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Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) FY2022 Appropriations: Overview

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SUMMARY

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December 20, 2021

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Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) FY2022 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 Biden submitted his full FY2022 budget request on May 28, 2021. The request included a total of $52.3 billion in appropriations for agencies funded through the FSGG bill, including $278 million for the CFTC.

House action. The House Committee on Appropriations reported a Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2022 (H.R. 4345; H.Rept. 117-79), on July 1, 2021. Approximate total FY2022 funding in the reported bill was $51.6 billion. Another $363 million for the CFTC was included in the Agriculture appropriations bill (H.R. 4356; H.Rept. 117-82). The combined total of $51.9 billion was approximately $0.4 billion less than the President's FY2022 request.

The text of H.R. 4345 was included as Division D of H.R. 4502 when that bill was considered on the House floor. H.R. 4502 was amended numerous times, primarily shifting funding among FSGG agencies but not increasing the overall total. H.R. 4502 passed the House on July 29, 2021. CFTC funding of $363 million was included in Division B of H.R. 4502.

Senate action. The Senate Committee on Appropriations held one subcommittee hearing on the FY2022 budget request for an FSGG agency, the Department of the Treasury, but has not acted on an FSGG appropriations bill at either the subcommittee or the full committee level. On October 19, 2021, the chairman of the full committee released draft texts and explanatory statements for FY2022 appropriations bills, including an FSGG bill. FSGG Subcommittee Chair Chris Van Hollen introduced an essentially identical bill as S. 3179 on November 4, 2021.

Continuing resolution. No full-year FY2022 appropriations measure was enacted prior to the end of September 2021. Congress passed, and the President signed, P.L. 117-43 providing continuing appropriations through December 3, 2021, largely based on FY2021 levels. A further CR (P.L. 117-70) was enacted December 3, 2021, providing funding through February 18, 2022.

Supplemental appropriations. Appropriations for FSGG agencies are also frequently provided through supplemental appropriations bills in addition to regular appropriations. This is particularly the case for the Small Business Administration (SBA), which plays a significant role in recovery following disasters. Division B of P.L. 117-43 provided emergency supplemental appropriations, including nearly $1.2 billion for the SBA. P.L. 117-58, as enacted, provided additional supplemental appropriations, including $14.2 billion for the Federal Communications Commission and $3.4 billion for the General Services Administration, with a rescission of $13.5 billion for the SBA.

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 often contain additional legislative provisions relating to such agencies. In FY2022, however, President Biden's request contained no such legislative provisions.

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The Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) appropriations bill includes funding for a wide variety of federal government functions and government-wide direction on usage of funds. The bill funds:

- 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).

Title VI of the bill typically funds mandatory retirement accounts for the entire government and 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 typically depends on which chamber originated the law, which alternates annually. Thus, the enacted amounts for the CFTC have historically been 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. However, 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 Biden submitted his full FY2022 budget request on May 28, 2021. The request included a total of $52.3 billion for agencies funded through the FSGG appropriations bill, including a net total of $278 million for the CFTC.[3]

The House Committee on Appropriations reported a Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2022 (H.R. 4345; H.Rept. 117-79), on July 1, 2021. Approximate total FY2022 funding in the reported bill was $51.6 billion. Another $363 million for the CFTC was included in the Agriculture appropriations bill (H.R. 4356; H.Rept. 117-82).[4] The combined total of $51.9 billion was approximately $0.4 billion less than the President's FY2022 request. The difference was largely due to approximately $1 billion less provided for the General Services Administration, coupled with increases for a number of the other independent agencies.

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

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

[3] The CFTC request was for a total of $394 million, to be offset with $116 million of user fees, which would require congressional authorization. See the CFTC FY2022 budget request at https://www.cftc.gov/sites/default/files/2021-05/CFTC_FY_2022_President_s_Budget_Final_Signed_05212021.pdf, particularly p. 48.

[4] The President's proposal for offsetting user fees was not included in H.R. 4356.

The text of H.R. 4345 was included as Division D of H.R. 4502 when that bill was considered on the House floor. H.R. 4502 was amended numerous times, primarily shifting funding among FSGG agencies but not increasing the overall total.[5] H.R. 4502 passed the House on July 29, 2021. CFTC funding of $363 million was included in Division B of H.R. 4502.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations held one subcommittee hearing on the FY2022 budget request for an FSGG agency, the Department of the Treasury,[6] but did not act on an FSGG appropriations bill at either the subcommittee or the full committee level. On October 18, 2021, Chairman Patrick Leahy released draft text and an explanatory statement for an FSGG appropriations bill along with other appropriations bills.[7] Vice Chairman Richard Shelby opposed this approach, calling the process "one-sided" and urging further negotiations.[8] FSGG Subcommittee Chair Chris Van Hollen introduced a bill essentially identical to the draft text as S. 3179 on November 4, 2021.

