances for reimbursements to applicable funds of OPM and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred under Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended; and payment of per diem or subsistence allowances to employees where Voting Rights Act activities require an employee to remain overnight at his or her post of duty, \$148,668,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$9,000,000 shall remain available until expended, for information technology infrastructure modernization and Trust Fund Federal Financial System migration or modernization, and shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$1,068,000 may be made available for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve

acquisition management; and in addition \$160,398,000 for administrative expenses, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of OPM without regard to other statutes, including direct procurement of printed materials, for the retirement and insurance programs: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this appropriation shall not affect the authority to use applicable trust funds as provided by sections 8348(a)(1)(B), 8958(f)(2)(A), 8988(f)(2)(A), and 9004(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit of OPM established pursuant to Executive Order No. 9358 of July 1, 1943, or any successor unit of like purpose: *Provided further*, That the President's Commission on White House Fellows, established by Executive Order No. 11183 of October 3, 1964, may, during fiscal year 2020, accept donations of money, property, and personal services: *Provided further*, That such donations, including those from prior years, may be used for the development of publicity materials to provide information about the White House Fellows, except that no such donations shall be accepted for travel or reimbursement of travel expenses, or for the salaries of employees of such Commission.

## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$5,000,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$25,265,000 for administrative expenses to audit, investigate, and provide other oversight of the Office of Personnel Management's retirement and insurance programs, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management, as determined by the Inspector General: *Provided*, That the Inspector General is authorized to rent conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

## OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Special Counsel pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454), the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-12) as amended by Public Law 107-304, the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-199), and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-353), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, payment of fees and expenses for witnesses, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$28,000,000.

## POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Postal Regulatory Commission in carrying out the provisions of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (Public Law 109-435), \$16,615,000, to be derived by transfer from the Postal Service Fund and expended as authorized by section 603(a) of such Act.

## PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, as authorized by section 1061 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004

(42 U.S.C. 2000ee), \$7,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Securities and Exchange Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and not to exceed \$3,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$1,850,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which not less than \$609,434,000 shall be for the Division of Enforcement; of which not less than \$404,676,000 shall be for the Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations; of which not less than \$98,423,000 shall be for the Division of Trading and Markets; of which not less than \$103,087,000 shall be for Other Program Offices; of which not less than \$20,106,000 shall be for the Office of the Inspector General; of which not to exceed \$73,713,000 shall be for the Division of Economic and Risk Analysis; of which not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for a permanent secretariat for the International Organization of Securities Commissions; and of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for expenses for consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission with foreign governmental and other regulatory officials, members of their delegations and staffs to exchange views concerning securities matters, such expenses to include necessary logistic and administrative expenses and the expenses of Commission staff and foreign invitees in attendance including: (1) incidental expenses such as meals; (2) travel and transportation; and (3) related lodging or subsistence.

In addition to the foregoing appropriation, for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for the Commission's New York regional office facilities, not to exceed \$10,524,799, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That for purposes of calculating the fee rate under section 31(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee(j)) for fiscal year 2020, all amounts appropriated under this heading shall be deemed to be the regular appropriation to the Commission for fiscal year 2020: *Provided further*, That fees and charges authorized by section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee) shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,850,000,000 of such offsetting collections shall be available until expended for necessary expenses of this account and not to exceed \$10,524,799 of such offsetting collections shall be available until expended for costs under this heading associated with relocation under a replacement lease for the Commission's New York regional office facilities: *Provided further*, That the total amount appropriated under this heading from the general fund for fiscal year 2020 shall be reduced as such offsetting fees are received so as to result in a final total fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0: *Provided further*, That if any amount of the appropriation for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for the Commission's New York regional office facilities is subsequently de-obligated by the Commission, such amount that was derived from the general fund shall be returned to the general fund, and such amounts that were derived from fees or assessments collected for such purpose shall be paid to each national securities exchange and national securities association, respectively, in proportion to any fees or assessments paid by such national securities exchange or national securities association under section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee) in fiscal year 2020.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Selective Service System, including expenses of attendance at meetings and of training for uniformed personnel assigned to the Selective Service System, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 4101-4118 for civilian employees; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses; \$24,500,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 1341, whenever the President deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be expended for or in connection with the induction of any person into the Armed Forces of the United States.

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by sections 1343 and 1344 of title 31, United States Code, and not to exceed \$3,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$272,157,000, of which not less than \$12,000,000 shall be available for examinations, reviews, and other lender oversight activities: *Provided*, That the Administrator is authorized to charge fees to cover the cost of publications developed by the Small Business Administration, and certain loan program activities, including fees authorized by section 5(b) of the Small Business Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, revenues received from all such activities shall be credited to this account, to remain available until expended, for carrying out these purposes without further appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Small Business Administration may accept gifts in an amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 and may co-sponsor activities, each in accordance with section 132(a) of division K of Public Law 108-447, during fiscal year 2020: *Provided further*, That \$6,100,000 shall be available for the Loan Modernization and Accounting System, to be available until September 30, 2021.

## ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of programs supporting entrepreneurial and small business development, \$281,800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: *Provided*, That \$150,000,000 shall be available to fund grants for performance in fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2021 as authorized by section 21 of the Small Business Act: *Provided further*, That \$35,000,000 shall be for marketing, management, and technical assistance under section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(4)) by intermediaries that make microloans under the microloan program: *Provided further*, That \$20,000,000 shall be available for grants to States to carry out export programs that assist small business concerns authorized under section 22(l) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649(l)).

## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$21,900,000.

## OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Advocacy in carrying out the provisions of title II of Public Law 94-305 (15 U.S.C. 634a et seq.) and the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), \$9,120,000, to remain available until expended.



BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, and for the cost of guaranteed loans as authorized by section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (Public Law 83-163), \$100,650,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2020 commitments to guarantee loans under section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 shall not exceed \$8,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2020 commitments for general business loans authorized under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act shall not exceed \$30,500,000,000 for a combination of amortizing term loans and the aggregated maximum line of credit provided by revolving loans: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2020 commitments for loans authorized under subparagraph (C) of section 502(7) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 696(7)) shall not exceed \$7,500,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2020 commitments to guarantee loans for debentures under section 303(b) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 shall not exceed \$4,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2020, guarantees of trust certificates authorized by section 5(g) of the Small Business Act shall not exceed a principal amount of \$12,000,000,000. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$155,150,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, \$150,000,000, to be available until expended, of which \$1,600,000 is for the Office of Inspector General of the Small Business Administration for audits and reviews of disaster loans and the disaster loan programs and shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for the Office of Inspector General; and of which \$8,400,000 is for indirect administrative expenses for the direct loan program, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SMALL BUSINESS  
ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 530. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Small Business Administration in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 608 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 531. Not to exceed 3 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act for the Small Business Administration under the headings "Salaries and Expenses" and "Business Loans Program Account" may be transferred to the "Information Technology System Modernization and Working Capital Fund" (IT WCF), as authorized by section 1077(b)(1) of title X of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, for the purposes specified in sec-

tion 1077(b)(3) of such Act, upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That amounts transferred to the IT WCF under this section shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2023.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE  
PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

For payment to the Postal Service Fund for revenue forgone on free and reduced rate mail, pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code, \$56,711,000: *Provided*, That mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free: *Provided further*, That 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at not less than the 1983 level: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Postal Service by this Act shall be used to implement any rule, regulation, or policy of charging any officer or employee of any State or local child support enforcement agency, or any individual participating in a State or local program of child support enforcement, a fee for information requested or provided concerning an address of a postal customer: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices: *Provided further*, That the Postal Service may not destroy, and shall continue to offer for sale, any copies of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp, as authorized under the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-241): *Provided further*, That the Postal Service may not destroy, and shall continue to offer for sale, any copies of the Alzheimer's Semipostal Stamp issued under section 416 of title 39, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the previous proviso shall not be construed to limit or otherwise prevent the Postal Service from issuing for sale any other semipostal stamp pursuant to such section.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$252,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the Postal Service Fund and expended as authorized by section 603(b)(3) of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (Public Law 109-435).

UNITED STATES TAX COURT  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including contract reporting and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$53,550,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

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

SEC. 601. None of the funds in this Act shall be used for the planning or execution of any program to pay the expenses of, or otherwise compensate, non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

SEC. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 603. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract pursuant

to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 604. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 605. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for any activity or for paying the salary of any Government employee where funding an activity or paying a salary to a Government employee would result in a decision, determination, rule, regulation, or policy that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

SEC. 606. No funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 607. No funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act shall be made available to any person or entity that has been convicted of violating chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 608. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury derived by the collection of fees and available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by the Committee on Appropriations of either the House of Representatives or the Senate for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or increases the number of full-time employee equivalents by 10 percent or more; (6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by \$1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces the number of full-time employee equivalents by 10 percent or more; (7) relocates an office or employees; or (8) creates, reorganizes, or restructures a branch, division, office, bureau, board, commission, agency, administration, or department different from the budget justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate or the tables in the report accompanying this Act, whichever is more detailed, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are consulted 60 days in advance of such reprogramming or of an announcement of intent relating to such reprogramming, which ever occurs earlier, and are notified in writing 30 days in advance of such reprogramming, and approval is received from the Committees: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each agency funded by this Act shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That at a minimum the report shall include: (1) a table for each appropriation,

detailing both full-time employee equivalents and budget authority, with separate columns to display the prior year enacted level, 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 and its respective prior year enacted level by object class and program, project, and activity as detailed in this Act, in the accompanying report, or in the budget appendix for the respective appropriation, whichever is more detailed, and which shall apply to all items for which a dollar amount is specified and to all programs for which new budget authority is provided, as well as to discretionary grants and discretionary grant allocations; and (3) an identification of items of special congressional interest: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated or limited for salaries and expenses for an agency shall be reduced by \$100,000 per day for each day after the required date that the report has not been submitted to the Congress.

SEC. 609. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2020 from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2020 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for each such account for the purposes authorized: *Provided*, That a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That these requests shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines.

SEC. 610. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Executive Office of the President to request—

(1) any official background investigation report on any individual from the Federal Bureau of Investigation; or

(2) a determination with respect to the treatment of an organization as described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code from the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply—

(1) in the case of an official background investigation report, if such individual has given express written consent for such request not more than 6 months prior to the date of such request and during the same presidential administration; or

(2) if such request is required due to extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

SEC. 611. The cost accounting standards promulgated under chapter 15 of title 41, United States Code shall not apply with respect to a contract under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program established under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 612. For the purpose of resolving litigation and implementing any settlement agreements regarding the nonforeign area cost-of-living allowance program, the Office of Personnel Management may accept and utilize (without regard to any restriction on unanticipated travel expenses imposed in an Appropriations Act) funds made available to the Office of Personnel Management pursuant to court approval.

SEC. 613. No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay for an abortion, or the administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under the Federal employees health benefits program which provides any benefits or coverage for abortions.

SEC. 614. The provision of section 613 shall not apply where the life of the mother would

be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SEC. 615. In order to promote Government access to commercial information technology, the restriction on purchasing non-domestic articles, materials, and supplies set forth in chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (popularly known as the Buy American Act), shall not apply to the acquisition by the Federal Government of information technology (as defined in section 11101 of title 40, United States Code), that is a commercial item (as defined in section 103 of title 41, United States Code).

SEC. 616. Notwithstanding section 1353 of title 31, United States Code, no officer or employee of any regulatory agency or commission funded by this Act may accept on behalf of that agency, nor may such agency or commission accept, payment or reimbursement from a non-Federal entity for travel, subsistence, or related expenses for the purpose of enabling an officer or employee to attend and participate in any meeting or similar function relating to the official duties of the officer or employee when the entity offering payment or reimbursement is a person or entity subject to regulation by such agency or commission, or represents a person or entity subject to regulation by such agency or commission, unless the person or entity is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

SEC. 617. Notwithstanding section 708 of this Act, funds made available to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission by this or any other Act may be used for the inter-agency funding and sponsorship of a joint advisory committee to advise on emerging regulatory issues.

SEC. 618. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an Executive agency covered by this Act otherwise authorized to enter into contracts for either leases or the construction or alteration of real property for office, meeting, storage, or other space must consult with the General Services Administration before issuing a solicitation for offers of new leases or construction contracts, and in the case of succeeding leases, before entering into negotiations with the current lessor.

(2) Any such agency with authority to enter into an emergency lease may do so during any period declared by the President to require emergency leasing authority with respect to such agency.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "Executive agency covered by this Act" means any Executive agency provided funds by this Act, but does not include the General Services Administration or the United States Postal Service.

