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Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) FY2021 Appropriations: Overview

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SUMMARY

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Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) FY2021 Appropriations: Overview

The Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) appropriations bill includes funding for the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, the judiciary, the District of Columbia, and more than two dozen independent agencies. The House and Senate FSGG bills fund the same agencies, with one exception. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) is usually funded through the Agriculture appropriations bill in the House and the FSGG bill in the Senate.

President's budget. President Trump submitted his FY2021 budget request on February 10, 2020. The request included a total of $51.1 billion for agencies funded through the FSGG appropriations bill, including $304 million for the CFTC.

House action. The House Committee on Appropriations reported a Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2021 (H.R. 7668; H.Rept. 116-456) on July 17, 2020. Approximate total FY2021 funding in the reported bill is $114.7 billion. Of this, $67 billion is emergency spending to address the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, primarily funding for internet broadband infrastructure. Another $304 million for the CFTC is included in the Agriculture appropriations bill (H.R. 7610; H.Rept. 116-446). The combined total of $115.0 billion is $63.9 billion larger than the President's FY2020 request due to the emergency funding. Comparing nonemergency funding, the approximate combined total for FSGG funding in the House bills, $48 billion, is $3.1 billion less than the President's request.

The text of H.R. 7668 was included as Division D of H.R. 7617 when that bill was considered on the House floor. H.R. 7617 was amended numerous times, primarily shifting funding among FSGG agencies but also increasing the total slightly through an addition to the emergency spending. H.R. 7617 passed the House on July 31, 2020. Funding for the CFTC was included in Division B of H.R. 7608, which passed the House on July 24, 2020.

Senate action. The Senate Appropriations Committee has held one subcommittee hearing on the FY2021 budget request for an FSGG agency, the Federal Communications Commission, but has not acted on an FSGG appropriations bill at either the subcommittee or the full committee level. On November, 10, 2020, the chairman of the committee released draft text and an explanatory statement for an FSGG appropriations bill.

Continuing resolution. No full-year FY2021 appropriations measure was enacted prior to the end of September 2020. Congress passed, and the President signed, H.R. 8337/P.L. 116-159, a continuing resolution providing for appropriations through December 11, 2020, based largely on FY2020 levels.

Although financial services are a major focus of the FSGG appropriations bills, these bills do not include funding for many financial regulatory agencies, which are funded outside of the appropriations process. The FSGG bills do, however, often contain additional legislative provisions relating to such agencies. The President's budget request for FY2021 proposed that Consumer Financial Protection Bureau funding be provided by congressional appropriations rather than by transfer from the Federal Reserve, but this change was explicitly rejected in the House committee report.

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The Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) appropriations bill includes funding for the Department of the Treasury (Title I),[1] the Executive Office of the President (Title II), the judiciary (Title III),[2] the District of Columbia (Title IV), and more than two dozen independent agencies (Title V). The bill typically funds mandatory retirement accounts in Title VI, which also contains additional general provisions applying to the funding provided to agencies through the FSGG bill. Title VII typically contains general provisions that apply government-wide.

The House and Senate FSGG bills fund the same agencies, with one exception. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) is funded through the Agriculture appropriations bill in the House and the FSGG bill in the Senate. Where the CFTC is funded upon enactment depends on which chamber originated the law, which typically alternates annually. Thus, the enacted amounts for the CFTC are typically in the Agriculture appropriations bill one year and the FSGG appropriations bill the following year.

This structure has existed in its current form since the 2007 reorganization of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. Although financial services are a major focus of the FSGG appropriations bill, the bill does not include funding for many financial regulatory agencies, which are instead funded outside of the appropriations process. It is not uncommon for legislative provisions addressing various financial regulatory issues to be included in titles at the end of the bill.

Administration and Congressional Action

President Trump submitted his FY2021 budget request on February 10, 2020. The requested amount for agencies funded through the FSGG appropriations bill totaled approximately $51.1 billion, including $304 million for the CFTC.[3]

The House Committee on Appropriations reported a Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2021 (H.R. 7668) on July 17, 2020.[4] Approximate total FY2021 funding in the reported bill is $114.7 billion. Of this, $67 billion is emergency spending to address the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, primarily funding for broadband infrastructure. Another $304 million for the CFTC is included in the Agriculture appropriations bill (H.R. 7610).[5] The combined total of $115 billion is $63.9 billion more than the President's FY2021 request due to the emergency funding. Comparing nonemergency funding, the approximate combined total for FSGG funding in the House bills, $48 billion, is $3.1 billion less than the President's request.

