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Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) FY2018 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.

President Trump submitted his FY2018 budget request on May 23, 2017. The request included a total of \$45.2 billion for agencies funded through the FSGG appropriations bill, including \$250 million for the CFTC.

The House Committee on Appropriations reported a Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2018 (H.R. 3280, H.Rept. 115-234) on July 17, 2017. Total FY2018 funding in the reported bill would be \$42.5 billion, with another \$248 million for the CFTC included in the Agriculture appropriations bill (H.R. 3268, H.Rept. 115-232). The combined total of \$42.7 billion would be about \$2.5 billion below the President's FY2018 request, with the largest difference in the funding for the General Services Administration (GSA).

The text of nearly all of H.R. 3280 was included as Division D of H.R. 3354, an omnibus appropriations bill, when it was considered by the House of Representatives beginning on September 6, 2017. The bill was amended numerous times, shifting funding among FSGG agencies but not changing the FSGG totals. H.R. 3354 passed on September 14, 2017.

The full Senate Committee on Appropriations has not acted on an FY2018 FSGG appropriations bill. A draft FY2018 chairmen's recommended FSGG bill along with an explanatory statement was released on November 20, 2017. Funding in the draft bill would total \$43.3 billion, about \$1.9 billion below the President's FY2018 request, with most of this difference in funding for the GSA.

With the end of FY2017 approaching and no FY2018 appropriations bills enacted, a continuing resolution (CR) was enacted on September 8, 2017, to provide funding for most of the government until December 8, 2017 (P.L. 115-56). The CR provided funding for most FSGG agencies at the FY2017 funding rate subject to an across-the-board decrease of 0.6791% (pursuant to Section 101(b) of Division D). Additional CRs have provided funding through December 22, 2017 (P.L. 115-90), January 19, 2018 (P.L. 115-96), February 8, 2018 (P.L. 115-120), and March 23, 2018 (P.L. 115-123). These CRs generally maintained FSGG funding based on FY2017 levels, with P.L. 115-123 also adding supplemental funding for the GSA and the Small Business Administration.

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, as is the case with H.R. 3280 and H.R. 3354, which contain several provisions in Title IX and Title X that also appear in H.R. 10, a broad financial regulatory bill passed by the House on June 8, 2017. The Senate draft bill includes fewer legislative provisions, notably one to bring the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's funding under the appropriations process.

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The Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) appropriations bill includes funding for the Department of the Treasury (Title I), the Executive Office of the President (EOP; Title II), the judiciary (Title III), 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 contains general provisions applying government-wide. The FSGG bills have often also contained provisions relating to U.S. policy toward Cuba.¹

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

President Trump submitted his FY2018 budget request on May 23, 2017. The request included a total of \$45.2 billion for agencies funded through the FSGG appropriations bill, including \$250 million for the CFTC.²

On July 17, 2017, the House Committee on Appropriations reported a Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2018 (H.R. 3280, H.Rept. 115-234).³ Total FY2018 funding in the reported bill would be \$42.5 billion, with another \$248 million for the CFTC included in the Agriculture appropriations bill (H.R. 3268, H.Rept. 115-232).⁴ The combined total of \$42.7 billion would be about \$2.5 billion below the President's FY2018 request, with most of this difference in the funding for the General Services Administration (GSA).

The text of nearly all of H.R. 3280 was included as Division D of H.R. 3354 when it was considered by the House of Representatives beginning on September 6, 2017. The bill was amended numerous times, shifting funding among FSGG agencies but not changing the FSGG totals.⁵ H.R. 3354 passed on September 14, 2017.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations released an FY2018 chairmen's recommended FSGG draft bill along with an explanatory statement on November 20, 2017.⁶ Funding in the

¹ These provisions typically appear in Title I due to the Department of Treasury's role in sanctions enforcement. See CRS Report R44822, *Cuba: U.S. Policy in the 115th Congress*, by (name redacted) .

² 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. 115-234 and H.Rept. 115-232.

³ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, *Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill, 2018*, report to accompany H.R. 3280, 115th Cong., 1st sess., July 17, 2017, H.Rept. 115-234 (Washington: GPO, 2017).

⁴ 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, 2018*, report to accompany H.R. 3268, 115th Cong., 1st sess., July 17, 2017, H.Rept. 115-232 (Washington: GPO, 2017).

⁵ House-passed amendments to the FSGG portion of H.R. 3354 included H.Amdt. 429, H.Amdt. 430, H.Amdt. 432, H.Amdt. 439, H.Amdt. 441, H.Amdt. 443, and H.Amdt. 445.

⁶ The bill was released by the chairs of both the full committee and the subcommittee. See U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, "FY2018 Financial Services & General Government Appropriations Bill Released," press release, November 20, 2017, <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news/majority/fy2018-financial-services-and-general-government-appropriations-bill-released>.

recommended bill would total \$43.3 billion, about \$1.9 billion below the President’s FY2018 request with most of this difference in funding for the GSA.

Continuing Resolution⁷

With the end of FY2017 approaching and no permanent FY2018 appropriations bills enacted, Congress passed, and the President signed, H.R. 601/P.L. 115-56. Division D of this act provided for continuing appropriations through December 8, 2017, generally termed a continuing resolution (CR). The CR provides funding for most FSGG agencies at the FY2017 funding rate subject to an across-the-board reduction of 0.6791% (pursuant to Section 101(b) of Division D). It also included separate divisions establishing a program to provide foreign assistance concerning basic education (Division A—Reinforcing Education Accountability in Development Act), providing supplemental appropriations for disaster relief requirements for FY2017 (Division B), and temporarily suspending the public debt limit (Division C). In addition to the funding for FSGG agencies as described, the CR contains a number of deviations or “anomalies” from the general formula. The FSGG anomalies focused on funding related to the presidential transition, which had been increased in FY2017.

Additional CRs have provided funding through December 22, 2017 (P.L. 115-90), January 19, 2018 (P.L. 115-96), February 8, 2018 (P.L. 115-120), and March 23, 2018 (P.L. 115-123). P.L. 115-123 also included an additional \$127 million for the GSA and \$1.66 billion for the Small Business Administration (SBA), largely to address disaster costs from hurricanes in 2017.

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 FY2017, the President’s FY2018 request, and the FY2018 amounts as reported by the House Appropriations Committee and as included in the Senate Appropriations chairmen’s draft bill.

Table 1. Status of FY2018 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations

Subcommittee Markup		House Report	House Passage	Senate Draft	Senate Passage	Conference Report	Final Adoption		Public Law
House	Senate						House	Senate	
6/29/2017	—	7/17/2017	9/14/2017	11/20/17	—	—	—	—	—

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

⁷ For more information on the CR, see CRS Report R44978, *Overview of Continuing Appropriations for FY2018 (P.L. 115-56)*, coordinated by (name redacted) .

Table 2. Financial Services and General Government Appropriations, FY2017-FY2018
(in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2017 Enacted	FY2018 Request	FY2018 House-Passed	FY2018 Senate Chairmen's Draft	FY2018 Enacted
Department of the Treasury	\$11,595	\$11,223	\$11,540	\$11,834	
Executive Office of the President	709	689	720	718	
The Judiciary	7,359	7,670	7,530	7,630	
District of Columbia	756	704	696	704	
Independent Agencies	1,528	3,108	488	593	
Mandatory Retirement Accounts	21,376	21,800	21,800	21,800	
Total	43,325	45,193	42,723	43,279	

Sources: H.R. 3280, H.Rept. 115-234, H.R. 3268, H.Rept. 115-232, H.R. 3354, and draft Senate Chairmen's bill (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/download/fy2018-fsgg-chairmens-mark>) and Explanatory Statement (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/download/fy2018-fsgg-explanatory-statement>).