SEC. 619. (a) There are appropriated for the following activities the amounts required under current law:

(1) Compensation of the President (3 U.S.C. 102).

(2) Payments to—

(A) the Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund (28 U.S.C. 377(o));

(B) the Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund (28 U.S.C. 376(c)); and

(C) the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund (28 U.S.C. 178(l)).

(3) Payment of Government contributions—

(A) with respect to the health benefits of retired employees, as authorized by chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 849); and

(B) with respect to the life insurance benefits for employees retiring after December 31, 1989 (5 U.S.C. ch. 87).

(4) Payment to finance the unfunded liability of new and increased annuity benefits under the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (5 U.S.C. 8348).

(5) Payment of annuities authorized to be paid from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund by statutory provisions other than subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Nothing in this section may be construed to exempt any amount appropriated by this section from any otherwise applicable limitation on the use of funds contained in this Act.

SEC. 620. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Federal Trade Commission to complete the draft report entitled "Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children: Preliminary Proposed Nutrition Principles to Guide Industry Self-Regulatory Efforts" unless the Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children complies with Executive Order No. 13563.

SEC. 621. None of the funds in this Act may be used for the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to award a contract, enter an extension of, or exercise an option on a contract to a contractor conducting the final quality review processes for background investigation fieldwork services or background investigation support services that, as of the date of the award of the contract, are being conducted by that contractor.

SEC. 622. (a) The head of each executive branch agency funded by this Act shall ensure that the Chief Information Officer of the agency has the authority to participate in decisions regarding the budget planning process related to information technology.

(b) Amounts appropriated for any executive branch agency funded by this Act that are available for information technology shall be allocated within the agency, consistent with the provisions of appropriations Acts and budget guidelines and recommendations from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in such manner as specified by, or approved by, the Chief Information Officer of the agency in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer of the agency and budget officials.

SEC. 623. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of chapter 29, 31, or 33 of title 44, United States Code.

SEC. 624. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by a governmental entity to require the disclosure by a provider of electronic communication service to the public or remote computing service of the contents of a wire or electronic communication that is in electronic storage with the provider (as such terms are defined in sections 2510 and 2711 of title 18, United States Code) in a manner that violates the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 625. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Federal Communications Commission to modify, amend, or change the rules or regulations of the Commission for universal service high-cost support for competitive eligible telecommunications carriers in a way that is inconsistent with paragraph (e)(5) or (e)(6) of section 54.307 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on July 15, 2015: *Provided*, That this section shall not prohibit the Commission from considering, developing, or adopting other support mechanisms as an alternative to Mobility Fund Phase II.

SEC. 626. No funds provided in this Act shall be used to deny an Inspector General

funded under this Act timely access to any records, documents, or other materials available to the department or agency over which that Inspector General has responsibilities under the Inspector General Act of 1978, or to prevent or impede that Inspector General's access to such records, documents, or other materials, under any provision of law, except a provision of law that expressly refers to the Inspector General and expressly limits the Inspector General's right of access. A department or agency covered by this section shall provide its Inspector General with access to all such records, documents, and other materials in a timely manner. Each Inspector General shall ensure compliance with statutory limitations on disclosure relevant to the information provided by the establishment over which that Inspector General has responsibilities under the Inspector General Act of 1978. Each Inspector General covered by this section shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 5 calendar days any failures to comply with this requirement.

SEC. 627. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, adjudication activities, or other law enforcement- or victim assistance-related activity.

SEC. 628. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractors whose performance has been judged to be below satisfactory, behind schedule, over budget, or has failed to meet the basic requirements of a contract, unless the Agency determines that any such deviations are due to unforeseeable events, government-driven scope changes, or are not significant within the overall scope of the project and/or program and unless such awards or incentive fees are consistent with 16.401(e)(2) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

SEC. 629. (a) None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for travel and conference activities that result in a total cost to an Executive branch department, agency, board or commission of more than \$500,000 at any single conference unless the agency or entity determines that such attendance is in the national interest and advance notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that includes the basis of that determination.

(b) None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for the travel to or attendance of more than 50 employees, who are stationed in the United States, at any single conference occurring outside the United States unless the agency or entity determines that such attendance is in the national interest and advance notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that includes the basis of that determination.

SEC. 630. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for first-class or business-class travel by the employees of executive branch agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301-10.122 through 301-10.125 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 631. In addition to any amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for expenses related to enhancements to [www.oversight.gov](http://www.oversight.gov), \$1,000,000, to remain

available until expended, shall be provided for an additional amount for such purpose to the Inspectors General Council Fund established pursuant to Section 11(c)(3)(B) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.): *Provided*, That these amounts shall be in addition to any amounts or any authority available to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency under section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

SEC. 632. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be obligated or expended—

(1) to reorganize or transfer any function or authority of the Office of Personnel Management to the General Services Administration or the Office of Management and Budget; or

(2) to enter into or carry out any outsourcing or interagency agreement between the Office of Personnel Management and the General Services Administration not in effect before October 1, 2018.

SEC. 633. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to penalize a financial institution solely because the institution provides financial services to an entity that is a manufacturer, a producer, or a person that participates in any business or organized activity that involves handling marijuana, marijuana products, or marijuana proceeds, and engages in such activity pursuant to a law established by a State, political subdivision of a State, or Indian Tribe: *Provided*, That the term "State" means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

SEC. 634. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to propose, promulgate, or implement any rule, principle, policy, standard, or guidance, or take any other action with respect to, changing the 2017 methodology prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget for determining the Official Poverty Measure.

SEC. 635. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under the heading "Small Business Administration—Business Loans Program Account" heading, \$16,369,000 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded under this section from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### TITLE VII

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE

##### DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 701. No department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this or any other Act for fiscal year 2020 shall obligate or expend any such funds, unless such department, agency, or instrumentality has in place, and will continue to administer in good faith, a written policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances (as defined in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)) by the officers and employees of such department, agency, or instrumentality.

SEC. 702. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year in accordance with subsection 1343(c) of title 31, United States Code, for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, law enforcement vehicles, protective vehicles, and undercover surveillance vehicles), is hereby fixed at \$19,947 except

station wagons for which the maximum shall be \$19,997: *Provided*, That these limits may be exceeded by not to exceed \$7,250 for police-type vehicles: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section may not be exceeded by more than 5 percent for electric or hybrid vehicles purchased for demonstration under the provisions of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section may be exceeded by the incremental cost of clean alternative fuels vehicles acquired pursuant to Public Law 101-549 over the cost of comparable conventionally fueled vehicles: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section shall not apply to any vehicle that is a commercial item and which operates on alternative fuel, including but not limited to electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

SEC. 703. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year available for expenses of travel, or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5922-5924.

SEC. 704. Unless otherwise specified in law during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in the continental United States unless such person: (1) is a citizen of the United States; (2) is a person who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence and is seeking citizenship as outlined in 8 U.S.C. 1324b(a)(3)(B); (3) is a person who is admitted as a refugee under 8 U.S.C. 1157 or is granted asylum under 8 U.S.C. 1158 and has filed a declaration of intention to become a lawful permanent resident and then a citizen when eligible; (4) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States; or (5) is a person who is authorized to be employed in the United States pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program established under the memorandum of the Secretary of Homeland Security dated June 15, 2012: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, affidavits signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his or her status are being complied with: *Provided further*, That for purposes of subsections (2) and (3) such affidavits shall be submitted prior to employment and updated thereafter as necessary: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction, shall be fined no more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any person who is an officer or employee of the Government of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, or to international broadcasters employed by the Broadcasting Board of Governors, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed 60 days) as a result of emergencies: *Provided further*, That this section does not apply to the employment as Wildland firefighters for not more than 120 days of nonresident aliens employed by the

Department of the Interior or the USDA Forest Service pursuant to an agreement with another country.

SEC. 705. Appropriations available to any department or agency during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses, including maintenance or operating expenses, shall also be available for payment to the General Services Administration for charges for space and services and those expenses of renovation and alteration of buildings and facilities which constitute public improvements performed in accordance with the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 216), or other applicable law.

SEC. 706. In addition to funds provided in this or any other Act, all Federal agencies are authorized to receive and use funds resulting from the sale of materials, including Federal records disposed of pursuant to a records schedule recovered through recycling or waste prevention programs. Such funds shall be available until expended for the following purposes:

(1) Acquisition, waste reduction and prevention, and recycling programs as described in Executive Order No. 13834 (May 17, 2018), including any such programs adopted prior to the effective date of the Executive order.

(2) Other Federal agency environmental management programs, including, but not limited to, the development and implementation of hazardous waste management and pollution prevention programs.

(3) Other employee programs as authorized by law or as deemed appropriate by the head of the Federal agency.

SEC. 707. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3109; and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 708. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for interagency financing of boards (except Federal Executive Boards), commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups (whether or not they are interagency entities) which do not have a prior and specific statutory approval to receive financial support from more than one agency or instrumentality.

SEC. 709. None of the funds made available pursuant to the provisions of this or any other Act shall be used to implement, administer, or enforce any regulation which has been disapproved pursuant to a joint resolution duly adopted in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

SEC. 710. (a) During the period in which an individual is the head of a department or an agency, or occupies a position in the Federal Government that requires confirmation by the Senate, no funds may be obligated or expended in excess of \$5,000 to furnish or redecorate the office of such individual, or to purchase furniture or make improvements for any such office, unless advance notice of such furnishing or redecoration is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(b) The notification required under subsection (a) shall include a justification for

any expense that relates to health and safety, an explanation of how the expenses align with and advance the agency mission, and a report that includes the following:

(1) Whether a hiring freeze is in place at the agency.

(2) Information on agency staffing levels, including a list of positions that have been vacant for over 120 days, and an explanation as to what barriers or disruptions have prevented such positions from being filled.

(3) Any delays longer than 30 days in the administration of grants with the potential to impact public health or safety.

(4) The number of pending FOIA requests, including the number of requests that the agency failed to respond to within 20 days of initial receipt.

(5) A list of outstanding recommendations from the Government Accountability Office on how to improve agency operations.

(c) Any individual found in violation of this section, as determined by an agency inspector general or the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall pay, into the general fund of the Treasury, an amount equal to the expenses obligated or expended in excess of \$5,000, plus interest (calculated at the rate equal to the interest rate for a Federal Direct PLUS Loan, in accordance with 20 U.S.C. 1087(e)).

(d) For the purposes of this section, the term "office" shall include the entire suite of offices assigned to the individual, as well as any other space used primarily by the individual or the use of which is directly controlled by the individual.

SEC. 711. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346, or section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act shall be available for the interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities, as provided by Executive Order No. 13618 (July 6, 2012).

SEC. 712. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be obligated or expended by any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the Federal Government to pay the salaries or expenses of any individual appointed to a position of a confidential or policy-determining character that is excepted from the competitive service under section 3302 of title 5, United States Code, (pursuant to schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations) unless the head of the applicable department, agency, or other instrumentality employing such schedule C individual certifies to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management that the schedule C position occupied by the individual was not created solely or primarily in order to detail the individual to the White House.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to Federal employees or members of the armed forces detailed to or from an element of the intelligence community (as that term is defined under section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))).

SEC. 713. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for the payment of the salary of any officer or employee of the Federal Government, who—

(1) prohibits or prevents, or attempts or threatens to prohibit or prevent, any other officer or employee of the Federal Government from having any direct oral or written communication or contact with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress in connection with any matter pertaining to the employment of such other officer or employee or pertaining to the department or

agency of such other officer or employee in any way, irrespective of whether such communication or contact is at the initiative of such other officer or employee or in response to the request or inquiry of such Member, committee, or subcommittee; or

(2) removes, suspends from duty without pay, demotes, reduces in rank, seniority, status, pay, or performance or efficiency rating, denies promotion to, relocates, reassigns, transfers, disciplines, or discriminates in regard to any employment right, entitlement, or benefit, or any term or condition of employment of, any other officer or employee of the Federal Government, or attempts or threatens to commit any of the foregoing actions with respect to such other officer or employee, by reason of any communication or contact of such other officer or employee with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress as described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 714. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be obligated or expended for any employee training that—

(1) does not meet identified needs for knowledge, skills, and abilities bearing directly upon the performance of official duties;

(2) contains elements likely to induce high levels of emotional response or psychological stress in some participants;

(3) does not require prior employee notification of the content and methods to be used in the training and written end of course evaluation;

(4) contains any methods or content associated with religious or quasi-religious belief systems or "new age" belief systems as defined in Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Notice N-915.022, dated September 2, 1988; or

(5) is offensive to, or designed to change, participants' personal values or lifestyle outside the workplace.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit, restrict, or otherwise preclude an agency from conducting training bearing directly upon the performance of official duties.