Continuing Resolution (CR)

No full-year FY2022 appropriations measure was enacted prior to the end of September 2021. The House of Representatives passed the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act, H.R. 5305, on September 21, 2021, with the Senate following on September 30, 2021. The President signed the bill, now P.L. 117-43, on the same day. Division A of P.L. 117-43 provided continuing appropriations through December 3, 2021. This continuing funding is based on the FY2021 levels with a certain number of changes known generally as *anomalies*. Detail on the FSGG anomalies can be found in the **Appendix**.[9] Another CR, the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of P.L. 117-70), was enacted December 3, 2021, providing funding through February 18, 2022.

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations

Appropriations for FSGG agencies are also frequently provided through supplemental appropriations bills in addition to regular appropriations. This is particularly the case for the Small Business Administration (SBA), which plays a significant role in post-disaster recovery.

In FY2022, Division B of P.L. 117-43 provided emergency appropriations totaling nearly $1.2 billion for the SBA disaster loans program account. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, P.L. 117-58, provided $17.6 billion in FY2022 emergency appropriations for FSGG agencies, specifically, $21 million for the Executive Office of the President, $14.2 billion for the Federal

[5] The FSGG portion of H.R. 4502 was amended by H.Amdt. 86 on a vote of 371-55 and by H.Amdt. 87 on a vote of 221-206. Both floor amendments were en bloc amendments made up of individual amendments printed in Part B of H.Rept. 117-109, pp. 18-21.

[6] U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, *Fiscal Year 2022 Budget for the Department of the Treasury*, 117th Cong., 1st sess., June 23, 2021, https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/hearings/fiscal-year-2022-budget-for-the-department-of-the-treasury.

[7] Senate Committee on Appropriations, "Chairman Leahy Releases Remaining Nine Senate Appropriations Bills," October 18, 2021, https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news/majority/chairman-leahy-releases-remaining-nine-senate-appropriations-bills.

[8] Senate Committee on Appropriations, "Shelby: Democrats' Partisan Bills Threaten FY22 Appropriations Process," October 18, 2018, https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news/shelby-democrats-partisan-bills-threaten-fy22-appropriations-process.

[9] For a general overview of CRs, see CRS Report R46595, *Continuing Resolutions: Overview of Components and Practices*, coordinated by Kevin P. McNellis. For more complete information regarding P.L. 117-37, see CRS Report R46953, *Overview of Continuing Appropriations for FY2022 (P.L. 117-43)*, coordinated by Kevin P. McNellis.

Communications Commission, $0.65 million for the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council,[10] and $3.4 billion for the General Services Administration. It also enacted a rescission of $13.5 billion in previous SBA amounts for COVID-19 relief for a net total increase of $4.1 billion for FSGG agencies.

Table 1 below reflects the status of FY2022 FSGG appropriations measures at key points in the appropriations process. **Table 2** lists, largely by title, the amounts requested by the President and included in the various FSGG and emergency supplemental bills. **Table 3** details the amounts for the independent agencies. Specific columns in **Table 2** and **Table 3** are FSGG agencies' enacted amounts for FY2021, the President's FY2022 request, the FY2022 amounts from H.R. 4502 as it passed the House, and the Senate committee majority draft. The FY2022 enacted column contains the emergency funding provided in P.L. 117-37 and P.L. 117-58 and will be updated with the full-year amounts when enacted.

Table 1. Status of FY2022 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
June 24, 2021	—	July 1, 2021	July 29, 2021	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Prepared by CRS.

Table 2. FSGG Appropriations, FY2021-FY2022

(in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Request	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
Department of the Treasury	13,413.3	15,415.1	15,395.1	15,398.3	—
Executive Office of the President	759.2	826.3	850.3	804.5	21
Judiciary	8,196.8	8,580.7	8,610.3	8,531.9	—
District of Columbia	747.5	794.5	794.5	761.0	—
Independent Agencies	1,977.9	4,694.1	4,271.4	4,356.7	5,307.8
Mandatory Retirement Accounts	22,388.6	21,996.6	21,996.6	21,996.6	—
Total	**47,483.4**	**52,307.3**	**51,918.0**	**51,849.0**	**—**

Sources: P.L. 117-58, P.L. 117-43, H.Rept. 117-79, H.R. 4502, and Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's 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 and are included in the total for the Department of the Treasury.