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 are net reflecting rescissions and offsetting collections. 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. Title VI, Section 620 of the Senate bill, but not the House bill includes \$1 million for Public Company and Accounting Oversight Board scholarships, which is reflected under "Independent Agencies." H.R. 3354, Title IX's legislative provisions result in a \$50 million savings which is included in the House-passed total. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Table 3. FSGG Independent Agencies Appropriations, FY2017-FY2018
(in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2017 Enacted	FY2018 Request	FY2018 House-Passed	FY2018 Senate Chairmen's Draft	FY2018 Enacted
Administrative Conference of the United States	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	
Commodity Futures Trading Commission ^a	250	250	248	250	
Consumer Product Safety Commission	126	123	123	123	
Election Assistance Commission	10	9	7	9	
Federal Communications Commission ^b	(357)	(322)	(322)	(322)	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Office of Inspector General ^c	(36)	(39)	(39)	(39)	
Federal Election Commission	79	71	71	71	
Federal Labor Relations Authority	26	26	26	26	
Federal Trade Commission	173	164	164	164	
General Services Administration ^d	-1,095	509	-2,068	-2,108	

Agency	FY2017 Enacted	FY2018 Request	FY2018 House-Passed	FY2018 Senate Chairmen's Draft	FY2018 Enacted
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	1	—	1	1	
Merit Systems Protection Board	47	47	47	47	
Morris K. Udall Foundation	5	5	—	5	
National Archives and Records Administration ^a	376	351	355	378	
National Credit Union Administration	2	—	2	2	
Office of Government Ethics	16	16	16	16	
Office of Personnel Management (discretionary)	289	310	291	291	
Office of Special Counsel	25	27	25	27	
Postal Regulatory Commission	16	14	15	15	
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	10	8	8	8	
Public Building Reform Board	—	2	3	—	
Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Scholarships	1	—	—	1	
Securities and Exchange Commission ^b	(1,605)	(1,847)	(1,897)	(1,847)	
- SEC Reserve Fund Rescission	-25	-25	-75	—	
Selective Service System	23	23	23	23	
Small Business Administration	887	829	860	886	
- SBA Prior Year Rescission	-55	-3	-3	-3	
United States Postal Service (USPS)	35	58	58	58	
USPS Office of Inspector General	254	235	235	245	
United States Tax Court	51	53	51	53	
Total: Independent Agencies (net discretionary)	1,528	3,108	488	593	

Sources: H.R. 3280, H.Rept. 115-234, H.R. 3268, H.Rept. 115-232, H.R. 3354, and draft Senate Committee bill (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/download/fy2018-fsgg-chairmens-mark>) and Explanatory Statement (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/download/fy2018-fsgg-explanatory-statement>).

Notes: All figures are rounded. Columns may not sum due to rounding. Figures in parenthesis reflect offsetting collections and are not totaled.

- a. The CFTC 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, 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. The SEC reserve fund reduction is contained in the general provisions in Title VI rather than with the agency funding in Title V and is reflected in the totals.

- c. 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.
- 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 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.⁸ 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 the Treasury, which is funded through the Departmental Offices account, but FIO has no regulatory authority.⁹

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 affecting financial regulation in general and some of these agencies specifically have often been included in FSGG bills. H.R. 3280 and H.R. 3354 as passed by the House include many provisions, particularly in Title IX and Title X, that would amend the 2010 Dodd-Frank Act¹⁰ and other statutes relating to the regulation of financial institutions and the authority and funding of financial regulators. Many of these provisions were included in other

⁸ For a more complete discussion regarding the funding of financial regulators see, CRS Report R43391, *Independence of Federal Financial Regulators: Structure, Funding, and Other Issues*, by (name redacted), (name redacted), and (name redacted)

⁹ For more information, see CRS Report R44958, *Insurance Regulation: Legislation in the 115th Congress*, by (name redacted)

¹⁰ 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)

legislation, notably H.R. 10,¹¹ which passed the House on June 8, 2017. Of particular interest from the appropriations perspective, H.R. 3280 and H.R. 3354 as passed by the House would bring several financial regulators under the FSGG bill instead of receiving funding from outside of the appropriations process, as is currently the case.¹² **Table 4** below lists the provisions in common between H.R. 10 and H.R. 3354 as passed. Previous FSGG bills that addressed the Dodd-Frank Act and other financial regulatory changes proved controversial.