SEC. 715. No part of any funds appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used by an agency of the executive branch, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, and for the preparation, distribution or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or film presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress, except in presentation to the Congress itself.

SEC. 716. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be used by an agency to provide a Federal employee's home address to any labor organization except when the employee has authorized such disclosure or when such disclosure has been ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 717. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to provide any non-public information such as mailing, telephone, or electronic mailing lists to any person or any organization outside of the Federal Government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 718. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used directly or indirectly, including by private contractor, for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not heretofore authorized by Congress.

SEC. 719. (a) In this section, the term "agency"—

(1) means an Executive agency, as defined under 5 U.S.C. 105; and

(2) includes a military department, as defined under section 102 of such title, the

United States Postal Service, and the Postal Regulatory Commission.

(b) Unless authorized in accordance with law or regulations to use such time for other purposes, an employee of an agency shall use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties. An employee not under a leave system, including a Presidential appointee exempted under 5 U.S.C. 6301(2), has an obligation to expend an honest effort and a reasonable proportion of such employee's time in the performance of official duties.

SEC. 720. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act to any department or agency, which is a member of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), shall be available to finance an appropriate share of FASAB administrative costs.

SEC. 721. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, the head of each Executive department and agency is hereby authorized to transfer to or reimburse "General Services Administration, Government-wide Policy" with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act, including rebates from charge card and other contracts: *Provided*, That these funds shall be administered by the Administrator of General Services to support Government-wide and other multi-agency financial, information technology, procurement, and other management innovations, initiatives, and activities, including improving coordination and reducing duplication, as approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the appropriate inter-agency and multi-agency groups designated by the Director (including the President's Management Council for overall management improvement initiatives, the Chief Financial Officers Council for financial management initiatives, the Chief Information Officers Council for information technology initiatives, the Chief Human Capital Officers Council for human capital initiatives, the Chief Acquisition Officers Council for procurement initiatives, and the Performance Improvement Council for performance improvement initiatives): *Provided further*, That the total funds transferred or reimbursed shall not exceed \$15,000,000 to improve coordination, reduce duplication, and for other activities related to Federal Government Priority Goals established by 31 U.S.C. 1120, and not to exceed \$17,000,000 for Government-Wide innovations, initiatives, and activities: *Provided further*, That the funds transferred to or for reimbursement of "General Services Administration, Government-wide Policy" during fiscal year 2020 shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2021: *Provided further*, That such transfers or reimbursements may only be made after 15 days following notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. 722. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a woman may breastfeed her child at any location in a Federal building or on Federal property, if the woman and her child are otherwise authorized to be present at the location.

SEC. 723. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346, or section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act shall be available for the inter-agency funding of specific projects, workshops, studies, and similar efforts to carry out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Council (authorized by Executive Order No. 12881), which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities:

*Provided*, That the Office of Management and Budget shall provide a report describing the budget of and resources connected with the National Science and Technology Council to the Committees on Appropriations, the House Committee on Science and Technology, and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation 90 days after enactment of this Act.

SEC. 724. Any request for proposals, solicitation, grant application, form, notification, press release, or other publications involving the distribution of Federal funds shall comply with any relevant requirements in part 200 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations: *Provided*, That this section shall apply to direct payments, formula funds, and grants received by a State receiving Federal funds.

SEC. 725. (a) PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL AGENCY MONITORING OF INDIVIDUALS' INTERNET USE.—None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used by any Federal agency—

(1) to collect, review, or create any aggregation of data, derived from any means, that includes any personally identifiable information relating to an individual's access to or use of any Federal Government Internet site of the agency; or

(2) to enter into any agreement with a third party (including another government agency) to collect, review, or obtain any aggregation of data, derived from any means, that includes any personally identifiable information relating to an individual's access to or use of any nongovernmental Internet site.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitations established in subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) any record of aggregate data that does not identify particular persons;

(2) any voluntary submission of personally identifiable information;

(3) any action taken for law enforcement, regulatory, or supervisory purposes, in accordance with applicable law; or

(4) any action described in subsection (a)(1) that is a system security action taken by the operator of an Internet site and is necessarily incident to providing the Internet site services or to protecting the rights or property of the provider of the Internet site.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

(1) The term "regulatory" means agency actions to implement, interpret or enforce authorities provided in law.

(2) The term "supervisory" means examinations of the agency's supervised institutions, including assessing safety and soundness, overall financial condition, management practices and policies and compliance with applicable standards as provided in law.

SEC. 726. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to enter into or renew a contract which includes a provision providing prescription drug coverage, except where the contract also includes a provision for contraceptive coverage.

(b) Nothing in this section shall apply to a contract with—

(1) any of the following religious plans:

(A) Personal Care's HMO; and

(B) OSF HealthPlans, Inc.; and

(2) any existing or future plan, if the carrier for the plan objects to such coverage on the basis of religious beliefs.

(c) In implementing this section, any plan that enters into or renews a contract under this section may not subject any individual to discrimination on the basis that the individual refuses to prescribe or otherwise provide for contraceptives because such activities would be contrary to the individual's religious beliefs or moral convictions.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require coverage of abortion or abortion-related services.

SEC. 727. The United States is committed to ensuring the health of its Olympic, Pan American, and Paralympic athletes, and supports the strict adherence to anti-doping in sport through testing, adjudication, education, and research as performed by nationally recognized oversight authorities.

SEC. 728. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for official travel to Federal departments and agencies may be used by such departments and agencies, if consistent with Office of Management and Budget Circular A-126 regarding official travel for Government personnel, to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot program.

SEC. 729. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this or any other appropriations Act may be used to implement or enforce restrictions or limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship Program, or to implement the proposed regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to add sections 300.311 through 300.316 to part 300 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations, published in the Federal Register, volume 68, number 174, on September 9, 2003 (relating to the detail of executive branch employees to the legislative branch).

SEC. 730. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no executive branch agency shall purchase, construct, or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training which cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

SEC. 731. Unless otherwise authorized by existing law, none of the funds provided in this or any other Act may be used by an executive branch agency to produce any prepackaged news story intended for broadcast or distribution in the United States, unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of the prepackaged news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

SEC. 732. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (popularly known as the Privacy Act), and regulations implementing that section.

SEC. 733. (a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used for any Federal Government contract with any foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation under section 835(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 395(b)) or any subsidiary of such an entity.

(b) WAIVERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any Secretary shall waive subsection (a) with respect to any Federal Government contract under the authority of such Secretary if the Secretary determines that the waiver is required in the interest of national security.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Any Secretary issuing a waiver under paragraph (1) shall report such issuance to Congress.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply to any Federal Government contract entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act, or to any task order issued pursuant to such contract.

SEC. 734. During fiscal year 2020, for each employee who—

(1) retires under section 8336(d)(2) or 8414(b)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code; or

(2) retires under any other provision of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of such title 5 and receives a payment as an incentive to separate, the separating agency shall remit to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to the Office of Personnel Management's average unit cost of processing a retirement claim for the preceding fiscal year. Such amounts shall be available until expended to the Office of Personnel Management and shall be deemed to be an administrative expense under section 8348(a)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 735. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to pay for the painting of a portrait of an officer or employee of the Federal government, including the President, the Vice President, a member of Congress (including a Delegate or a Resident Commissioner to Congress), the head of an executive branch agency (as defined in section 133 of title 41, United States Code), or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

SEC. 736. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as otherwise provided in this section, no part of any of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 2020, by this or any other Act, may be used to pay any prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code—

(A) during the period from the date of expiration of the limitation imposed by the comparable section for the previous fiscal years until the normal effective date of the applicable wage survey adjustment that is to take effect in fiscal year 2020, in an amount that exceeds the rate payable for the applicable grade and step of the applicable wage schedule in accordance with such section; and

(B) during the period consisting of the remainder of fiscal year 2020, in an amount that exceeds, as a result of a wage survey adjustment, the rate payable under subparagraph (A) by more than the sum of—

(i) the percentage adjustment taking effect in fiscal year 2020 under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, in the rates of pay under the General Schedule; and

(ii) the difference between the overall average percentage of the locality-based comparability payments taking effect in fiscal year 2020 under section 5304 of such title (whether by adjustment or otherwise), and the overall average percentage of such payments which was effective in the previous fiscal year under such section.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no prevailing rate employee described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 5342(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, and no employee covered by section 5348 of such title, may be paid during the periods for which paragraph (1) is in effect at a rate that exceeds the rates that would be payable under paragraph (1) were paragraph (1) applicable to such employee.

(3) For the purposes of this subsection, the rates payable to an employee who is covered by this subsection and who is paid from a schedule not in existence on September 30, 2019, shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rates of premium pay for employees subject to this subsection may not be changed from the rates in effect on September 30, 2019, except to the extent determined by the Office of Personnel Management to be consistent with the purpose of this subsection.

(5) This subsection shall apply with respect to pay for service performed after September 30, 2019.

(6) For the purpose of administering any provision of law (including any rule or regu-

lation that provides premium pay, retirement, life insurance, or any other employee benefit) that requires any deduction or contribution, or that imposes any requirement or limitation on the basis of a rate of salary or basic pay, the rate of salary or basic pay payable after the application of this subsection shall be treated as the rate of salary or basic pay.

(7) Nothing in this subsection shall be considered to permit or require the payment to any employee covered by this subsection at a rate in excess of the rate that would be payable were this subsection not in effect.

(8) The Office of Personnel Management may provide for exceptions to the limitations imposed by this subsection if the Office determines that such exceptions are necessary to ensure the recruitment or retention of qualified employees.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the adjustment in rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems that take place in fiscal year 2020 under sections 5344 and 5348 of title 5, United States Code, shall be—

(1) not less than the percentage received by employees in the same location whose rates of basic pay are adjusted pursuant to the statutory pay systems under sections 5303 and 5304 of title 5, United States Code: *Provided*, That prevailing rate employees at locations where there are no employees whose pay is increased pursuant to sections 5303 and 5304 of title 5, United States Code, and prevailing rate employees described in section 5343(a)(5) of title 5, United States Code, shall be considered to be located in the pay locality designated as "Rest of United States" pursuant to section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, for purposes of this subsection; and

(2) effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning after September 30, 2019.

SEC. 737. (a) The head of any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this or any other appropriations Act shall submit annual reports to the Inspector General or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General, regarding the costs and contracting procedures related to each conference held by any such department, agency, board, commission, or office during fiscal year 2020 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than \$100,000.

(b) Each report submitted shall include, for each conference described in subsection (a) held during the applicable period—

- (1) a description of its purpose;
- (2) the number of participants attending;
- (3) a detailed statement of the costs to the United States Government, including—
  - (A) the cost of any food or beverages;
  - (B) the cost of any audio-visual services;
  - (C) the cost of employee or contractor travel to and from the conference; and
  - (D) a discussion of the methodology used to determine which costs relate to the conference; and
- (4) a description of the contracting procedures used including—

(A) whether contracts were awarded on a competitive basis; and

(B) a discussion of any cost comparison conducted by the departmental component or office in evaluating potential contractors for the conference.

(c) Within 15 days after the end of a quarter, the head of any such department, agency, board, commission, or office shall notify the Inspector General or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General, of the date, location, and number of employees attending a conference held by any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this or any other appropriations Act during fiscal year

2020 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than \$20,000.

(d) A grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this or any other appropriations Act may not be used for the purpose of defraying the costs of a conference described in subsection (c) that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or contract was awarded, such as a conference held in connection with planning, training, assessment, review, or other routine purposes related to a project funded by the grant or contract.

(e) None of the funds made available in this or any other appropriations Act may be used for travel and conference activities that are not in compliance with Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-12-12 dated May 11, 2012 or any subsequent revisions to that memorandum.

SEC. 738. None of the funds made available in this or any other appropriations Act may be used to increase, eliminate, or reduce funding for a program, project, or activity as proposed in the President's budget request for a fiscal year until such proposed change is subsequently enacted in an appropriation Act, or unless such change is made pursuant to the reprogramming or transfer provisions of this or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 739. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, enforce, or apply the rule entitled "Competitive Area" published by the Office of Personnel Management in the Federal Register on April 15, 2008 (73 Fed. Reg. 20180 et seq.).

SEC. 740. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used to begin or announce a study or public-private competition regarding the conversion to contractor performance of any function performed by Federal employees pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.

