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Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) FY2017 Appropriations: Overview

(name redacted)

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Summary

The Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) appropriations bill includes funding for the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President (EOP), 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 funded through the Agriculture appropriations bill in the House and the FSGG bill in the Senate. This structure has existed since the 2007 reorganization of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

On February 9, 2016, President Obama submitted his FY2017 budget request. The request included a total of \$46.5 billion for agencies funded through the FSGG appropriations bill, including \$330 million for the CFTC.

On June 15, 2016, the House Committee on Appropriations reported a Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2017 (H.R. 5485, H.Rept. 114-624). Total FY2017 funding in the reported bill would be \$43.5 billion, with another \$250 million for the CFTC included in the Agriculture appropriations bill (H.R. 5054, H.Rept. 114-531), which was reported on April 26, 2016. The combined total of \$43.8 billion would be about \$2.8 billion below the President's FY2017 request. After a number of amendments on the floor, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 5485 on July 7, 2016. Although funding was shifted among some FSGG agencies, the overall level remained unchanged.

On June 16, 2016, the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported the Financial Services and General Government Act, 2017 (S. 3067, S.Rept. 114-280). S. 3067 would appropriate \$44.4 billion for FY2017, about \$2.2 billion below the President's request.

No FY2017 FSGG appropriations were enacted prior to the end of FY2016. On September 29, 2016, the President signed P.L. 114-223. Division C of this act provided for continuing appropriations through December 9, 2016, generally termed a *continuing resolution* (CR). The CR provided funding for most FSGG agencies at the FY2016 funding rate subject to an across-the-board decrease of 0.496% (pursuant to Section 101(b) of Division C).

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.

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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 (EOP, 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 agencies through the FSGG bill. Title VII contains general provisions applying government-wide. The FSGG bills have often also contained provisions relating to U.S. policy toward Cuba.³

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. 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 bills, FSGG appropriations bills do not include many financial regulatory agencies, which are instead funded outside of the appropriations process.

Administration and Congressional Action

On February 9, 2016, President Obama submitted his FY2017 budget request. The request included a total of \$46.5 billion for agencies funded through the FSGG appropriations bill, including \$330 million for the CFTC.⁴

On June 15, 2016, the House Committee on Appropriations reported a Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2017 (H.R. 5485, H.Rept. 114-624).⁵ Total FY2017 funding in the reported bill would be \$43.5 billion, with another \$250 million for the CFTC included in the Agriculture appropriations bill (H.R. 5054, H.Rept. 114-531),⁶ which was reported on April 26, 2016. The combined total of \$43.8 billion would be about \$2.8 billion below the President's FY2017 request with most of this difference in the funding for the Department of the Treasury and the General Services Administration (GSA). After a number of amendments on the floor, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 5485 on July 7, 2016. Although funding was shifted among some FSGG agencies, the overall level remained unchanged.

On June 16, 2016, the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported the Financial Services and General Government Act, 2017 (S. 3067, S.Rept. 114-280).⁷ S. 3067 would appropriate \$44.4

¹ CRS Report R44649, *Treasury Department Appropriations, FY2017*, by (name redacted)

² CRS Report R44526, *Judiciary Appropriations, FY2017*, by (name redacted)

³ These provisions typically appear in Title I due to the Department of Treasury's role in sanctions enforcement. See CRS Report R43926, *Cuba: Issues for the 114th Congress*, by (name redacted)

⁴ The President's budget does not total the requested amounts according to the congressional appropriations structure. This total amount is as reported in S.Rept. 114-280.

⁵ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, *Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill, 2017*, report to accompany H.R. 5485, 114th Cong., 2nd sess., June 15, 2016, H.Rept. 114-624 (Washington: GPO, 2016).

⁶ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, *Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017*, report to accompany H.R. 5054, 114th Cong., 2nd sess., April 26, 2016, H.Rept. 114-531 (Washington: GPO, 2016).

⁷ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, *Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill, 2017*, report to accompany S. 3067, 114th Cong., 2nd sess., June 16, 2016, S.Rept. 114-280 (Washington: GPO, 2016).

billion for FY2017, about \$2.2 billion below the President's request. As with the House bill, most of this difference is due to the Treasury and GSA.