Table 4. Provisions of the Financial CHOICE Act in H.R. 3354

Topic	H.R. 3354, Division D	H.R. 10
Repeals rules whose authority is eliminated by bill	Section 902	Section 2
Repeals various Financial Stability Act provisions	Section 903	Section 151
Brings financial regulators under appropriations (except NCUA due to H.Amdt. 443).	Sections 904-907; Section 926	Title III, Subtitle E; Section 712
Disclosures	Section 908	Section 426
Section 31 fees	Section 909	Section 416
Investment fund research	Section 910	Section 421
Government-business forum on capital formation	Section 911	Section 446
Angel investors	Section 912	Sections 451-452
Venture capital funds	Section 913	Section 471
Manufactured housing	Section 914	Sections 501-502
Deposit account termination	Section 915	Section 511
FIRREA amendments	Section 916	Section 512
Loans held in portfolio	Section 917	Section 516
Small bank holding company policy	Section 918	Section 526
Community Institution Mortgage Relief	Section 919	Section 531
Regulations appropriate to business models	Section 920	Section 546
Jobs for loan originators	Section 921	Section 556
Small business loan data	Section 922	Section 561
Depository institution records and disclosure	Section 923	Section 576
Interest rate after loan transfer	Section 924	Section 581
CFBP authority and budget changes	Sections 925-929	Sections 712, 727, 733, 735, 737
Nonresidential risk retention	Section 930	Section 842

¹¹ For more information on H.R. 10, see CRS Insight IN10769, *Financial Regulation: FY2018 Appropriations and the Financial CHOICE Act (H.R. 10)*, by (name redacted) and (name redacted) and CRS Insight IN10695, *The Financial CHOICE Act (H.R. 10) and the Dodd-Frank Act*, by (name redacted) and CRS Report R44839, *The Financial CHOICE Act in the 115th Congress: Selected Policy Issues*, by (name redacted) et al.

¹² These regulators include the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. H.R. 3280 included the National Credit Union Association in the group that would be brought under appropriations, but the NCUA language was removed in the floor consideration of H.R. 3354 with the passage of H.Amdt. 443. For more information on financial regulator funding, see CRS Report R43391, *Independence of Federal Financial Regulators: Structure, Funding, and Other Issues*, by (name redacted), (name redacted), and (name redacted)

Topic	H.R. 3354, Division D	H.R. 10
Prohibition in single ballot	Section 931	Section 845
Volcker Rule repeal	Section 932	Section 901
Financial institution bankruptcy	Title X	Sections 121-123

Source: CRS Insight IN10769, *Financial Regulation: FY2018 Appropriations and the Financial CHOICE Act (H.R. 10)*, by (name redacted) and (name redacted)

Notes: Other provisions related to financial regulation include Section 114 of Division A, which would repeal the Department of Labor’s 2016 Fiduciary Rule, and H.Amdt. 441, which would prohibit the use of appropriated funds toward enforcing the SEC’s conflict minerals rule.

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.¹³ 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 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.¹⁴ 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 that the CFTC is under the jurisdiction of the FSGG Subcommittee in the Senate and the Agriculture Subcommittee in the House.

¹³ 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 (TTHUD) 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.

¹⁴ 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.

CRS FSGG Appropriations Experts

Table 5 below lists various departments and agencies funded through FSGG appropriations and the names and contact information of the CRS expert(s) on these departments and agencies.

Table 5. CRS FSGG 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	Barry McMilion	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
	(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	Meghan Stuessy	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
Office of Government Ethics	Jacob Straus	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Securities and Exchange Commission	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Selective Service System	Kristy Kamarck	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Small Business Administration	Robert Dilger	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
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