SEC. 741. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be available for a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with an entity that requires employees or contractors of such entity seeking to report fraud, waste, or abuse to sign internal confidentiality agreements or statements prohibiting or otherwise restricting such employees or contractors from lawfully reporting such waste, fraud, or abuse to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of a Federal department or agency authorized to receive such information.

(b) The limitation in subsection (a) shall not contravene requirements applicable to Standard Form 312, Form 4414, or any other form issued by a Federal department or agency governing the nondisclosure of classified information.

SEC. 742. (a) No funds appropriated in this or any other Act may be used to implement or enforce the agreements in Standard Forms 312 and 4414 of the Government or any other nondisclosure policy, form, or agreement if such policy, form, or agreement does not contain the following provisions: "These provisions are consistent with and do not supersede, conflict with, or otherwise alter the employee obligations, rights, or liabilities created by existing statute or Executive order relating to (1) classified information, (2) communications to Congress, (3) the reporting to an Inspector General of a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, or mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or (4) any other whistleblower protection. The definitions, requirements, obligations, rights, sanctions, and liabilities created by



controlling Executive orders and statutory provisions are incorporated into this agreement and are controlling.”: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the preceding provision of this section, a nondisclosure policy form or agreement that is to be executed by a person connected with the conduct of an intelligence or intelligence-related activity, other than an employee or officer of the United States Government, may contain provisions appropriate to the particular activity for which such document is to be used. Such form or agreement shall, at a minimum, require that the person will not disclose any classified information received in the course of such activity unless specifically authorized to do so by the United States Government. Such nondisclosure forms shall also make it clear that they do not bar disclosures to Congress, or to an authorized official of an executive agency or the Department of Justice, that are essential to reporting a substantial violation of law.

(b) A nondisclosure agreement may continue to be implemented and enforced notwithstanding subsection (a) if it complies with the requirements for such agreement that were in effect when the agreement was entered into.

(c) No funds appropriated in this or any other Act may be used to implement or enforce any agreement entered into during fiscal year 2014 which does not contain substantially similar language to that required in subsection (a).

SEC. 743. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless a Federal agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 744. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless a Federal agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 745. (a) During fiscal year 2020, on the date on which a request is made for a transfer of funds in accordance with section 1017 of Public Law 111-203, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate of such request.

(b) Any notification required by this section shall be made available on the Bureau's public Web site.

SEC. 746. If, for fiscal year 2020, new budget authority provided in appropriations Acts exceeds the discretionary spending limit for any category set forth in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 due to estimating dif-

ferences with the Congressional Budget Office, an adjustment to the discretionary spending limit in such category for fiscal year 2020 shall be made by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in the amount of the excess but the total of all such adjustments shall not exceed 0.2 percent of the sum of the adjusted discretionary spending limits for all categories for that fiscal year.

SEC. 747. (a) The adjustment in rates of basic pay for employees under the statutory pay systems that takes effect in fiscal year 2020 under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, shall be an increase of 2.6 percent, and the overall average percentage of the adjustments taking effect in such fiscal year under sections 5304 and 5304a of such title 5 shall be an increase of 0.5 percent (with comparability payments to be determined and allocated among pay localities by the President). All adjustments under this subsection shall be effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

(b) Notwithstanding section 737, the adjustment in rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems that take place in fiscal year 2020 under sections 5344 and 5348 of title 5, United States Code, shall be no less than the percentages in subsection (a) as employees in the same location whose rates of basic pay are adjusted pursuant to the statutory pay systems under section 5303, 5304, and 5304a of title 5, United States Code. Prevailing rate employees at locations where there are no employees whose pay is increased pursuant to sections 5303, 5304, and 5304a of such title 5 and prevailing rate employees described in section 5343(a)(5) of such title 5 shall be considered to be located in the pay locality designated as “Rest of U.S.” pursuant to section 5304 of such title 5 for purposes of this subsection.

(c) Funds used to carry out this section shall be paid from appropriations, which are made to each applicable department or agency for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 748. (a) Notwithstanding the official rate adjusted under section 104 of title 3, United States Code, the rate payable to the Vice President during calendar year 2020 shall be 3.1 percent above the rate payable to the Vice President on December 31, 2019, by operation of section 749 of division D of Public Law 116-6.

(b) Notwithstanding the official rate adjusted under section 5318 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law, the payable rate for an employee serving in an Executive Schedule position, or in a position for which the rate of pay is fixed by statute at an Executive Schedule rate, shall be increased by 3.1 percent (relative to the preexisting rate payable) at the time the official rate is adjusted in January 2020. Such an employee may receive no other pay increase during calendar year 2020, except as provided in subsection (i).

(c) Notwithstanding section 401 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465) or any other provision of law, a chief of mission or ambassador at large is subject to subsection (b) in the same manner as other employees who are paid at an Executive Schedule rate.

(d)(1) This subsection applies to—

(A) a noncareer appointee in the Senior Executive Service paid a rate of basic pay at or above the official rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule; or

(B) a limited term appointee or limited emergency appointee in the Senior Executive Service serving under a political appointment and paid a rate of basic pay at or above the official rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule.

(2) Notwithstanding sections 5382 and 5383 of title 5, United States Code, an employee described in paragraph (1) who is serving at the time official rates of the Executive Schedule are adjusted may receive a single increase in the employee's pay rate of no more than 3.1 percent during calendar year 2020, subject to the normally applicable pay rules and pay limitations in effect on December 31, 2019, by operation of section 749 of division D of Public Law 116-6 after those pay limitations are increased by 3.1 percent (after applicable rounding). Such an employee may receive no other pay increase during calendar year 2020, except as provided in subsection (i).

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any employee paid a rate of basic pay (including any locality based payments under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, or similar authority) at or above the official rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule who serves under a political appointment, and who is serving at the time official rates of the Executive Schedule are adjusted, may receive a single increase in the employee's pay rate of no more than 3.1 percent during calendar year 2020, subject to the normally applicable pay rules and pay limitations in effect on December 31, 2019, by operation of section 749 of division D of Public Law 116-6 after those pay limitations are increased by 3.1 percent (after applicable rounding). Such an employee may receive no other pay increase during calendar year 2020, except as provided in subsection (i). This subsection does not apply to employees in the General Schedule pay system or the Foreign Service pay system, to employees appointed under section 3161 of title 5, United States Code, or to employees in another pay system whose position would be classified at GS-15 or below if chapter 51 of title 5, United States Code, applied to them.

(f) Nothing in subsections (b) through (e) shall prevent employees who do not serve under a political appointment from receiving pay increases as otherwise provided under applicable law.

(g) This section does not apply to an individual who makes an election to retain Senior Executive Service basic pay under section 3392(c) of title 5, United States Code, for such time as that election is in effect.

(h) This section does not apply to an individual who makes an election to retain Senior Foreign Service pay entitlements under section 302(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465) for such time as that election is in effect.

(i) Notwithstanding subsections (b) through (e), an employee in a covered position may receive a pay rate increase upon an authorized movement to a different covered position only if that new position has higher-level duties and a pre-established level or range of pay higher than the level or range for the position held immediately before the movement. Any such increase must be based on the rates of pay and applicable pay limitations in effect on December 31, 2019, by operation of section 749 of division D of Public Law 116-6 after those rates and pay limitations are increased by 3.1 percent (after applicable rounding).

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for an individual who is newly appointed to a covered position during the period of time subject to this section, the initial pay rate shall be based on the rates of pay and applicable pay limitations in effect on December 31, 2019, by operation of section 749 of division D of Public Law 116-6 after those rates and pay limitations are increased by 3.1 percent (after applicable rounding).

(k) If an employee affected by this section is subject to a biweekly pay period that begins in calendar year 2020 but ends in calendar year 2021, the bar on the employee's

receipt of pay rate increases shall apply through the end of that pay period.

(l) For the purpose of this section, the term “covered position” means a position occupied by an employee whose pay is restricted under this section.

(m) This section takes effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

SEC. 749. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to administer, implement, or enforce any collective bargaining agreement, or any article or any term of any collective bargaining agreement under chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, with an effective date after April 30, 2019, that—

(1) was not mutually and voluntarily agreed to by all parties to the agreement; or

(2) was not ordered following the completion of binding arbitration pursuant to section 7119(b)(2) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Any collective bargaining agreement that was in effect before April 30, 2019, or that expired before April 30, 2019, without a new agreement having been executed, shall remain in full force and effect until a new collective bargaining agreement reached through mutual and voluntary agreement, or ordered following the completion of binding arbitration pursuant to such section 7119(b)(2), becomes effective.

SEC. 750. (a) During fiscal year 2020, with respect to budget authority proposed to be rescinded or that is set to be reserved or proposed to be deferred in a special message transmitted under section 1012 or 1013 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, such budget authority shall be made available for obligation in sufficient time to be prudently obligated as required under section 1012(b) or 1013 of such Act, and may not be deferred or otherwise withheld from obligation during the 60-day period before the expiration of the period of availability of such budget authority, including, if applicable, the 60-day period before the expiration of an initial period of availability for which such budget authority was provided.

(b) As used in this section, the term “budget authority”, includes budget authority made available by this or any other Act, by prior appropriations Acts, or by any law other than an appropriations Act.

(c)(1) The Comptroller General shall review and make a report on compliance with this section and provide any relevant information related to such report to the Committees on Appropriations and on the Budget of both Houses of Congress at the same time as any review required by sections 1014 or 1015 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is transmitted to the Congress.

(2) The President shall provide information and documentation to the Comptroller General, as is determined by the Comptroller General to be necessary to determine such compliance.

(d)(1) If any officer or employee of an Executive agency or of the District of Columbia government violates this section, the head of the agency or the Mayor of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, shall report such violation immediately as required under section 1351 of title 31, United States Code, as if violation of this section was a violation of section 1341(a) or 1342 of such title.

(2) Any officer or employee of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia government violating this section shall be subject to appropriate administrative discipline under section 1349(a) of such title as if violation of this section was a violation of section 1341(a) or 1342 of such title.

SEC. 751. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” con-

tained in any title other than title IV or VIII shall not apply to such title IV or VIII.

#### TITLE VIII

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SEC. 801. None of the Federal funds provided under this Act to the agencies funded by this Act, both Federal and District government agencies, that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditures for an agency through a reprogramming of funds which—

(1) creates new programs;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or responsibility center;

(3) establishes or changes allocations specifically denied, limited or increased under this Act;

(4) increases funds or personnel by any means for any program, project, or responsibility center for which funds have been denied or restricted;

(5) re-establishes any program or project previously deferred through reprogramming;

(6) augments any existing program, project, or responsibility center through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$3,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or

(7) increases by 20 percent or more personnel assigned to a specific program, project or responsibility center,

unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 802. None of the Federal funds available for obligation or expenditure by the District of Columbia government under any authority shall be expended for any abortion except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or where the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SEC. 803. None of the Federal funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 804. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law or under this Act, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2020 from appropriations of Federal funds made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2020 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for each such account for the purposes authorized: *Provided*, That a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That these requests shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines outlined in section 801 of this Act.

SEC. 805. (a)(1) During fiscal year 2021, during a period in which neither a District of Columbia continuing resolution or a regular District of Columbia appropriation bill is in effect, local funds are appropriated in the amount provided for any project or activity for which local funds are provided in the Act referred to in paragraph (2) (subject to any modifications enacted by the District of Columbia as of the beginning of the period during which this subsection is in effect) at the rate set forth by such Act.

(2) The Act referred to in this paragraph is the Act of the Council of the District of Columbia pursuant to which a proposed budget is approved for fiscal year 2021 which (subject to the requirements of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act) will constitute the local

portion of the annual budget for the District of Columbia government for fiscal year 2021 for purposes of section 446 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1–204.46, D.C. Official Code).

(b) Appropriations made by subsection (a) shall cease to be available—

(1) during any period in which a District of Columbia continuing resolution for fiscal year 2021 is in effect; or

(2) upon the enactment into law of the regular District of Columbia appropriation bill for fiscal year 2021.

(c) An appropriation made by subsection (a) is provided under the authority and conditions as provided under this Act and shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by this Act.

(d) An appropriation made by subsection (a) shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for such project or activity during the portion of fiscal year 2021 for which this section applies to such project or activity.

(e) This section shall not apply to a project or activity during any period of fiscal year 2021 if any other provision of law (other than an authorization of appropriations)—

(1) makes an appropriation, makes funds available, or grants authority for such project or activity to continue for such period; or

(2) specifically provides that no appropriation shall be made, no funds shall be made available, or no authority shall be granted for such project or activity to continue for such period.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect obligations of the government of the District of Columbia mandated by other law.