Continuing Resolution⁸

With the end of FY2016 approaching and no permanent FSGG appropriations bill enacted, Congress passed, and the President signed, H.R. 5325/P.L. 114-223. Division C of this act provides for continuing appropriations through December 9, 2016, generally termed a *continuing resolution* (CR). The CR provides funding for most FSGG agencies at the FY2016 funding rate subject to an across-the-board decrease of 0.496% (pursuant to Section 101(b) of Division C). It also provides appropriations in the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act for all of FY2017 (Division A), as well as emergency funds to combat the Zika virus and provide relief for flood victims in Louisiana and other affected states (Division B).

In addition to the funding for FSGG agencies as described, the CR contains a number of deviations from general formula. These “anomalies” are as follows:

Section 124—District of Columbia Local Funds⁹

This section grants congressional approval of the District of Columbia general fund and capital budgets for FY2017, 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. Section 124 grants the District the authority to expend locally raised funds only for those programs and activities that received funding the previous year under the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2016 (title IV of P.L. 114-113, Division E). District officials can expend locally raised funds at the rate set forth under “Part A—Summary of Expenses” as included in the Fiscal Year 2017 Local Budget Act of 2016 (D.C. Act 21–414). District of Columbia political leaders have consistently expressed concern that passage of the appropriations act for the District (in which Congress approves the city's budget) has too often been delayed until well after the start of the District's fiscal year, hindering their ability to manage the District's financial affairs and negatively affecting the delivery of public services.¹⁰

Section 125—General Services Administration Expenses, Presidential Transition¹¹

This section provides the General Services Administration (GSA) funding at a rate for operations of \$9.5 million to carry out the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended. Funding for the GSA Pre-Election Presidential Transition account is prohibited. The appropriation is for purposes related to the presidential election and is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for GSA. The provision is similar to transition funding provided in P.L. 110-329 enacted on September 30, 2008.

⁸ For more information on the CR, see CRS Report R44653, *Overview of Continuing Appropriations for FY2017 (H.R. 5325)*, coordinated by (name redacted).

⁹ This section was authored by (name redacted), analyst in Federalism and Economic Development Policy, fedactedj@crs.loc.gov7-.....

¹⁰ For a full discussion of the issue of budget autonomy for the District of Columbia, see CRS Report R44030, *FY2016 Appropriations: District of Columbia*, by (name redacted).

¹¹ This section was authored by (name redacted), specialist in American National Government, fedactedj@crs.loc.gov7-.....

Section 126—Presidential Transition Administrative Support¹²

This section provides funding at a rate of operations of \$7.6 million for the Office of Administration under the Executive Office of the President (EOP) for expenses to carry out the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended. The appropriation is for Presidential Transition Administrative Support and is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the office. The funds may be transferred to other accounts, in this act or other acts, that fund the EOP and the Office of the Vice President to carry out such purposes. The provision is similar to transition funding provided in P.L. 110-329.

Section 127—District of Columbia—Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia¹³

This section provides additional funding for the District of Columbia at a rate for operations of \$20 million. The appropriation is for emergency planning and security costs related to the presidential inauguration. This is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for planning and security operations surrounding presidential inauguration activities. The provision is similar to transition funding provided in P.L. 110-329.

Section 128—National Archives and Records Administration—Operating Expenses¹⁴

This section provides the National Archives amounts at a rate of operations of \$4.9 million. The appropriation is to carry out the presidential transition responsibilities of the Archivist of the United States under the Presidential Records Act of 1978 and is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the archives.

Section 129—Small Business Administration—Business Loans Program Account¹⁵

This section authorizes the apportionment of appropriations that are provided by the CR up to the rate that is necessary to allow the Small Business Administration (SBA) to continue issuing general business loans under the 7(a) loan guaranty program if “increased demand for commitments” should exceed the program’s fiscal year authorization ceiling, which is currently \$26.5 billion. A similar provision was included in P.L. 114-53, the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016. On July 23, 2015, for just the second time since the agency began operations in 1953, the SBA suspended the consideration of 7(a) loan guaranty program applications because the demand for 7(a) loans was projected to exceed the program’s then \$18.75 billion FY2015 authorization ceiling. The SBA resumed issuing 7(a) loans on July 28, 2015, following enactment of P.L. 114-38, the Veterans Entrepreneurship Act of 2015, which increased the 7(a) loan guaranty program’s FY2015 authorization ceiling to \$23.5 billion. Previous CRs had increased the 7(a)

¹² This section was authored by Barbara Schwemle, analyst in American National Government, [redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-.....

¹³ This section was authored by (name redacted), analyst in Federalism and Economic Development Policy, [redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-.....

¹⁴ This section was authored by (name redacted), analyst in American National Government, [redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-.....