[10] An additional $0.65 million per year was provided for FY2023, FY2024, FY2025, and FY2026.

The mandatory spending for the President's salary is contained in Title VI, whereas the rest of presidential spending is in Title II.

The "Mandatory Retirement Accounts" amount is contained in Title VI.

The "Independent Agencies" total is primarily in Title V but also reflects funding or rescissions for the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board scholarships and the Oversight.gov website (Inspectors General Council Fund) in Title VI and the Office of Personnel Management and the Commission on Federal Naming and Displays in Title VII.

Table 3. FSGG Independent Agencies Appropriations, FY2021-FY2022

(in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Request	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
Administrative Conference of the United States	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	—
Commission on Federal Naming and Displays	—	—	1.5	—	—
Commodity Futures Trading Commission[a]	304.0	278.0	363.0	384.0	—
Consumer Product Safety Commission	135.0	170.0	172.0	148.0	—
Election Assistance Commission	17.0	122.8	522.8	120.0	—
Federal Communications Commission[b]	(374.0)	(388.0)	(388.0)	(388.0)	14,000
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Office of Inspector General[c]	(43.0)	(46.5)	(46.5)	(46.5)	—
Federal Election Commission	71.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	—
Federal Labor Relations Authority	26.6	29.2	29.2	27.9	—
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council	10.0	10.7	10.0	10.0	—
Federal Trade Commission	182.0	231.8	231.8	226.0	—
General Services Administration[d]	-1,022.8	1,402.9	396.8	892.7	3,418
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	2.0	—	2.4	3.0	—
Inspectors General Council Fund (Oversight.gov)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	—

Agency	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Request	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
Merit Systems Protection Board	46.8	48.4	48.4	48.4	—
Morris K. Udall Foundation	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	—
National Archives and Records Administration[e]	447.8	426.0	456.0	492.4	—
National Credit Union Administration	1.5	2.0	4.0	2.0	—
Office of Government Ethics	18.6	20.4	20.4	19.5	—
Office of Personnel Management (discretionary)	361.0	404.9	405.9	393.5	—
Office of Special Counsel	29.5	30.4	31.5	30.4	—
Postal Regulatory Commission	17.0	19.6	19.6	19.6	—
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	8.5	9.6	9.6	9.4	—
Public Building Reform Board	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	—
Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Scholarships	(0.9)	(2.0)	(2.0)	—	—
Securities and Exchange Commission[b]	(1,926.2)	(1,999.7)	(1,999.7)	—	—
Selective Service System	26.0	27.6	29.2	27.6	—
Small Business Administration (SBA)	921.7	995.5	1,046.9	1,034.8	1,189.1
SBA rescission					*-13,500*
U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Fund	55.3	52.6	58.6	52.6	—
USPS Office of Inspector General	250.0	263.0	263.0	266.0	—
U.S. Tax Court	56.1	58.2	58.2	58.2	—
Total: Independent Agencies (Net Discretionary)	**1,977.9**	**4,694.1**	**4,271.4**	**4,356.7**	—

Sources: P.L. 117-58, P.L. 117-43, H.Rept. 117-79, H.R. 4502, and Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft Explanatory Statement.

Notes: All figures are rounded to the nearest $100,000. Columns may not sum due to rounding. Figures in parentheses are gross amounts, which are then offset with collections and thus are treated as zeros in the totals. The funding for the independent agencies is primarily in Title V, but the table also reflects funding or rescissions in Title VI for the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board scholarships, the Oversight.gov website (Inspectors General Council Fund) and in Title VII for the Office of Personnel Management and the Commission on Federal Naming and Displays.

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 usually not included in the table totals. The FCC was provided emergency appropriations above the offsetting collections in P.L. 117-58.

c. The funding amount for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC's) Office of Inspector General is determined in the FSGG bill, but the funding is transferred from nonappropriated FDIC funds and thus is not included in total FSGG appropriations.

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 report tables. 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. The FY2021 enacted amount includes $50 million in emergency funding for the Records Center Revolving Fund.

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.[11] Financial regulatory agencies can be broadly subdivided into groups that regulate depositories (primarily banks), insurance, securities, and housing finance. Federal regulation of the banking industry is divided among the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (generally known as the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or CFPB, which also has authorities over certain nonbank financial institutions).[12] In addition, credit unions—another type of depository—which operate like banks in most ways, are regulated by the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).[13] None of these agencies receives 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

[11] 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.

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

[13] For more information, see CRS In Focus IF11713, *Introduction to Financial Services: Credit Unions*, by Darryl E. Getter.

Treasury that 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.

Housing finance, particularly the two large government-sponsored enterprises Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, is overseen by the Federal Housing Finance Agency,[16] which is funded primarily through assessments on regulated entities and receives no funding through the FSGG bill.

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. In FY2022, however, neither the President's budget request nor the congressional bills included such legislative provisions.

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.[17] 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 Federal Communications Commission (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, Judiciary, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee were assigned to the FSGG Subcommittee.[18] 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

[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] For more information, see CRS In Focus IF11715, *Introduction to Financial Services: The Housing Finance System*, by Darryl E. Getter.

[17] 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 U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness.

[18] 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 U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness.

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.

Appendix. FSGG Anomalies in FY2022 CR

Section 126—Additional Funding for the Executive Office of the President[19]

Section 126 provides additional funding for the "Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President—The White House—Salaries and Expenses" account at a rate for operations equal to $60,000,000.

Section 127—Additional Funding for the General Services Administration[20]

Section 127 provides additional funding for the "General Services Administration—Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents" account at a rate for operations equal to $5,000,000.

Section 128—Increased Flexibility to Process Certain Small Business Administration (SBA) Loans[21]

Section 128 authorizes the SBA to apportion funding provided by this act at the rate necessary to meet demand for commitments for several of its lending programs, including general business loans authorized under paragraphs (1) through (35) of Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act,[22] guarantees of trust certificates authorized by Section 5(g) of the Small Business Act,[23] commitments to guarantee loans under Section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958,[24] and commitments to guarantee loans for debentures under Section 303(b) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.[25]

Section 129—District of Columbia[26]

Section 129 provides additional funding for the "District of Columbia—Federal Funds—Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia" account, with a rate for operations equal to $249.7 million. This represents an increase of $3.8 million from the FY2021 appropriated amount (Title IV of Division E of P.L. 116-260). The provision also directs $70.5 million of the $249.7 million total to remain available for the Pretrial

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

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

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

[22] 15 U.S.C. §636(a)(1)-(35). For more information, see CRS Report R41146, *Small Business Administration 7(a) Loan Guaranty Program*, by Robert Jay Dilger.

[23] 15 U.S.C. §687l; and 15 U.S.C. §697b.

[24] 15 U.S.C. §697-§697g. For more information, see CRS Report R41184, *Small Business Administration 504/CDC Loan Guaranty Program*, by Robert Jay Dilger.

[25] 15 U.S.C. Chapter 14B. For more information, see CRS Report R41456, *SBA Small Business Investment Company Program*, by Robert Jay Dilger.

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

Services Agency for the District of Columbia.[27]

Section 130—District of Columbia Local Funds[28]

Section 130 grants congressional approval to the District of Columbia's general fund and capital budgets for FY2022. This approval is consistent with the requirement that Congress approve the District's annual budget under the District of Columbia Self-Government and Government Reorganization Act (P.L. 93-198).[29] 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 FY2021 appropriation (Title IV of Division E of P.L. 116-260). This provision also allows District officials to obligate locally raised funds at the rate set forth in the District's Fiscal Year 2022 Local Budget Act of 2021 (D.C. Act 24-173).[30]

Section 131—Federal Bankruptcy Trustee Payments[31]

Section 131 would remove the phrase *in that fiscal year* from Title 11, Section 330(e)(3), of the *U.S. Code*. This change would allow the federal judiciary to pay bankruptcy trustees who served in cases during a particular fiscal year even if those trustees were not actually appointed, or did not render services, until the following fiscal year. This change would impact only a small number of cases each year and would have no impact on appropriations or funding for the judiciary (per information received by CRS from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts).

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[27] For information on the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency and the Pretrial Services Agency, see Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia, "Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency," https://www.psa.gov/?q=about/CSOSA.

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

[29] For information on the District of Columbia budget process, see CRS Report R46763, *FY2021 District of Columbia Budget and Appropriations*.

[30] D.C. Act 24-176, *Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Support Act of 2021*, https://lims.dccouncil.us/downloads/LIMS/47312/Signed_Act/B24-0285-Signed_Act.pdf.

[31] This section was authored by Barry McMillion, Analyst on the Federal Judiciary.

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