SEC. 806. Section 3(c)(2)(G) of the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 (sec. 38–2702(c)(2)(G), D.C. Official Code), as amended by section 817 of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2019 (division D of Public Law 116–6), is amended—

(1) by striking “\$750,000.” and inserting the following: “; (iii) for individuals who begin an undergraduate course of study in or after school year 2019–2020 but before school year 2020–2021, is from a family with a taxable annual income of less than \$500,000; and (iv) for individuals who begin an undergraduate course of study in or after school year 2020–2021, is from a family with a taxable income of less than \$750,000.”;

(2) by striking “Beginning with school year 2017–2018, the Mayor shall adjust the amounts in clauses (i) and (ii)” and inserting “The Mayor shall adjust the amounts in this subparagraph”; and

(3) by striking “the Department of Labor” the first place it appears and all that follows and inserting the following: “the Department of Labor, beginning with school year 2017–2018 in the case of the amounts in clauses (i) and (ii), beginning with school year 2020–2021 in the case of the amount in clause (iii), and beginning with school year 2021–2022 in the case of the amount in clause (iv).”.

SEC. 807. Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent the Council or Mayor of the District of Columbia from addressing the issue of the provision of contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans, but it is the intent of Congress that any legislation enacted on such issue should include a “conscience clause” which provides exceptions for religious beliefs and moral convictions.

SEC. 808. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in this title or in title IV shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this title or of title IV.

This Act may be cited as the “Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020”.

The CHAIR. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in part B of House Report 116-126, amendments en bloc described in section 5 of House Resolution 460, and pro forma amendments described in section 6 of that resolution.

Each amendment printed in part B of the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before action thereon, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 6 of House Resolution 460, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of the report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, except as provided by section 6 of House Resolution 460, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to five pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. POCAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

#### TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL PROVISION

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule entitled “Universal Service Contribution Methodology” published by the Federal Communications Commission in the Federal Register on June 13, 2019 (27570 Fed. Reg. 84).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment that would stop the Federal Communications Commission from implementing a proposed agency

rule that would kneecap our Nation’s efforts to achieve universal phone and broadband service.

I would like to thank Representatives CLYBURN, BUTTERFIELD, and BUSTOS for their work on this important amendment.

According to the FCC data, 21.3 million people lack broadband access. Other estimates are much higher and show as many as 162.8 million people may not have broadband speed internet. That is why Congress required the FCC to work towards universal phone and broadband service.

To that end, the FCC established the Universal Service Fund and its four component programs: the Connect America Fund; the low-income support program, also known as Lifeline; the Rural Healthcare Support program; and the Schools and Libraries program.

The proposed FCC rule, which this amendment seeks to block, would mean cutting available funding for broadband build-out, broadband in schools and hospitals, and other critical programs. We cannot allow that to happen.

The rule also proposes to combine the caps of the Schools and Libraries program and the Rural Healthcare Support program. Combining these programs would cap, effectively, schools and rural hospitals, pitting them against each other for Universal Service Fund money, while doing nothing to advance the goal of universal service.

We cannot allow the FCC to move forward with this rulemaking. We must ensure that low-income and rural Americans have access to broadband at home, that rural hospitals have reliable broadband, and that students can use broadband at school.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition to the amendment here.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate Mr. POCAN and his concerns for rural America.

I represent a very rural district as well, and broadband and others are very challenging, even in our region. But one has to ask: If we have had this Universal Service Fund for so many years with such an exorbitant amount of money being collected from our constituents, then why do we still have this problem?

And that is why I would suggest we oppose this amendment and allow the FCC to study what is going on here and are these funds being used appropriately or not. In fact, it is my understanding that the FCC has identified that there are no budgeting constraints; there is no top-line budget whatsoever. And when they are doing considerations and studies or analyzing the use of funds, there are really no measurements, no benchmarks.

I think this is a really good opportunity for us to allow them to at least move forward into this process, and just thinking of the Chairman of the Commission, Ajit Pai is from Kansas himself, and I think he understands the needs and the concerns of rural America as well.

But, ultimately, it is not fair to the American consumers, our constituents, who are the ratepayers, who are paying into this fund on every bill that they receive and yet are not being delivered the service that I think we all expect in this day and age of new technology.

Mr. Chair, with that, I am in opposition to the amendment and ask that we vote this amendment down and allow the Commission to move forward to study this and to provide more and better access to rural broadband across America.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentleman’s comments, and I actually live in a rural town of about 830 people, and last year we got internet. I was paying, up to that point—I got a half-price sale—\$300 a month for 80 measured gigs of internet. And often in winter, I would call my husband at the end of a month and say: Quit watching Netflix. We can’t afford \$15 a gig in order to watch them.

So my neighbors across the street couldn’t do their homework because they didn’t have broadband. Health facilities in our area have problems.

I don’t know if studying this is going to solve it. I think having funds available seems to be the issue, so I think this is important.

Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY), chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment.

USF is an important and effective funding mechanism to ensure that all Americans have access to the broadband services necessary to fully participate in modern life. Not only does the USF subsidize broadband build-out in areas that would otherwise be too expensive to serve, but it includes Lifeline, a support program that ensures that communication services are not just accessible, but affordable.

This FCC proposal was nothing but an unpopular and ill-advised effort to undermine the USF, even as the country continues to face deep and lasting disparities and access to modern communication service.

Mr. Chair, for those reasons, I support the amendment.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chair, I am one of the founders of the Rural Broadband Caucus. We have three Democrats, three Republicans—a lot of members.

This is not an issue people want us to have reports or studies on. They want broadband because, in my district, you can’t track your cows if you don’t have

broadband these days and you certainly can't do your homework. Healthcare and schools need this, not to have to be competing for the funds.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 2 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 3, according to the rule.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike section 126.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer my King amendment No. 3, and what it does is it strikes section 126 in the underlying bill.

Section 126 is notwithstanding language that prohibits the executive branch from using any of the funds in the Department of the Treasury's forfeiture fund, the Civil Assets Forfeiture Fund, to be used for anything, to build a wall or a road that might support a wall on our southern border.

The language is very expansive in the bill. It says none of the funds "may be obligated, expended, or used to plan, design, construct, or carry out a project to construct a wall, barrier, fence, or road along the southern border of the United States, or a road to provide access to a wall, barrier, or fence constructed along the southern border of the United States."

Mr. Chairman, my amendment strikes that language, and it does so with the idea in mind that we have a President who was elected with a mandate to secure our border. This has been an ongoing battle for the last 2½ years, and still the resources are short.

I think we should have done a better job in the previous Congress to get that money into this project, but the President is going where he can to find the resources to keep his campaign promises. So I certainly want to support that by striking that language and allowing the President to then have access to what amounts to \$601 million that would be generated, be freed up by my amendment.

And it recognizes this, that the U.S. Treasury has about \$13.6 billion that is allocated to it under this underlying bill; and this small piece of money here is not a lot of money, but it does send

a message that it is going to get harder and harder for the President to build a wall if we don't strike this language. And I want to support the President's mission to do that.

It is ironic, I think, that we are spending today—and I am the only one in Congress that I know of who tracks this spending, but we are spending at least \$6.7 million a mile for every mile of the 2,000 miles of our southern border to secure that border.

Just doing the math in my head, quickly, that turns out to be about \$13.4 billion. Almost the exact same amount that is freed up to the Treasury, we are spending to secure the border for something probably less than 50 percent efficiency. When you build a wall, it is 99-point-something percent efficiency.

We need to let the President be the President. He has declared a national emergency, and we need to strike this language from the bill so the President has the latitude to do that which the people have elected him to do.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment offered by Mr. KING.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, this provision ensures that money from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund can continue to flow to other departments and agencies that rely upon this funding to augment critical operations and support emerging operational needs, such as computer, forensic equipment, title III wiretap intercepts, and anti-money laundering investigation.

It also ensures that the bipartisan, bicameral funding levels enacted by Congress and signed into law by the President are not clouded by executive action.

Article I, Section 9 of the U.S. Constitution states: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." Any construction of border infrastructure should be based on bipartisan agreement between both Chambers of Congress that is enacted in law, not by an impulsive directive from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue that disregards the will of Congress and undermines the ability of the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Homeland Security to address known threats against our financial system and the Nation.

Mr. Chair, for these reasons, I oppose this amendment and urge my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment. I am glad he has brought this forward to highlight a few things.

Mrs. TORRES said earlier these funds could be used to assist local law enforcement. In fact, they can't. These are excess funds. And the statute clearly says "to be transferred to Federal agencies for law enforcement purposes." That is what the administration was using them for.

A little bit of a history lesson. The last 6 months, we went through a government shutdown because of this issue.

We had a Homeland Security Conference Committee report that was supposed to resolve this issue, so deficient that the President declared it a national emergency, relating to this.

Now we are having to have a supplemental budget discussion to deal with this very same issue while restricting the administration's access to these funds to address this very issue.

Mr. Chair, because of those reasons, I support the gentleman's amendment and ask for adoption.

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Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chair, just some concluding thoughts on this.

This underlying bill is an increase of \$793.9 million more than last year, and it is \$484.4 million more than requested by the administration. There are plenty of resources in this underlying bill to take care of the obligations that this Congress has to the people of this country, but they also have an obligation to secure our border and restore the respect for the rule of law.

The chaos that we have on the border is not just something that is reflecting back on us in the United States. I am hearing many laments about the individual tragedies, though we are counting them on one hand, for the most part. I asked the Secretary of Homeland Security under oath just late last year, Kirstjen Nielsen at the time, whom I respect and appreciate, how many died on the way to our southern border.

She said: I don't have the data for that. I will get it to you.

I said: It will be too long for that. I want your best estimate. How many died on the way from Central America to the southern border?

Her answer finally came: Congressman, it would be thousands and thousands.

That is the history of what we are trying to shut off here. They will keep coming until we end up deciding that we are not going to accept them anymore. We must secure our border if we are going to be a sovereign nation. This is a piece of it.

I support the President. I urge adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 116–126.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

**TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL PROVISION**

SEC. 901. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to relocate the National Institute of Food and Agriculture or the Economic Research Service outside of the National Capital Region.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. This amendment prohibits the General Services Administration, the Federal Government's real estate arm, from using its funds to relocate the Department of Agriculture's National Institute of Food and Agriculture and the Economic Research Service outside of the national capital region. Earlier today, the House prohibited USDA from using its funds to relocate these agencies outside of the national capital region.

On June 13, 2019, USDA announced it will relocate 547 out of its 644 employees of these agencies from the national capital region to the Kansas City region.

Many Members of Congress who are opposing this relocation are doing so not only to protect the employees of these agencies from the agonizing decision of moving halfway across the country or losing their jobs, but we are also fighting to protect scientific research and integrity, uphold Federal law, and ensure compliance with our real estate procurement process.

The USDA lacks the legal or budget authority to carry out this relocation. The USDA and GSA have violated the real estate procurement process. Further, this move is not in the best interests of the taxpayers.

Don't just take my word for it. The USDA Office of Inspector General initiated a review of the relocation for the same reasons in November 2018, and that review is ongoing.

This relocation is about ideology and politics, nothing more. The decision to relocate was made before any cost-benefit analysis was done of the consequences.

The relocation is about the Trump administration's long-documented antipathy to nonpartisan, career Federal employees and the objective research they produce and fund.

The employees of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture and the

Economic Research Service are being punished for doing their jobs, the jobs Congress mandated. But the country, especially the agricultural community, is also being punished.

As the Union of Concerned Scientists noted when the location was selected: "The damage was already done before Secretary Perdue made his decision. It was clear from the start that the Trump administration was systematically hollowing out USDA's ability to produce objective science. The White House proposed budget cuts to eliminate research that's inconvenient to its interests, and at the same time, they've created this unnecessary relocation crisis, which is driving off scientists who conduct that very research," which is necessary.

"This is a blatant attack on science and will especially hurt farmers, ranchers, and eaters at a particularly vulnerable time."

Mr. Chair, we will fight this relocation using every tool at our disposal. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the gentlewoman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, in the words of a great orator here on the floor of the House, Mr. QUIGLEY, "Just because we can micromanage them doesn't mean we should."

This is a great example of it here. He was absolutely right, as it pertains to this.

Last August, the USDA sought interest from U.S. towns, cities, and regions from all over the country to host two highly respected USDA research agencies. In October, they received interest from 136 unique locations in 35 States to host these two Federal agencies.

After a thorough analysis seeing the diverse, qualified applicants and quality of life, USDA chose three locations and then selected the St. Louis area.

Now, this wasn't just on a whim. In fact, it was Ernst & Young that did an analysis that said this would be a savings of \$300 million to the taxpayers and the employees of the Federal Government.

The Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to make this move, and he did so on behalf of the public's interest, the American people.

There was a time when physically housing Federal agencies here in Washington, D.C., was necessary. However, I think we all know, in the use of new technology, the advancements that we have today, it has opened up the possibilities for these two and many other Federal agencies to operate efficiently in almost anyplace in our country, except for maybe Mr. POCAN's district because of the lack of rural broadband.

Why should we oppose this move of two agriculture research agencies to the heartland? Think about it, to the heartland where agencies can recruit from a greater pool, a greater source of agricultural economists, and operate

closer to the farmers, the ranchers, the producers, and the rural economies.

Why would we want to stop the agency from doing that? Saving taxpayer dollars and the dollars of our Federal employees makes perfect sense to me, and it is because of those reasons that I will urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chair, why should I think this wouldn't happen this year? Every single year, there is a move to move agencies out of the Nation's Capital. Why in the world do you think that the Framers created a Nation's Capital in the first place?

My good friend offers the notion that he wants to be closer to the people where agriculture takes place. Well, why don't we move the Agriculture Subcommittee? Why don't we move virtually everything that happens here that we deal with nationwide? Because there is a Nation's Capital.

This is a political move. The other side has shown in the past—and not once, I must say—that science is not important, and that is putting it mildly.

They object to the objective science that this agency puts out. Perhaps some of us do as well, but the Federal Government needs an objective, scientific provision, and that is what this is about.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I will close with this: This is not a political decision. This is a good-government decision. If this were a political decision, the Secretary of Agriculture, Sonny Perdue, from the State of Georgia, who was in the agriculture profession himself in the past, would have moved it to the State of Georgia, I would assume, if it was a political decision.

If everything had to reside in D.C., I guess we wouldn't need research facilities of other agencies elsewhere. We wouldn't need the FBI located in other spots. We wouldn't have the majority leader proposing to move the FBI out of Washington, D.C., might I add, to Maryland, of all places. Maybe that is a little more political, but maybe not.

This is not a political decision. This is about making a good-government decision, closer to the farmers, to the researchers, to the universities, and to the ranchers. It might save \$300 million of taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Chair, because of those reasons, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I can tell my colleagues with great confidence that USDA's proposal to move the Economic Research Service (ERS) and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) outside the National Capital Region is a bad idea.

We held a hearing on the issue last March, at which four former senior USDA officials with 70 years of combined experience at the two agencies, from both parties, expressed their deep opposition to this proposal.

Numerous stakeholders have expressed strong opposition, including the National Farmers Union, the Association of American Veterinary Colleges and nearly 1700 other organizations, university officials, and individuals from 47 states.

We have not received a single letter in support of this proposal.

USDA violated the Appropriations Committee's statutorily-required 30-day waiting period for such proposals when it took action to implement the proposal six days after notifying the Committee.

It failed utterly to comply with the requirements of the conferees in the 2019 omnibus appropriations report to submit all cost benefits for the move and a detailed analysis of any research benefits of a relocation when it submitted the 2020 budget.

USDA has also refused numerous requests from members of the House and Senate that it provide the original cost-benefit analysis developed before the proposal was announced.

It finally gave us a so-called "cost-benefit analysis" after the final site was selected.

But an independent analysis of this supposed analysis found that "USDA leadership failed to follow federal guidelines for the benefit cost analysis" and that "the move to Kansas City will cost taxpayers between \$83 and \$182 million dollars, rather than saving them \$300 million dollars."

Large numbers of ERS and NIFA employees have left as a result of this proposal.

I fear that ultimately, these agencies will become mere shadows of their former selves, with the loss of hundreds of years of expertise.

These agencies' mission is to achieve the best science through research that advances U.S. agriculture and our understanding of the agricultural economy.

I believe that the Department's proposal puts that mission at great risk.

I urge a yes vote on the Norton amendment.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Mr. HUIZENGA. I rise to offer an amendment.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

#### TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 901. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce a rule issued pursuant to section 13(p) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from Michi-

gan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment that suspends implementation of section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act.

Despite the best intentions, section 1502 has proved unworkable and, in some cases, has even been shown to increase violence in Central Africa.

This misguided provision in the Dodd-Frank Act requires that the Securities and Exchange Commission mandate that public companies disclose whether so-called conflict minerals that they use for their products benefit armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its nine adjoining countries.

This amendment I am proposing passed the House last year as an amendment to the Financial Services and General Government appropriations bill, and a full repeal of section 1502 passed the House as part of the Financial CHOICE Act.

"Conflict minerals" refers to tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold, which have been used in a variety of products from cell phones, cosmetics, jewelry, footwear, and apparel. Even auto suppliers located in western Michigan and around the country have used it.

The breadth of voices opposing 1502 is remarkable, and I would like to start with those who matter most.

For too long, the people of Central Africa have been overlooked in this debate, even though they are the ones who suffer from Dodd-Frank's unintended consequences. Dodd-Frank's impact on African miners may seem unimportant to many rich country activists, but in Congo, it has been a question of life or death.

In fact, according to a Washington Post article entitled "How a Well-Intentioned U.S. Law Left Congolese Miners Jobless," section 1502 "set off a chain of events that has propelled millions of miners and their families deeper into poverty," with many miners "forced to find other ways to survive, including by joining armed groups."

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This article goes on to share the story of how a Congolese teenager who could no longer feed himself after Dodd-Frank ravaged the country's mining sector, forcing him to actually join an armed group—an outcome diametrically opposed to the goals of section 1502.

Mr. Chair, no one can claim that these effects were unforeseeable. In a letter to the SEC commenting on section 1502, leaders from three Congolese mining cooperatives predicted that the conflict minerals rule would lead to a devastating boycott.

These miners wrote: "We cannot continue to suffer any longer. Do we now have to choose between dying by a bullet or starving to death?"

I ask my colleagues to remember the Congolese aren't alone in their suf-

fering. The SEC rule applies to nine other African nations as if they were all one single country. In fact, section 1502 treats over 230 million Africans living in 10 distinct nations as one, undifferentiated group.

Dodd-Frank's supporters will say at this point that some countries neighboring Congo may help smuggle minerals on behalf of these armed groups, which is why we need to paint with such a broad brush. But I would ask my colleagues to name one other example where a country's economy and each of its neighbors is targeted due to a presumed smuggling risk.

Do we design Russia sanctions to apply to each of its 14 adjoining countries, too?

Do Iranian sanctions implicate all of its seven neighbors?

How about North Korea and its neighbors South Korea and China?

Perhaps advocates for section 1502 believe that there is no smuggling from Russia, Iran, or North Korea. But the real issue seems to be this: Dodd-Frank's supporters have no problem treating Africans differently from other regions of the world. I find that extremely troubling.

Now let's consider implementation of 1502 itself.

A recent GAO report stated that section 1502 has produced little meaningful information on conflict minerals sourcing. It found that more than half of the companies could not even determine what country their minerals came from. Most importantly, virtually none of the companies could tell whether their minerals benefited armed groups or not, a conclusion that echoed GAO's findings from 2014 to 2017 as well.

It is no wonder that companies can't figure this out. Even the Department of Commerce in both the Obama and Trump administrations has reported that it is unable to determine whether smelters around the world use minerals traceable to armed groups. In other words, Dodd-Frank is asking U.S. companies—some of which are small- and medium-sized enterprises in larger corporations' supply chains—to produce information that even the Federal Government can't provide.

As if that weren't enough, the courts have also struck down parts of section 1502 for violating companies' First Amendment rights.

Mr. Chair, the facts I have laid out in 1502 are not partisan, and its suspension shouldn't be either. So let me close with words of Barack Obama's SEC Chair Mary Jo White who in 2013 said: "Seeking to improve safety in mines for workers or to end to horrible human rights atrocities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are compelling objectives, which, as a citizen, I wholeheartedly share. But, as the chair of the SEC, I must question, as a policy matter, using the Federal securities laws and the SEC's powers of mandatory disclosure to accomplish these goals."



Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment states that no funds may be used to force the SEC's conflict mineral rules which were required by section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Section 1502 was enacted to help support peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and combat a deadly conflict minerals trade that threatens the security of men, women, and children in eastern Congo.

This rule requires that SEC-regulated firms that use tin, tantalum, tungsten, or gold in their products to publicly report whether they obtain their supplies of these key minerals from the Central African Republic region. If so, these companies must report the due diligence they exercised to ensure that these purchases did not benefit armed groups in the Congo.

The conflict in this region has spawned numerous militias, some politically oriented and some primarily criminal, but all of which have been characterized by extreme human rights abuses.

Since the rule was adopted, we have seen a significant reduction in armed group activity in many mining areas in eastern Congo and unprecedented improvements in the transparency of corporate mineral supply chains. This amendment would reverse that progress while allowing some of the world's deadliest armed groups to profit from lucrative conflict minerals.

Let us not forget that conflict minerals are commonly used in the manufacturing of cellphones, jewelry, and airplanes. The goal of the rule is to prevent companies from buying these minerals from armed militant groups that kill and rape people in Congo and neighboring countries.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 100, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 101, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, there are nearly 30 million small businesses in the United States representing more than 99 percent of all businesses. They spur the American economy by taking great risks to launch new ventures, develop new products, and, ultimately spur job growth, and the SBA is a vital part of their support system.

The SBA administers a portfolio of entrepreneurial development programs which includes growth accelerators. They help high-growth startups develop their products, identify promising customer segments, and secure resources like vital capital and employees. My amendment aims to restore funding to prior levels, so they have the resources they need to help aspiring entrepreneurs.

Growth accelerators have long been a powerful tool for helping innovators grow. Each year since they were formed in 2005 they have gained in popularity. In fact, their numbers nearly doubled each year between 2008 and 2014 with growth remaining steady since then.

They serve as an all-inclusive creative hub that provides technical assistance for growing businesses and a central location for investors to find vetted businesses. The success of these companies is real. The average valuation of firms graduating from an accelerator is \$90 million.

But beyond promoting business expansion, growth accelerators also bring economic development and job opportunities to the communities in which they are located. The SBA Office of Advocacy found that startups working with their local accelerator hire an average of 8.5 more employees.

Small businesses are the backbone of the American economy, and we should provide our entrepreneurs with the resources they need to succeed, and that is what this amendment does. I am seeking to bring growth accelerators up to a reasonable funding level by providing a \$1 million increase. Doing so brings the funding in line with previously enacted levels and gives them the ability to continue helping our Nation's innovative startups and spurring job creation.

Clearly, Mr. Chairman, accelerators are a vital part of our Nation's entrepreneurial ecosystem. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. HILL OF ARKANSAS

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 101, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000) (reduced by \$5,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is very straightforward. It ensures that \$5 million within the Small Business Administration's entrepreneurial development program is spent in support of the Small Business Administration's Regional Innovation Clusters program.

Earlier this year the SBA awarded a \$500,000 contract through this Regional Innovation Clusters program to an organization in my district called the Conductor. The Conductor is a public-private partnership between the University of Central Arkansas in Conway, Arkansas, and Startup Junkie in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The Conductor is one of seven clusters nationwide to be awarded this competitive contract, and this important funding will enable the Conductor to bolster its ability and expand its footprint across underserved areas particularly in rural Arkansas. With only a small amount of money, \$5 million, the SBA can continue to drive innovation and job creation in Arkansas.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK).

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my friend, FRENCH HILL from Little Rock, for leading on this very important issue, and I rise in strong support of his amendment.

I am a proud cosponsor of this important amendment that restores funding for the Regional Innovation Cluster program within the Small Business Administration. The Regional Innovation Cluster program provides region- and industry-specific technical assistance to startup businesses. This program focuses on helping startups scale up to meet the growing needs of their customers.

While there are success stories from across the country, one is near and dear to my heart. The Ozarks Regional Innovation Cluster is based in Fayetteville, Arkansas, in my district. Last year alone, the Ozarks Regional Innovation Cluster serviced 572 small business owners. It created 517 net jobs, raised \$81.5 million in capital and received eight new patents for their work.

Nationwide, businesses participating in the Regional Innovation Cluster program have seen tremendous growth both in jobs created and in revenue.

As we know, startups and small businesses account for about two-thirds of all new jobs and the growth that comes with these new jobs. Let's support

them today by restoring funding for this important program.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment of my friend from Arkansas.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to work with my friend from northwest Arkansas on this important amendment. I appreciate my colleague's support.

In just the 3 years since it has launched, the Conductor has served nearly 9,000 people through its free programming and its business consulting. I thank UCA for its leadership on the Conductor.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage all Members to support this important amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 15, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I am grateful for the opportunity to speak in support of the Jackson Lee amendment to Rules Committee Print 116-20 which makes appropriations for fiscal year 2020, H.R. 3351, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020.