¹⁵ This section was authored by Robert J. Dilger, senior specialist in American National Government, [redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....., and (name redacted), analyst in Public Finance, [redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-.....

loan program’s authorization ceiling to a specified amount to reduce the likelihood that the demand for commitments would exceed the ceiling. For example, P.L. 113-164, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2015, increased the ceiling from \$17.5 billion to \$18.5 billion, and P.L. 113-235, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, increased the ceiling to \$18.75 billion.¹⁶

Table 1 reflects the status of FSGG appropriations measures at key points in the appropriations process. **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 FY2016, the President’s FY2017 request, the FY2017 amounts from H.Rept. 114-624 and H.Rept. 114-531, and the FY2017 amounts from S.Rept. 114-280.

Table 1. Status of FY2017 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations

Subcommittee Markup		House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conference Report	Final Adoption		Public Law
House	Senate						House	Senate	
5/25/16	6/15/16	H.Rept. 114-624 6/15/2016	7/7/16	S.Rept. 114-280 6/16/16	—	—	—	—	—

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

Table 2. Financial Services and General Government Appropriations, FY2016-FY2017

(in millions of nominal dollars)

Agency	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request	FY2017 House Passed	FY2017 Senate Committee	FY2017 Enacted
Department of the Treasury	\$11,942	\$13,146	\$11,699	\$12,040	—
Executive Office of the President	692	646	706	705	—
The Judiciary	7,203	7,424	7,387	7,418	—
District of Columbia	730	764	725	746	—
Independent Agencies	3,304	3,188	1,897	2,076	—
Mandatory Retirement Accounts	20,961	21,376	21,376	21,376	—
Total	\$44,831	\$46,543	\$43,790	\$44,361	—

Sources: House amounts from H.R. 5485 as passed by the House, H.Rept. 114-624, and H.Rept. 114-531; FY2016 enacted, FY2017 request, and Senate amounts from S.Rept. 114-280.

¹⁶ For additional information and analysis, see CRS Report R41146, *Small Business Administration 7(a) Loan Guaranty Program*, by (name redacted) .

Notes: Totals for each column include funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). The CFTC is funded in the House through the Agriculture appropriations bill and in the Senate through the FSGG bill. Figures include rescissions and offsetting collections. 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 include funding for judiciary retirement accounts. Totals may not sum due to rounding. Dollar amounts are not adjusted for inflation.

Table 3. FSGG Independent Agencies Appropriations, FY2016-FY2017

(in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request	FY2017 House Passed	FY2017 Senate Committee	FY2017 Enacted
Administrative Conference of the United States	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	—
Commodity Futures Trading Commission ^a	250	330	250	250	—
Consumer Product Safety Commission	125	131	121	124	—
Election Assistance Commission	10	10	5	10	—
Federal Communications Commission ^b	(384)	(358)	(315)	(341)	—
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Office of Inspector General ^c	(35)	(36)	(36)	(36)	—
Federal Election Commission	76	81	81	79	—
Federal Labor Relations Authority	26	27	27	26	—
Federal Trade Commission	169	202	178	167	—
General Services Administration ^d	642	362	-706	-548	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	1	—	—	1	—
Merit Systems Protection Board	47	47	47	47	—
Morris K. Udall Foundation	5	5	—	5	—
National Archives and Records Administration ^e	375	375	376	375	—
National Credit Union Administration	2	2	2	2	—
Office of Government Ethics	16	16	16	16	—
Office of Personnel Management (discretionary)	272	321	319	275	—
Office of Special Counsel	24	27	26	24	—
Postal Regulatory Commission	15	18	16	15	—
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	21	10	10	10	—
Securities and Exchange Commission ^b - SEC Reserve Fund Recission	(1,605) -25	(1,781)	(1,555) -75	(1,605)	—
Selective Service System	23	23	23	23	—
Small Business Administration - SBA Prior Year Recission	871 -55	878 -55	883 -55	871 -55	—
United States Postal Service	304	322	299	301	—

Agency	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request	FY2017 House Passed	FY2017 Senate Committee	FY2017 Enacted
United States Tax Court	51	54	51	54	—
Total: Independent Agencies (discretionary)	\$3,304	\$3,188	\$1,897	\$2,076	—

Sources: House amounts from H.R. 5485 as passed by the House, H.Rept. 114-624, and H.Rept. 114-531; FY2016 enacted, FY2017 request, and Senate amounts from S.Rept. 114-280.

Notes: All figures are rounded. Columns may not sum due to rounding.

- The CFTC is funded in the House through the Agriculture appropriations bill and in the Senate through the FSGG bill.
- The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) are funded by collecting regulatory fees, resulting in no direct appropriations. Therefore, the amounts shown for the FCC and SEC represent budgetary resources, but those amounts are not included in the table totals. SEC reserve fund reduction is contained in the general provisions in Title VI rather than with the agency funding in Title V and is included in the totals.
- Budget authority transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC's) Office of Inspector General (OIG) is not included in total FSGG appropriations; it is counted as part of the budget authority in the appropriation account from which it came.
- The General Services Administration's (GSA's) real property activities are funded through the Federal Buildings Fund (FBF), a multi-billion 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.
- 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 amount reported in the President's budget request and the specific appropriations bills includes this principal repayment.

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. Financial services as an industry is often subdivided into banking, insurance, and securities.¹⁷ 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 (OCC), and the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (generally known as the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or CFPB). 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 generally is 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 of

¹⁷ For a more complete discussion regarding the funding of financial regulators see, CRS Report R43391, *Independence of Federal Financial Regulators*, by (name redacted), (name redacted), and (name redacted)

the Treasury, which is funded through the Departmental Offices account, but FIO has no regulatory authority.¹⁸

Federal securities regulation is divided between the SEC and the CFTC, both of which are funded through appropriations. 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 that would affect some of these agencies have often been included. For example, H.R. 5485 would change the funding procedure for the CFPB, with future funding to be provided by congressional appropriations rather than the current situation in which primary CFPB funding is provided through unappropriated funds transferred from the Federal Reserve.¹⁹ The House bill also includes other provisions that would amend the Dodd-Frank Act,²⁰ such as changing the leadership of the CFPB to a five-person commission and changing the authority of the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC). Previous FSGG bills have also included similar Dodd-Frank Act changes that have proven controversial in the past.²¹

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 comprised 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.”²² 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 Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and the Small Business Administration (SBA).

In the Senate, the jurisdiction of the new FSGG Subcommittee was a combination of agencies from the jurisdiction of three previously existing subcommittees. 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

¹⁸ For more information, see CRS Report R44046, *Insurance Regulation: Background, Overview, and Legislation in the 114th Congress*, by (name redacted)

¹⁹ The Dodd-Frank Act (P.L. 111-203), which created the CFPB, provided that additional funding could be requested by the CFPB and provided through the appropriations process, but this has not occurred.

²⁰ P.L. 111-203, see CRS Report R41350, *The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act: Background and Summary*, coordinated by (name redacted)

²¹ See, for example, CRS Insight IN10278, *Financial Regulatory Improvement Act Included in Senate Appropriations Bill*, by (name redacted), (name redacted), and (name redacted)

²² The agencies previously under the jurisdiction of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies (TTHUD) Subcommittee 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.

SBA. In addition, most of the agencies that had been under the jurisdiction of the TTHUD Subcommittee were assigned to the FSGG Subcommittee.²³ As a result of this reorganization, the House and Senate FSGG Subcommittees have nearly identical jurisdictions, except that the CFTC is under the jurisdiction of the FSGG Subcommittee in the Senate and the Agriculture Subcommittee in the House.

CRS FSGG Appropriations Experts

Table 4 below lists various departments and agencies funded through FSGG appropriations and the names and contact information for the CRS expert(s) on these departments and agencies.

Table 4. Financial Services and General Provisions Government-Wide Appropriations Experts

Area of Expertise	Name	Phone	Email
Coordinator	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Department of the Treasury	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Executive Office of the President	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Judiciary	Matt Glassman	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
District of Columbia	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Consumer Product Safety Commission	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Cuba	Mark Sullivan	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Federal Communications Commission	Patty Figliola	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: OIG	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Federal Election Commission	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Federal Labor Relations Authority	David Bradley	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Federal Trade Commission	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
General Services Administration	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Government-wide General Provisions	Barbara Schwemle	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Internal Revenue Service	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Merit Systems Protection Board	Barbara Schwemle	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
National Archives and Records Administration	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
National Credit Union Administration	Darryl Getter	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Office of Personnel Management	Barbara Schwemle	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Office of Special Counsel	Barbara Schwemle	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov

²³ The agencies that did not transfer from TTHUD 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.

Area of Expertise	Name	Phone	Email
Securities and Exchange Commission	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Small Business Administration	Robert Dilger	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
U.S. Postal Service	Michelle Christensen	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov

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