[1] For more information, see CRS In Focus IF11607, *IRS Appropriations, FY2021*, by Gary Guenther.

[2] For more information, see CRS In Focus IF11534, *Judiciary Budget Request, FY2021*, by Barry J. McMillion.

[3] The President's budget does not total the requested amounts according to the congressional appropriations structure. This total amount is as reported in H.Rept. 116-456.

[4] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill, 2021*, report to accompany H.R. 7668, 114th Cong., 2nd sess., July 17, 2020, H.Rept. 116-456 (Washington: GPO, 2020).

[5] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021*, report to accompany H.R. 7610, 116th Cong., 2nd sess., July 13, 2020, H.Rept. 116-446 (Washington: GPO, 2020).

H.R. 7668 was included as Division D of H.R. 7617 when that bill was considered on the House floor. H.R. 7617 was amended numerous times, shifting funding among FSGG agencies but not changing the FSGG totals.[6] H.R. 7617 passed the House July 31, 2020.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has held one subcommittee hearing on the FY2021 budget request for an FSGG agency, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), but has not acted on an FSGG appropriations bill at either the subcommittee or the full committee level. On November 10, Chairman Richard Shelby released a draft bill and a draft explanatory statement in a press release indicating, "By and large, these bills are the product of bipartisan cooperation among members of the committee."[7] Committee Vice Chair Patrick Leahy released a statement indicating "disappointment" at the absences of opportunities to amend the bills and indicating areas wherein he would seek "improvements" in the drafts with further negotiations.[8]

With the end of FY2020 approaching and no full-year appropriations measure enacted to fund the FSGG agencies (or the rest of the government), the House passed H.R. 8337, the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act, on September 22, 2020, and the Senate followed on September 30, 2020. The President signed the bill, now P.L. 116-159, on October 1, 2020. This continuing resolution provided funding through December 11, 2020, based on the FY2020 levels with a certain number of changes (known generally as *anomalies*).[9] The anomalies for the FSGG agencies are contained in Division A, Sections 129-139, and primarily address funding for the District of Columbia, the Small Business Administration (SBA), and various agencies involved in the presidential election and transition. These anomalies are detailed in the **Appendix**.[10]

Table 1 below reflects the status of FY2021 FSGG appropriations measures at key points in the appropriations process in the 116th Congress. **Table 2** lists the broad amounts requested by the President and included in the various FSGG bills, largely by title, and **Table 3** details the amounts for the independent agencies. Specific columns in **Table 2** and **Table 3** are FSGG agencies' enacted amounts for FY2020, the President's FY2021 request, and the FY2021 amounts from H.R. 7617 as it passed the House.

[6] House-passed amendments to the FSGG portion (Division D) of H.R. 7617 were H.Amdt. 867 and H.Amdt. 868. Both of these were en bloc amendments and included amendments numbered 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 215, and 216 in the report (H.Rept. 116-461) accompanying the rule (H.Res. 1067) providing for the consideration of H.R. 7617.

[7] See U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, "Committee Releases FY21 Bills in Effort to Advance Process, Produce Bipartisan Results," https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news/committee-releases-fy21-bills-in-effort-to-advance-process-produce-bipartisan-results/.

[8] See U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, "Senate Approps Vice Chair Leahy Statement on the Release of the FY 2021 Senate Appropriations Bills," https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news/minority/senate-approps-vice-chair-leahy-statement-on-the-release-of-the-fy-2021-senate-appropriations-bills-/.

[9] For a general overview of continuing resolutions, see CRS Report R46595, *Continuing Resolutions: Overview of Components and Practices*, coordinated by Kevin P. McNellis.

[10] For more complete information regarding P.L. 116-159, see CRS Report R46582, *Overview of Continuing Appropriations for FY2021 (P.L. 116-159)*, by James V. Saturno and Kevin P. McNellis.

Table 1. Status of FY2021 Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) Appropriations

Subcommittee Markup							Final Adoption		
House	Senate	House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conference Report	House	Senate	Enact-ment
July 8, 2020	—	July 17, 2020	July 31, 2020	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS).

Table 2. FSGG Appropriations, FY2020-FY2021

(in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2020 Enacted	FY2021 Request	FY2021 House-Passed	FY2021 Senate Committee Majority Draft	FY2021 Enacted
Department of the Treasury	13,323	16,120	13,660	13,079	—
Executive Office of the President	727	354	742	746	—
Judiciary	7,912	8,293	8,250	8,149	—
District of Columbia	719	753	762	714	—
Independent Agencies	65,985	3,221	69,437	2,038	—
Mandatory Retirement Accounts	21,911	22,389	22,389	22,389	—
Total	**110,578**	**51,130**	**114,989**	**47,113**	**—**

Sources: H.Rept. 116-456, H.R. 7617, and Senate Appropriations Committee Majority Draft Explanatory Statement.

Notes: Totals may not sum due to rounding. Figures are net reflecting rescissions and offsetting collections. Totals for each column include funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which is funded in the House through the Agriculture appropriations bill and in the Senate through the FSGG bill.
Rescissions from the Treasury's Asset Forfeiture fund are contained in Title VI, Section 633, and are included in the total for the Department of the Treasury.
The mandatory spending for the President's salary is contained in Title VI, Section 619, whereas the rest of presidential spending is in Title II.
The "Mandatory Retirement Accounts" amount stems from Title VI, Section 619.
The "Independent Agencies" total is primarily in Title V but also reflects funding or rescissions for the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board scholarships, the Oversight.gov website (Inspectors General Council Fund), and the Small Business Administration in Title VI, the Office of Personnel Management and the Commission on Federal Naming and Displays in Title VII, and the emergency infrastructure spending in Title IX.

Table 3. FSGG Independent Agencies Appropriations, FY2020-FY2021

(in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2020 Enacted	FY2021 Request	FY2021 House-Passed	FY2021 Senate Committee Majority Draft	FY2021 Enacted
Administrative Conference of the United States	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	—
Commission on Federal Naming and Displays	—	—	1.5	—	—
Commodity Futures Trading Commission[a]	315.0	304.0	304.0	304.0	—
Consumer Product Safety Commission	132.5	135.0	137.0	131.2	—
Election Assistance Commission	840.2	13.1	520.1	12.8	—
Federal Communications Commission[b]	200.0	(343.1)	61,040.0	—	—
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Office of Inspector General[c]	(43.0)	(43.0)	(43.0)	—	—
Federal Election Commission	71.5	73.3	73.3	71.5	—
Federal Labor Relations Authority	24.9	28.4	26.1	25.0	—
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council	8.0	10.0	6.0	10.0	—
Federal Trade Commission	172.0	161.2	172.0	162.0	—
General Services Administration[d]	-765.7	866.5	4,935.2	-804.3	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	1.7	—	1.7	2.0	—
Inspectors General Council Fund (Oversight.gov)	1.0	—	—	0.9	—
Merit Systems Protection Board	46.8	44.5	46.8	44.5	—
Morris K. Udall Foundation	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	—
National Archives and Records Administration[e]	385.9	367.3	389.2	373.3	—
National Credit Union Administration	1.5	—	2.0	—	—
Office of Government Ethics	17.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	—
Office of Personnel Management (discretionary)	420.1	—	337.5	354.0	—
Office of Special Counsel	27.5	27.4	30.5	27.4	—
Postal Regulatory Commission	16.6	19.2	18.6	16.6	—
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	—
Public Building Reform Board	—	3.5	3.5	3.5	—
Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Scholarships	1.0	-8.0	(1.0)	(1.0)	—
Securities and Exchange Commission[b]	(1,825.5)	(1,926.2)	(1,951.3)	(1,926.2)	—

Agency	FY2020 Enacted	FY2021 Request	FY2021 House-Passed	FY2021 Senate Committee Majority Draft	FY2021 Enacted
Selective Service System	27.1	26.0	27.8	26.0	—
Small Business Administration (SBA)	63,680.5	739.0	944.4	909.2	—
SBA Prior Year Rescission	-16.4	—	—	—	—
United States Postal Service (USPS) Fund	56.7	55.3	57.3	27.0	—
USPS Office of Inspector General	250.0	261.6	258.2	250.0	—
United States Tax Court	53.0	59.3	57.0	56.1	—
Total: Independent Agencies (net discretionary)	**65,985.4**	**3,221.1**	**69,425.3**	**2,038.1**	**—**

Sources: H.Rept. 116-456, H.R. 7617, and Senate Appropriations Committee Majority Draft Explanatory Statement.

Notes: All figures are rounded to the nearest $100,000. Columns may not sum due to rounding. Figures in parentheses reflect offsetting collections and are not totaled. The funding for these agencies is primarily in Title V, but the table also reflects funding or rescissions for the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board scholarships (Section 620), the Oversight.gov website (Inspectors General Council Fund, Section 631), the Small Business Administration (Section 635), the Office of Personnel Management (Section 734), and the Commission on Federal Naming and Displays (Section 754), as well as the emergency infrastructure spending in Title IX.

a. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission is funded in the House through the Agriculture appropriations bill and in the Senate through the FSGG bill.

b. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) are funded by collecting regulatory fees (or "offsetting collections"), often resulting in no direct appropriations. Therefore, the amounts shown for the FCC and the SEC represent budgetary resources, but those amounts are not included in the table totals.

c. Budget authority transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Office of Inspector General is not included in total FSGG appropriations. It is counted as part of the budget authority in the appropriation account from which it came.

d. The General Services Administration's (GSA's) real property activities are funded through the Federal Buildings Fund (FBF), a multibillion-dollar revolving fund into which federal agencies deposit rental payments for leased GSA space. Congress makes the FBF revenue available each year to pay for GSA's real property activities. A negative total for the FBF occurs when the amount of funds made available for expenditure in a fiscal year is less than the amount of new revenue expected to be deposited.

e. Amount as shown in the committee reports. Figures do not include appropriations for repayments of principal on the construction of the Archives II facility. The amounts included in the President's budget request and the specific appropriations bills include this principal repayment.

FSGG and Emergency Spending

Some of the FSGG agencies frequently receive funding through supplemental appropriations bills in addition to regular appropriations. This is particularly the case for the SBA, which plays a significant role in recovery following disasters such as hurricanes. In FY2020, responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress passed four different supplemental appropriations bills (P.L. 116-123, P.L. 116-127, P.L. 116-136, and P.L. 116-139) containing nearly $64 billion in emergency appropriations to address the pandemic, with $63.7 billion of this total going to the SBA.

The House-passed FY2021 bill also includes over $67 billion in "emergency infrastructure investments to respond to the economic collapse related to the coronavirus,"[11] contained in Title X. The bill would provide $61.04 billion for expansion of internet broadband through FCC grants and $6 billion for federal buildings through the General Services Administration (GSA).

Financial Regulatory Agencies and FSGG Appropriations

Although financial services are a focus of the FSGG bill, the bill does not actually include funding for the regulation of much of the financial services industry.[12] Financial services as an industry is often subdivided into banking, insurance, and securities. Federal regulation of the banking industry is divided among the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Office of Comptroller of the Currency, and the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (generally known as the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or CFPB).[13] In addition, credit unions, which operate similarly to many banks, are regulated by the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA). None of these agencies receives its primary funding through the appropriations process, with only the FDIC inspector general and a small program operated by the NCUA currently funded in the FSGG bill.

Insurance is generally regulated at the state level, with some oversight at the holding company level by the Federal Reserve. There is a relatively small Federal Insurance Office (FIO) inside the Treasury, which is funded through the Departmental Offices account, but the FIO has no regulatory authority.[14]

Federal securities regulation is divided between the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the CFTC, both of which are funded through appropriations.[15] The CFTC funding is a relatively straightforward appropriation from the general fund, whereas the SEC funding is provided by the FSGG bill but then offset through fees collected by the SEC.

Although funding for many financial regulatory agencies may not be provided by the FSGG bill, legislative provisions affecting financial regulation in general and some of these agencies specifically have often been included in FSGG bills.

The President's FY2021 budget proposed that funding for the CFPB be restructured. In FY2021, the CFPB's funding through the Federal Reserve would be reduced, and then, going forward from FY2022, funding would be provided by congressional appropriation from the general fund.[16] This

[11] H.Rept. 116-456, p. 3.

[12] For a more complete discussion regarding the funding of financial regulators and general financial regulatory structure, see CRS Report R43391, *Independence of Federal Financial Regulators: Structure, Funding, and Other Issues*, by Henry B. Hogue, Marc Labonte, and Baird Webel; and CRS Report R44918, *Who Regulates Whom? An Overview of the U.S. Financial Regulatory Framework*, by Marc Labonte.

[13] For more information on banking regulation, see CRS In Focus IF10035, *Introduction to Financial Services: Banking*, by Raj Gnanarajah.

[14] For more information, see CRS In Focus IF10043, *Introduction to Financial Services: Insurance*, by Baird Webel.

[15] For more information, see CRS In Focus IF10032, *Introduction to Financial Services: The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)*, by Gary Shorter; and CRS In Focus IF10117, *Introduction to Financial Services: Derivatives*, by Rena S. Miller.

[16] See Office of Management and Budget, *Major Savings and Reforms, Fiscal Year 2021*, p. 185, https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/msar_fy21.pdf.

proposed change was explicitly rejected in the House committee report and was not included in House legislation.[17]

Committee Structure and Scope

The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations reorganized their subcommittee structures in early 2007. Each chamber created a new Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee. In the House, the jurisdiction of the FSGG Subcommittee is composed primarily of agencies that had been under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies, commonly referred to as TTHUD.[18] In addition, the House FSGG Subcommittee was assigned four independent agencies that had been under the jurisdiction of the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Subcommittee: the FCC, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the SEC, and the SBA.

In the Senate, the jurisdiction of the FSGG Subcommittee is a combination of agencies from the jurisdiction of three previously existing subcommittees. Most of the agencies that had been under the jurisdiction of the Transportation, Treasury, the Judiciary, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee were assigned to the FSGG Subcommittee.[19] In addition, the District of Columbia, which had its own subcommittee in the 109th Congress, was placed under the purview of the FSGG Subcommittee, as were four independent agencies that had been under the jurisdiction of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee: the FCC, FTC, SEC, and SBA. As a result of this reorganization, the House and Senate FSGG Subcommittees have nearly identical jurisdictions, except the CFTC is under the jurisdiction of the FSGG Subcommittee in the Senate and the Agriculture Subcommittee in the House.

[17] H.Rept. 116-456, p. 55.

[18] The agencies previously under the jurisdiction of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies that did not become part of the FSGG Subcommittee were the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, the Federal Maritime Commission, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness.

[19] The agencies that did not transfer from the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Treasury, the Judiciary, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies to FSGG were DOT, HUD, the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, the Federal Maritime Commission, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness.

Appendix. Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) Anomalies in the Continuing Resolution (P.L. 116-159)

Section 129—Extension of District of Columbia Voucher School Accreditation[20]

Section 129 modifies District of Columbia law so that certain types of private educational institutions participating in the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (Division C of P.L. 112-10) grant program may have up to six years to complete their initial accreditation.[21] Previously, these institutions had five years to complete their initial accreditation.

Section 130—District of Columbia Local Funds[22]

Section 130 grants congressional approval of the District of Columbia general fund and capital budgets for FY2021, consistent with the requirements of the District of Columbia home rule act (P.L. 93-198), which requires congressional approval of the District's budget. This provision grants the District the authority to expend locally raised funds only for those programs and activities that received funding in the District's FY2020 appropriation (the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2020 [Title IV of Division C of P.L. 116-93]). This provision also allows District officials to obligate locally raised funds at the rate set forth in the Fiscal Year 2021 Local Budget Act of 2020 (D.C. Act 23-408).

Section 131—Additional Funding for Presidential Inauguration Activities[23]

Section 131 provides an additional $13 million for the District of Columbia's emergency planning and security costs related to the upcoming presidential inauguration. This amount is in addition to amounts that have already been appropriated by Section 101 of this act for presidential inauguration planning and security operations. The provision is similar to previous inauguration-related funding anomalies that were provided in past continuing resolutions that preceded presidential inaugurations.

Section 132—Increased Flexibility to Process Certain Small Business Administration Loans[24]

Section 132 reduces funding for loan credit subsidies in the SBA 7(a) loan guarantee program from $99 million to $15 million. The 7(a) loan guarantee program provides loans to small businesses that might otherwise not find financing, and it is one of the SBA's primary programs. The funding provided by this provision may be apportioned at the rate necessary to meet demand.[25] This provision also authorizes the SBA to accommodate increased demand for

[20] This section was authored by Joseph V. Jaroscak, Analyst in Economic Development Policy.

[21] Section 38—1853.07(a)(5)(A)(i)(II)(bb) of the *District of Columbia Official Code*.

[22] This section was authored by Joseph V. Jaroscak, Analyst in Economic Development Policy.

[23] This section was authored by Joseph V. Jaroscak, Analyst in Economic Development Policy.

[24] This section was authored by Robert Jay Dilger, Senior Specialist in American National Government.

[25] For more information, see CRS Report R41146, *Small Business Administration 7(a) Loan Guaranty Program*.

commitments to guarantee loans for debentures under the Small Business Investment Company program.[26]

Section 133—Increased Flexibility to Process Small Business Administration Disaster Loans[27]

Section 133 allows amounts made available by Section 101 for the SBA—Disaster Loans Program Account to be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate increased demand for commitments for disaster administrative expenses.[28]

Section 134—Additional Funding for Presidential Transition Office Space[29]

Section 134(a) provides the GSA with $9.9 million to carry out the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-277, as amended). The appropriation is for purposes related to the presidential election and is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the GSA. Section 134(b) explicitly states that funding for the GSA's Pre-Election Presidential Transition account is not provided under this act.

Section 135—Increased Flexibility for Government Rental Payments[30]

Section 135 provides that amounts made available by Section 101 for the GSA's Real Property Activities—Federal Buildings Fund—Limitations on Availability of Revenue may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary for monthly rental of space operations.

Section 136—Additional Funding for Presidential Transition[31]

Section 136 provides, in addition to amounts appropriated by Section 101, $8 million for the Office of Administration's Presidential Transition Administrative Support account for expenses to carry out the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-277, as amended) and similar expenses. This provision also allows funds to be transferred to other accounts that provide funding for offices within the Executive Office of the President and the Office of the Vice President.

Section 137—Additional Funding for Presidential Transition Archival Activities[32]

Section 137 provides, in the event of a presidential transition, $18 million to the National Archives to carry out the presidential transition responsibilities under the Presidential Records Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. §§2201-2207).[33] This amount is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated by this act for the National Archives.

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[26] For more information, see CRS Report R41456, *SBA Small Business Investment Company Program*.

[27] This section was authored by Robert Jay Dilger, Senior Specialist in American National Government.

[28] For more information, see CRS Report R41309, *The SBA Disaster Loan Program: Overview and Possible Issues for Congress*.

[29] This section was authored by Garrett Hatch, Specialist in American National Government.

[30] This section was authored by Garrett Hatch, Specialist in American National Government.

[31] This section was authored by Barbara L. Schwemle, Analyst in American National Government.

[32] This section was authored by Meghan M. Stuessy, Analyst in Government Organization and Management.

[33] For more information, see CRS Report R46129, *The Presidential Records Act: An Overview*.

Section 138—Increased Flexibility for Background Check Administrative Expenses[34]

Section 138 provides that amounts made available by Section 101 for Office of Personnel Management (OPM)—Salaries and Expenses, including amounts to be transferred from the appropriate OPM trust funds, can be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to offset any administrative expenses related to transferring the functions of the National Background Investigations Bureau to the Department of Defense.

Section 139—Extension of Certain Bankruptcy Judgeships[35]

Section 139 extends the term of office for a temporary federal bankruptcy judgeship in the Eastern District of Tennessee from five years to nine years.[36] This modification further extends a temporary U.S. bankruptcy judgeship for the Eastern District of Tennessee that was originally created in 1992 (P.L. 102-361).

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[34] This section was authored by Barbara L. Schwemle, Analyst in American National Government.

[35] This section was authored by Barry J. McMillion, Analyst in American National Government.

[36] This provision modifies Section 2(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Temporary Bankruptcy Judgeships Extension Act of 2012 (28 U.S.C. §152 note; P.L. 112-121).