I wish to commend Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY for their work in shepherding this legislation to the floor.

Mr. Chair, the Jackson Lee amendment is simple but provides an important and necessary protection for grieving parents. The Jackson Lee amendment ensures that the IRS Tax Advocate Service has adequate resources to assist parents of a deceased child whose Social Security number was stolen by tax cheats and used on a Federal tax return to receive an Earned Income Tax Credit.

The Jackson Lee amendment is intended to be a compassionate use of IRS funds to help grieving parents navigate the process of reclaiming their child's identity from tax cheats. This amendment is necessary when we consider the story of little Alexis Agin who was just 4 years old when she died of a brain tumor in 2011.

□ 1630

Her parents grieved. Someone stole Alexis' identity to commit tax fraud. Alexis' parents did not discover the crime until they filed their taxes.

The sad fact is, Alexis' parents are not alone. They were one of at least 14 other parents whose children died of cancer and learned that their child's Social Security number had been stolen by tax thieves.

Nearly all of us understand the importance of safeguarding our Social Security numbers, but, after someone dies, Social Security numbers are published on a national online registry called the Master Death List. The Master Death List registry exists to alert businesses and financial institutions to not renew credit cards or create new credit in the deceased person's name, but it also alerts thieves of opportunities to steal identities and commit tax fraud.

As reported by the San Francisco Chronicle, identity thieves have stolen the tax refunds of more than 490,000 dead persons since 2008. The thieves typically claim that a dead person is their dependent when they file their tax returns.

In fiscal year 2012, the IRS initiated approximately 900 identity theft-related criminal investigations, triple the number of investigations initiated in 2011. Direct investigative time applied to identity theft-related investigations increased by 129 percent over the same period.

On July 30, 2013, in St. Louis, Missouri, Tania Henderson was convicted of theft of government funds and aggravated identity theft, sentenced to 144 months in prison, and ordered to pay \$835,883 in restitution to the U.S. Treasury. According to her plea agreement and other court documents, Henderson stole the identities of more than 400 individuals, many of whom were deceased, and filed fraudulent tax returns using their names and Social Security account numbers.

The theft of identities of deceased children for the purpose of committing tax fraud is a sad fact that too many parents have to face when they are attempting to cope with the tragedy of losing their child. The Jackson Lee amendment will help ensure that the IRS Tax Advocate Service has the resources needed to assist these grieving parents with the filing of the last return where their child's name will be listed as being a member of their household.

I urge all Members to support the Jackson Lee amendment, which would be a compassionate, mind you, use of IRS funds.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for an “aye” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. COURTNEY

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL PROVISION

SEC. 901. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to enforce section 540 of Public Law 110-329 (122 Stat. 3688) or section 538 of Public Law 112-74 (125 Stat. 976; 6 U.S.C. 190 note).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this bipartisan amendment to protect Plum Island, which is being offered by Mr. ZELDIN of New York, myself, Congresswoman ROSA DELAURO, and TOM SUOZZI, who also represents a portion of Long Island.

Plum Island is a unique ecological treasure situated between eastern Long Island Sound and the Connecticut shoreline. It is the home of over 200 bird species and countless rare plant species, including the northernmost known extent of the blackjack oak species.

Our amendment today is simple. It prevents the General Services Administration from using Federal dollars for sale or marketing activities related to Plum Island.

In 2008, over a decade ago, Congress mandated the public sale of Plum Island, with proceeds intended to partially offset a new Bio and Agro-Defense Facility in the State of Kansas. This law dictated that GSA must sell the island to the highest bidder. Transferring it to another Federal entity or nonprofit was not an option, which is normally the way that property such as this is disposed of in other cases.

The statutory requirement enacted in 2008 was flawed and short-circuits the GSA's usual process of finding potential other Federal uses for the land or nonprofits to take custody of the land before an auction.

My colleague from across Long Island Sound, Congressman LEE ZELDIN, and I have introduced several measures to slow down or block the sale of Plum Island, which has been strongly supported by environmental and conservancy groups on both sides of Long Island Sound.

In the past several Congresses, the House has voted unanimously to help our effort only to, unfortunately, have it stall in the Senate.

We have worked with Congresswoman DELAURO, also, to have language included in the Homeland Security appropriations bill that may come

up later this summer that would further prevent the sale of Plum Island.

We have been working in a bipartisan manner to save this ecological treasure, Plum Island, for over a decade.

Mr. Chair, this amendment would help protect this ecological treasure from overdevelopment and destruction, and I want to thank the ranking member and Mr. QUIGLEY for their support in allowing this matter to make it through the Rules Committee.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge all Members to support this amendment, I urge an “aye” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 105, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chair, I rise on behalf of more than 68 million Americans who lack access to adequate banking services. They are often shut out of banks because of fees tied to minimum balances, overdrafts, direct deposit penalties, and, of course, ATM charges. Or, worse, many live in bank deserts because, incredibly, even in 2019, their community lacks a bank or credit union altogether.

This leaves underbanked Americans to turn to unregulated, predatory payday lenders and check cashers that level obscene annual percentage rates. These parasitic institutions keep families in poverty and further cement the economic inequality which tears our country apart.

It does not have to be this way. Our United States Postal Service is in a unique position to provide affordable, consumer-driven financial services these millions of Americans need. With branches in every ZIP Code, from Paterson, New Jersey, to Elko, Nevada, to Barrow, Alaska, the post office's unmatched reach offers a world of opportunity.

In 2014, the USPS inspector general determined that the Postal Service is well positioned to expand its financial services offerings, which currently includes money orders, check cashing, and prepaid debit card services. The IG's report found there is a significant demand for these services from populations underserved by private banks that the Postal Service could fill perfectly.

It is difficult to overstate what this small change would do, Mr. Chairman. Postal banking would benefit Americans from every walk of life. Ninety percent of ZIP Codes lacking a bank or credit union are in rural areas. Bank branches are also sparse in low-income urban areas. Approximately 46 percent of Latino and 49 percent of African American households are underbanked.

Think about that. Democrats and Republicans alike could derive enormous benefits for their constituents. Talk about uniting America. It is a practical thing.

In a second study the USPS inspector general conducted in 2015, the IG concluded that expanding the Postal Service's current financial services offerings would not even cost much, is fully permissible under current statutory authority, and could generate \$1.1 billion in additional revenue for the Postal Service, annually, after 5 years.

You know what has happened to the Postal Service and how in debt the Postal Service is because of a few foolish rules that are on the books.

This is not a novel concept. Postal services in 139 countries around the world offer some form of financial services, including every other developed country in the world.

Students of history can recall that the United States had a legendary Postal Savings System up to 1967—started in 1911—and managed over \$3.4 billion in assets, or \$35 billion in today's dollars, at the peak of its use. I want America to back those successes.

Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD an essay I wrote for the Washington Monthly on modernizing the U.S. Postal Service to make the institution thrive once more and benefit tens of millions of Americans in the process. The piece was titled, “Congress Is Sabotaging Your Post Office.”

[Apr./May/June 2019]

CONGRESS IS SABOTAGING YOUR POST OFFICE  
(By Bill Pascrell, Jr.)

The Larry Doby Post Office is located at 194 Ward Street in Paterson, New Jersey, across the street from my congressional office. Dedicated on August 28, 1933, by the legendary Postmaster General James Farley, the structure was one of the many built by Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration in the throes of the Great Depression. While it may not have one of the stunning murals created by Roosevelt's Section of Painting and Sculpture, I still marvel at the managed grandeur of its deco buttressing, the green glow of the elevated banker's lamps off the marble walls, and the banks of brass P.O. boxes. My hometown has bounced like a cork in seas of social tumult, but the Ward Street post office has endured as I've always known it.

There is a cynical trope that Congress spends too much time naming post offices, but I don't view the matter as insignificant. Post offices are open gates to American history and markers of an optimistic past. Even as smartphones and electronic communication permeate every crevice of daily life, the United States Postal Service (USPS) forms a lifeblood circulatory system connecting every community in the Union. For this reason, my work to rename the Ward Street

building for Doby, an African American baseball legend and favorite son of Paterson, remains a highlight of my career.

Unfortunately, when it comes to Congress and the post office, the problem isn't too much affection. For decades, Congress's attitude toward the post has ranged from neglect to hostility. As a result, the USPS is struggling. In November 2018, it announced a net decline of \$3.9 billion, continuing a twelve-year negative run.

The agency has been subjected to withering criticism by a spate of congressional hearings and Government Accountability Office analyses. A recent task force created by President Trump labeled the Postal Service's financial path “unsustainable,” and recommended changes that would push the post closer to complete privatization. Under mounting political pressure, the post office itself has endorsed draconian layoffs and proposed ending Saturday delivery, among other savage cuts.

What is causing all these troubles? Is the Postal Service hopelessly outdated and dysfunctional? No. While it's tempting to think of it as a mastodon from the pre-internet era, the post remains one of the most impressive enterprises on earth.

The USPS handles 47 percent of the world's mail, delivering nearly 150 billion mail pieces annually. It delivers more in sixteen days than UPS and FedEx, combined, ship in a year. The agency has roughly half a million career employees spread out across almost 31,000 locations. Post offices are tucked into every state, across far-flung Native American reservations, and in remote protectorates. If it were a private business, the post would rank around fortieth on the Fortune 500. And you can send a letter from coast to coast for two quarters and a nickel—less than the cost of a candy bar.

Not surprising, then, that Americans consistently rank the post office among the most popular arms of government. A February 2018 poll by the Pew Research Center, for example, found that 88 percent of Americans have a positive view of it. That's higher than the approval ratings for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Federal Reserve, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It's true that technological change has affected the Postal Service's fortunes. As people send fewer and fewer letters, the volume of first-class mail continues to tumble; between 2016 and 2018, it dropped by more than 4.5 billion pieces. This depresses the post's revenue, forcing it to take on more debt, which in turn puts it under greater financial pressure. But as online shopping slowly replaces in-person retail, the post is sending and delivering more packages than ever before, which compensates somewhat for lost revenue. Lower mail volume is not the main issue.

In reality, most of the post's wounds are politically inflicted. In the early 1970s, Congress passed legislation that shoehorned the agency into a convoluted half-public, half-corporate governing structure, to make it operate more as a business. And in 2006, Congress required that the Postal Service pre-fund its health benefit obligations at least fifty years into the future. This rule has accounted for nearly 90 percent of the post's red ink since.

For the most part, these harmful “reforms” have originated on the political right. To argue that the Postal Service needs to be privatized, conservatives need to show that it is dysfunctional, and there's no better way to do that than by weighing the agency down with impossible financial obligations. It continues a generation-long pattern of institutional vandalism by Republicans across government. But ultimately,

both parties bear responsibility. I should know: I was in Congress when we passed the 2006 bill. And, along with all my colleagues, I made the mistake of voting for it.

But the good news is that just as Congress put the Postal Service on its current dangerous trajectory, so can Congress put it on a sustainable path, bringing our cherished institution back to full health. In fact, I believe we can go even further. With its massive infrastructure network, post offices could revolutionize how the American people perform a variety of essential tasks, from voting to paying taxes to banking. Tapping into this network has the potential to revitalize both the Postal Service and our democracy. Instead of discussing how to cut the post office, we should be talking about how to expand it.

Arguments about whether the post should operate like a business date back to America's founding. While debating the original Post Office Act, a group including Alexander Hamilton argued that the post should support itself and make money for the rest of the government. Others, including George Washington and James Madison, didn't seem to care whether it turned a profit. Jonathan Trumbull, the speaker of the House of Representatives in 1792, observed that having the post subsidize the circulation of periodicals would be "among the surest means of preventing the degeneracy of a free government." In the end, Washington and Madison won the day. The government allowed printers to ship their newspapers and magazines at a very low cost: one cent to destinations within 100 miles, and one and a half cents to destinations more than 100 miles away. This set off what one researcher called "the greatest explosion of newspapers in history"—and with it an explosion in literacy.

By the mid-nineteenth-century mark, the Washingtonian view of the post as a public good was deeply entrenched. An early congressional postal commission posited that the post office existed not for generating revenue but for "elevating our people in the scale of civilization, and binding them together in patriotic affection." Legislation enacted between 1845 and 1851 codified inexpensive letter postage and further redefined the post's place in public life. The ratification of these reforms signaled the full defeat of the idea that the post must be independent. It was entitled to government support, deficits be damned.

Over the ensuing hundred years, the post would usher in a second American revolution. Delivery of home mail precipitated road building and allowed Americans to fan out and settle across the nation. Postal contracts sustained the construction of transcontinental railways that would have otherwise been economically unsustainable. And it was the post office, not the military, that got the U.S. government to finally invest in aviation and help birth commercial flying.

The post has also been an agent of upward social mobility. For generations, African Americans were locked out of good government jobs. But as the federal bureaucracy began to desegregate, black workers joined the USPS en masse. Under the Harding and Coolidge administrations, black people made up between 15 and 30 percent of postal employees, making the agency one of America's foremost incubators of the black middle class. The post also factored significantly into Roosevelt's efforts to fight the Great Depression. Between 1932 and 1937, the government built more than 1,300 post offices. Many were enhanced with the beautiful murals FDR believed would bring art to the nation. The agency's central role in America's development was perhaps best summarized in the Postal Policy Act of 1958, when Congress declared that the post was "clearly not a

business enterprise conducted for profit" but a public service designed to promulgate "social, cultural, intellectual, and commercial intercourse among the people of the United States."

But, in the 1960s, that view began to change. After years of underinvestment relative to the rise in demand for its services, the post faced a huge mail backlog in Chicago. Ten million pieces of undelivered mail piled up in the city, and the Lyndon Johnson administration established a commission to look into the agency. It was headed by a former AT&T chairman and stacked with CEOs and business school deans. In 1970, the post office was wracked by a debilitating worker strike. The backlog and the strike spurred a political overreaction.

Following the strike and the commission's 1968 recommendations, Congress passed the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, which exiled the postmaster general from the president's cabinet and downgraded the post office from a federal department to an independent federal agency. Ostensibly designed to modernize the post and free it from a history of patronage, the legislation proved profoundly shortsighted. It required that the post largely pay for its operations out of its own revenues, and it split leadership of the Postal Service between the postmaster general and a board of governors, the latter of which has been largely dominated by technocrats who see the post foremost as a business. At the same time, however, the post was still subject to congressional oversight. It's hard to imagine any corporation that would agree to operate under this peculiar hybrid structure. Even today most Americans don't realize that despite their reliance on it, our post is not a part of the government in the same way as the Department of Agriculture or the Pentagon, and receives effectively no support from the federal budget.

Unfortunately, the 1970 bill was only the first in a series of legislative blows against the post. From 1808 until 1995, Congress had a full congressional committee for the Postal Service. But as part of his war on government, Speaker Newt Gingrich relegated its duties to the present-day Oversight and Reform Committee, where they were assigned to a postal service subcommittee. In 2001, the Republican House majority disbanded the subcommittee altogether.

But the most destructive change of all was the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (PAEA). The bill has an unfortunate history. It was hurried to the floor during a lame-duck Congress weeks after Republicans were routed from their twelve-year congressional majority in the 2006 midterms. Committee leaders told us that the legislation was critical to "saving" the post, and we were rushed into voting for the bill without fully considering its motivations or long-term impacts. The legislation was passed by voice vote—without objection. It was a blunder, one of the worst pieces of legislation Congress has passed in a generation.

While the PAEA included some positive measures, including giving the post increased autonomy over its rates, the law generally tightened a noose around the USPS. It further narrowed the post's charter and prohibited the Postal Service from engaging in new activities outside of mail delivery. The law's most destructive section, innocuously labeled "Postal Service Retirement and Health Benefits Funding," imposed an unusual requirement on how the post covers its employee health pensions. Prior to 2006, the post funded its pensions like all agencies: pay as you go. Now, however, the agency had to pre-fund the health care benefits of employees at least fifty years in advance. To meet this requirement, the post was obligated to place approximately \$5.5

billion into a pension fund each year between 2007 and 2016, followed by additional large annual payments.

The measure has been a fiendish straitjacket, akin to making a prospective homeowner cover an entire thirty-year mortgage before the ink is dry on the deed. The provision is even more onerous given that the government requires the treasury to invest all postal workers' retiree money in government bonds, guaranteeing miniscule returns. Unsurprisingly, the post has defaulted on all of its pre-funding payments since 2011, to the tune of at least \$40 billion. In each of the last three years, the pre-funding burden well exceeded the post's total losses. Overall, pre-funding accounts for almost all of its losses since 2006.

No other agency or department is subject to this requirement. So why is the Postal Service? The George W. Bush administration demanded its inclusion and used the savings it generated to try to balance the budget. Dutiful Republicans said it was necessary to ensure that the post doesn't generate a "huge unfunded liability" that would require a bailout from the government, an absurd posture they still maintain. But the requirement's main upshot has been to plunge the Postal Service into a perpetual fiscal crisis that in turn justifies further attacks from the right. Full privatization is still neither politically nor logistically feasible, but that won't stop Republicans and their allies from trying.

Trump's recent Postal Service task force fits into the gradual push toward privatization. The task force's ultimate conclusion bore all the hallmarks of a far-right hit job. Rather than focusing on the Postal Service's pre-funding provision—which the final report actually recommended keeping—the task force emphasized the supposed need to lower Postal Service delivery standards and eliminate employees' collective bargaining rights. The task force also recommended diluting the post's universal service guarantee, which would wreck the agency's functionality in rural communities. In a country where rural citizens already feel detached from the rest of the nation, such an outcome would only widen existing cleavages. Convened in secret, Trump's task force was designed with the Orwellian purpose not to save the post, but to further weaken it.

I am heartened that Democrats routinely unite to oppose privatization. But merely saying that the post should not be privatized comes from a defensive posture. The solutions we pursue must be bolder.

Any serious reformation of our post begins with eliminating the odious pre-funding anchor. But that's only the start. To really improve the agency, we need to fully reject the idea that it should be run like a business. There is a reason why the Founders made the Postal Service a federal department, and there's a reason why it remained that way through the better part of the twentieth century. Policymakers wanted to make sure that Americans could affordably send and receive mail from anywhere. In pursuing that aim, the USPS has played a key role in developing our country. To that end, we should evaluate reviving the U.S. Post Office Department and making the postmaster general a cabinet official once more. It's time that we again treat this agency like a public good rather than a private business.

Nowhere is this perspective needed more than in Congress. In the House and Senate, we have become hostages to a fiscal imprisonment outlook, viewing almost every question through the single calculation of whether it will raise or lower revenue. Republicans have used the specter of deficits as a cudgel to beat back funding increases for all departments and programs. Browbeaten, too many

Democrats have gone along. But while deficits matter, the Postal Service isn't running losses because it's inefficient. It's running losses because of political sabotage.

It's time for Congress to admit that the hybrid structure it sanctioned forty-nine years ago is not sustainable. So long as the post exists half as a business and half as a public enterprise, forced to make money even as it is constrained by preposterous rules and counterproductive meddling, it will wobble and teeter. Meanwhile, privatization advocates will continue to chip away at one of the world's most impressive agencies.

That doesn't mean the Postal Service should be free of interrogation. The post, for example, must fix its deal with Amazon. The company ships perhaps two-thirds of its packages through the public mail, and its pricing and delivery terms are separate from those afforded to other businesses that ship through the post. This comes courtesy of a secret 2013 negotiated service agreement whose provisions have been hidden from even Congress. The secrecy suggests that Amazon is getting a deal other retailers don't enjoy.

There is some logic for a deal between the post and Amazon. But if the world's best delivery system is awarding Amazon a volume discount, it makes it more difficult for the company's competitors to challenge Amazon's prices. This sets a dangerous example for competition policy. The U.S. Postal Service is a public facility. It should not be used to further entrench the monopolistic power of a private company. Nor does it need to. Amazon does not have the post's infrastructure, and Jeff Bezos's vaunted delivery drones aren't yet operational. The Postal Service's biggest rivals, UPS and FedEx, simply can't match the agency's services. In negotiations, the post should take a harder line and force Amazon to pay more.

Congress can help spur the Postal Service into bargaining harder by using its hearing power to make the current Amazon deal public. Given that Congress has paid so little attention to the agency in the past, this kind of engagement is sorely needed. Currently, the House subcommittee that deals with the USPS is responsible for monitoring a mind-boggling number of other federal functions and agencies, including (but not limited to) government management and accounting; federal property; intergovernmental affairs, including with state and local governments; and the entire civil service. It's no wonder the post has become of tertiary importance in the people's house. Between 2005 and 2018, the House Oversight Committee held 417 hearings, of which just seven were related to postal issues. This negligence helps explain why legislation that kneecaps the USPS, like the 2006 Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act, glides through Congress before members really consider its consequences.

The two House members with the most control over postal issues, House Oversight Committee chairman Elijah Cummings and government operations subcommittee head Gerry Connolly, are champions of the Postal Service, and I believe they will dedicate attention to the issues facing the agency. But both of their bodies are swamped with other valuable work, including bringing needed oversight to the river of corruption flowing from the Trump administration. Over the next few years, Congress should therefore consider bringing back the full Postal and Civil Service Committee or, at the very least, creating an exclusive postal subcommittee.

To truly move beyond playing defense, however, Democrats need to reimagine what the Postal Service can do. It is, after all, one of the most remarkable physical systems ever created. With arms in every single zip

code, from Key West, Florida, to Utqiagvik, Alaska, its expansiveness opens up a world of opportunity.

In many American communities, the post office was historically called the "federal building," and it served as a one-stop shop for numerous governmental needs. (Tellingly, FDR wanted Social Security to be administered through posts to assure its accessibility.) In smaller towns and cities, for example, the post office was a focal point for immigrant registration, military recruitment, and distributing income tax forms. There is no reason that America's post offices can't again provide a variety of important governmental functions. Indeed, today's post offices should have all tax forms readily available. The government should even consider stationing IRS adjutants at post offices around tax time, which would ease what is, for many Americans, one of the most stressful times of the year.

The Postal Service could also expand on the passport assistance it already provides. Many post offices take passport photos and process some first-time applicants and renewals. Often, this is by appointment only. I believe that post offices should offer full passport services to any American who walks through the doors. In addition to serving as a gateway to America's bureaucracy, the post could serve as a door to the rest of the world.

State governments should take advantage of America's postal infrastructure as well, in particular by expanding the use of vote by mail, which when done right is proven to increase political participation. Turning mailboxes into voting booths would therefore be good for the engagement of our citizenry. The post could further weave itself into American democracy by allowing congressional representatives to station their district staff right in community post offices.

But perhaps the most promising service that post offices could provide is banking. Today, sixty-eight million Americans, more than a quarter of U.S. households, lack access to adequate banking services. Many are shut out by high fees tied to minimum balances, overdrafts, direct deposit penalties, and ATM charges. As a result, they are left to unregulated payday lenders and check cashers that level obscene annual percentage rates. The postal inspector general found that underbanked Americans spend \$89 billion each year on financial fees. This closed system shackles families to poverty, further cementing the economic inequality tearing our country apart.

Postal branches could offer a range of banking services—including savings accounts, deposit services, and even small lending—at a 90 percent discount compared to what predatory lenders provide, according to a report commissioned by the USPS inspector general. This would give many families an average savings of \$2,000 a year while putting nearly \$9 billion into the post's coffers.

Postal banking could even unite liberals and Trump supporters. Rural communities are America's most bank starved: 90 percent of zip codes lacking a bank or credit union lie in rural areas. Bank branches are also sparse in poorer urban areas, and 46 percent of Latino and 49 percent of African American households are unbanked. The Postal Service is well positioned to help both communities. Some 59 percent of post offices lie in "bank deserts," or places where there is no more than one branch. Where financial institutions close their doors to these communities, post offices remain open to anyone who walks inside. And this change wouldn't even need the approval of Congress, requiring only the postmaster general's consent. Pilot programs could then begin immediately—including in places like 194 Ward Street in my own city of Paterson.

Ultimately, these reforms would expand on the post's democratic tradition. For centuries, the agency has connected far-flung parts of the country at little cost. Letting it help citizens pay their taxes, obtain passports, vote, and bank would better connect Americans with their federal government. In doing so, these reforms could help mend our citizenry's chronically low confidence in the federal government. They could also make the agency's contribution to public life—already enormous—more visible to the people it serves. And that would make it more difficult for anti-government zealots to tear the agency apart.

Mr. PASCRELL. It is high time that we as a body come together to enact sensible postal reform. This amendment is a small step in that direction.

Mr. Chairman, I thank Representative PRESSLEY and Representative AMODEI for joining me in offering this bipartisan amendment. I strongly encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PASCRELL) having assumed the chair, Mr. KEATING, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3351) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1801

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VEASEY) at 6 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

## REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3401, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND SECURITY AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER ACT, 2019

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-128) on the resolution (H. Res. 462) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3401) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending