

Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) FY2023 Appropriations: Overview

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Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) FY2023 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 FY2023 budget request on March 28, 2022. The request included a total of approximately \$53.2 billion in appropriations for agencies funded through the FSGG bill, including a net total of \$249 million for the CFTC.

House action. The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023 (H.R. 8254) was marked up in subcommittee on June 16, 2022, marked up in full committee on June 24, 2022, and reported (H.Rept. 117-393) on June 28, 2022. Approximate total FY2022 funding in the reported bill was \$51.7 billion. Another \$363 million for the CFTC was included in the Agriculture appropriations bill (H.R. 8239; H.Rept. 117-392). The approximate combined total of \$52.1 billion is \$1.1 billion less than the President's FY2023 request.

Senate action. To date, the Senate Committee on Appropriations has held two subcommittee hearings on the Department of the Treasury's Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and on the Internal Revenue Service. An FY2023 FSGG appropriations bill has yet to be introduced in the Senate or acted upon at either the subcommittee or the full committee level.

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. In the past, FSGG bills occasionally have contained additional legislative provisions relating to such agencies. In FY2023, however, President Biden's request contained no such legislative provisions, and neither to date has the congressional legislation.

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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.¹ The bill funds

- the Department of the Treasury (Title I),²
- the Executive Office of the President (Title II),
- the judiciary (Title III),³
- the District of Columbia (Title IV),⁴ 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 FY2023 budget request on March 28, 2022. The request included a total of \$53.2 billion for agencies funded through the FSGG appropriations bill, including a net total of \$249 million for the CFTC.⁵

The House Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023 (H.R. 8254), was marked up in subcommittee on June 16, 2022; marked up in full committee on June 24, 2022; and reported (H.Rept. 117-393) on June 28, 2022. Approximate total FY2023 funding in the reported bill was \$51.7 billion. Another \$365 million for the CFTC was included in the

¹ For a complete list of the CRS experts covering the various FSGG agencies, please see CRS Report R42638, *Appropriations: CRS Experts*, by James M. Specht and Justin Murray.

² For more information, see CRS In Focus IF12098, *Internal Revenue Service Appropriations, FY2023*, by Gary Guenther.

³ For more information, see CRS In Focus IF11842, *Judiciary Budget Request, FY2023*, by Barry J. McMillion; and CRS Report R47155, *Judiciary Appropriations, FY2022*, by Barry J. McMillion.

⁴ For more information, see CRS Report R47156, *FY2022 District of Columbia Budget and Appropriations*, by Joseph V. Jaroscak.

⁵ The CFTC request was for a total of \$365 million, to be offset with \$116 million of user fees, which would require congressional authorization. See the CFTC FY2023 budget request at https://www.cftc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-03/CFTC_FY_2023_President_Budget_Report_032122.pdf, particularly p. 43.

Agriculture appropriations bill (H.R. 8239; H.Rept. 117-392). The combined total of \$52.1 billion was approximately \$1.1 billion less than the President's FY2023 request.

To date, an FY2023 FSGG appropriations bill has not been introduced in the Senate or acted upon at either the subcommittee or the full committee level. The Senate Committee on Appropriations has held two subcommittee hearings on the Department of the Treasury's Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network⁶ and on the Internal Revenue Service.⁷

Table 1 below reflects the status of FY2023 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. **Tables 3-7**, respectively, detail the amounts for the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, the judiciary, the District of Columbia, and the independent agencies. Specific columns in **Tables 3-7** are FSGG agencies' enacted amounts for FY2022, the President's FY2023 request, and the FY2023 amounts from the House committee-reported H.R. 8254.

Table 1. Status of FY2023 Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) Appropriations

Subcommittee Markup		House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conference Report	Final Adoption		Enactment
House	Senate						House	Senate	
June 16, 2022	—	June 28, 2022		—	—	—			

Source: Prepared by CRS.

⁶ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, Hearing to review the fiscal year 2023 budget request for the Treasury Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, and the Treasury Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, 117th Cong., 2nd sess., June 14, 2022, at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/hearings/hearing-to-review-the-fiscal-year-2023-budget-request-for-the-treasury-office-of-terrorism-and-financial-intelligence-and-the-treasury-financial-crimes-enforcement-network>.

⁷ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, *Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request from the U. S. Internal Revenue Service*, 117th Cong., 2nd sess., May 3, 2022, at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/hearings/the-fiscal-year-2023-budget-request-from-the-u-s-internal-revenue-service>.

Table 2. FSGG Appropriations, FY2022-FY2023

(millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Request	FY2023 House Committee	FY2023 Senate Committee	FY2023 Enacted
Department of the Treasury	14,237.0	16,156.5	15,558.5	—	—
Executive Office of the President	807.3	854.0	865.5	—	—
Judiciary	8,445.3	9,062.4	8,994.9	—	—
District of Columbia	775.5	773.9	793.9	—	—
Independent Agencies	7,649.5	4,920.8	4,478.2	—	—
Mandatory Retirement Accounts	21,996.6	21,418.6	21,418.6	—	—
Total	53,911.2	53,186.1	52,109.5	—	—

Sources: H.Rept. 117-393 (reflecting H.R. 8254, P.L. 117-128, P.L. 117-103, P.L. 117-58, and P.L. 117-43).

Notes: All figures are rounded to the nearest \$100,000. 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.

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. The FY2022 enacted total includes \$174,000 in a payment for congressional widows and heirs from P.L. 117-128 and included in H.Rept. 117-393. Such payments have previously been included in the Legislative Branch appropriations bill.

Table 3. Department of the Treasury Appropriations, FY2022-FY2023

(millions of dollars)

	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Request	FY2023 House Committee	FY2023 Senate Committee	FY2023 Enacted
Departmental Offices (Salaries and Expenses)	260.1	293.2	278.4	—	—
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	—	—
Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	220.2	212.1	217.1	—	—
Cybersecurity Enhancement	80.0	215.0	135.0	—	—
Department- wide Systems and Capital Investments	6.1	11.1	11.1	—	—
Office of Inspector General	42.3	43.9	48.9	—	—
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	174.3	182.4	179.4	—	—
Special Inspector General for Troubled Asset Relief Program	16.0	9.0	9.0	—	—
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery	8.0	25.0	16.0	—	—
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	180.0	210.3	210.3	—	—
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	355.9	372.5	372.5	—	—
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	128.1	150.9	150.9	—	—

	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Request	FY2023 House Committee	FY2023 Senate Committee	FY2023 Enacted
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	295.0	331.4	336.4	—	—
Internal Revenue Service (total)	12,594.1	14,100.7	13,594.6	—	—
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (Rescission)	-175.0	—	—	—	—
Ukraine Emergency	52.0	—	—	—	—
Total	14,237.0	16,156.5	15,558.5	—	—

Source: H.Rept. 117-393 (reflecting H.R. 8254, P.L. 117-128, P.L. 117-103, P.L. 117-58, and P.L. 117-43).

Notes: All figures are rounded to the nearest \$100,000. Totals may not sum due to rounding. Figures are net reflecting rescissions and offsetting collections.

For more information on Treasury appropriations, contact CRS Analyst in Public Finance Gary Guenther.

Table 4. Executive Office of the President Appropriations, FY2022-FY2023

(in millions of dollars)

	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Request	FY2023 House Committee	FY2023 Senate Committee	FY2023 Enacted
The White House (total)	205.1	230.5	230.5	—	—
Office of Management and Budget	116.0	128.0	128.0	—	—
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	1.8	1.9	1.9	—	—
Office of the National Cyber Director	21.0	21.9	21.9	—	—
Office of National Drug Control Policy	449.2	450.5	462.0	—	—
Unanticipated Needs	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	8.0	13.7	13.7	—	—
Special Assistance to the President (Salaries and Expenses)	4.8	6.1	6.1	—	—
Official Residence of the Vice President (Operating Expenses)	0.3	0.3	0.3	—	—
Total: EOP and Funds Appropriated to the President	807.3	854.0	865.5	—	—

Source: H.Rept. 117-393 (reflecting H.R. 8254, P.L. 117-128, P.L. 117-103, P.L. 117-58, and P.L. 117-43).**Notes:** All figures are rounded to the nearest \$100,000. Totals may not sum due to rounding. Figures are net reflecting rescissions and offsetting collections. Most of the table's funding is contained in Title II except the presidential salary included in the White House total, which is mandatory spending in Title VI.

For more information on the appropriations for the Executive Office of the President, contact CRS Analyst in American National Government Barbara Schwemle.

Table 5. The Judiciary Appropriations, FY2022-FY2023
(millions of dollars)

	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Request	FY2023 House Committee	FY2023 Senate Committee	FY2023 Enacted
U.S. Supreme Court (total)	115.5	143.6	146.1	—	—
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	37.5	39.8	40.1	—	—
U.S. Court of International Trade	22.8	23.7	23.6	—	—
U.S. Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services (total)	8,120.5	8,688.8	8,495.6	—	—
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	98.5	111.3	105.7	—	—
Federal Judicial Center	29.9	33.5	34.3	—	—
United States Sentencing Commission	20.6	21.9	21.6	—	—
Judicial Security	—	—	128.0	—	—
Total: The Judiciary	8,445.3	9,062.4	8,994.9	—	—

Source: H.Rept. 117-393 (reflecting H.R. 8254, P.L. 117-128, P.L. 117-103, P.L. 117-58, and P.L. 117-43).

Notes: All figures are rounded to the nearest \$100,000. Totals may not sum due to rounding. Figures are net reflecting rescissions and offsetting collections.

For more information on judiciary appropriations, contact CRS Analyst in American National Government Barry J. McMillion.

Table 6. District of Columbia Special Federal Payments Appropriations, FY2022-FY2023

(millions of dollars)

	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Request	FY2023 House Committee	FY2023 Senate Committee	FY2023 Enacted
Resident Tuition Support	40.0	20.0	40.0	—	—
Emergency Planning and Security	25.0	30.0	30.0	—	—
District of Columbia Courts	257.6	295.6	295.6	—	—
Defender Services	46.0	24.0	24.0	—	—
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency	286.4	281.5	281.5	—	—
Public Defender Service	52.6	53.6	53.6	—	—
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	2.2	2.5	2.5	—	—
Judicial Commissions	0.6	0.6	0.6	—	—
School Improvement	52.5	52.5	52.5	—	—
D.C. National Guard	0.6	0.6	0.6	—	—
HIV/AIDS Prevention	4.0	5.0	5.0	—	—
D.C. Water and Sewer	8.0	8.0	8.0	—	—
Special Federal Payments (total)	775.5	773.9	793.9	—	—

Source: H.Rept. 117-393 (reflecting H.R. 8254, P.L. 117-128, P.L. 117-103, P.L. 117-58, and P.L. 117-43).**Notes:** All figures are rounded to the nearest \$100,000. Totals may not sum due to rounding. Figures are net reflecting rescissions and offsetting collections. The federal payment for the DC Water and Sewer Authority includes a provision requiring a 100% match from the authority.

For more information on DC appropriations, contact CRS Analyst in Economic Development Policy Joseph V. Jaroscak.

Table 7. FSGG Independent Agencies Appropriations, FY2022-FY2023

(millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Request	FY2023 House Committee	FY2023 Senate Committee	FY2023 Enacted
Administrative Conference of the United States	3.4	3.5	3.5	—	—
Commission on Federal Naming and Displays	—	—	1.5	—	—
Commodity Futures Trading Commission ^a	382.0	249.0	365.0	—	—
Consumer Product Safety Commission	139.1	195.5	166.3	—	—
Election Assistance Commission	95.0	280.1	434.1	—	—
Federal Communications Commission ^b	14,200.0	(390.2)	(390.2)	—	—
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Office of Inspector General ^c	(46.5)	(47.5)	(47.5)	—	—
Federal Election Commission	74.5	81.7	81.7	—	—
Federal Labor Relations Authority	27.4	31.8	31.8	—	—
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council	10.7	10.3	10.0	—	—
Federal Trade Commission	218.5	280.0	280.0	—	—
General Services Administration ^d	2,391.4	1,266.7	546.2	—	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	2.5	—	2.5	—	—
Inspectors General Council Fund (Oversight.gov)	0.9	0.9	0.9	—	—
Merit Systems Protection Board	48.2	53.5	53.5	—	—
Morris K. Udall Foundation	5.1	5.7	5.7	—	—
National Archives and Records Administration ^e	476.5	449.5	451.8	—	—

Agency	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Request	FY2023 House Committee	FY2023 Senate Committee	FY2023 Enacted
National Credit Union Administration	1.5	4.0	4.0	—	—
Office of Government Ethics	19.2	22.4	25.4	—	—
Office of Personnel Management (discretionary)	370.9	454.3	446.3	—	—
Office of Special Counsel	30.4	32.0	32.0	—	—
Postal Regulatory Commission	17.5	20.3	—	—	—
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	9.8	10.7	10.7	—	—
Public Building Reform Board	3.6	4.0	4.0	—	—
Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Scholarships	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	—	—
Securities and Exchange Commission ^b	(1,999.7)	(2,206.4)	(2,206.4)	—	—
Selective Service System	29.2	29.7	29.3	—	—
Small Business Administration (SBA)	2,219.8	1,056.8	1,107.6	—	—
SBA rescission	-13,500.0	—	—	—	—
U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Fund	52.6	50.3	56.3	—	—
USPS Office of Inspector General	262.0	271.0	271.0	—	—
U.S. Tax Court	57.8	57.3	57.3	—	—
Total: Independent Agencies (Net Discretionary)	7,649.5	4,920.8	4,478.2	—	—

Sources: H.Rept. 117-393 (reflecting H.R. 8254, P.L. 117-128, P.L. 117-103, P.L. 117-58, and P.L. 117-43).

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. The FY2022 enacted total includes \$174,000 in a payment for congressional widows and heirs from P.L. 117-128 and included in H.Rept. 117-393. Such payments have previously been included in the Legislative Branch appropriations bill.

- 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. In FY2022, however, 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.

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.⁸ 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).⁹ In addition, credit unions—another type of depository—which operate like banks in most ways, are regulated by the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).¹⁰ 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 Treasury that is funded through the Departmental Offices account, but the FIO has no regulatory authority.¹¹

Federal securities regulation is divided between the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the CFTC, both of which are funded through appropriations.¹² The CFTC funding is a

⁸ 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.

⁹ For more information, see CRS In Focus IF10035, *Introduction to Financial Services: Banking*, by Raj Gnanarajah.

¹⁰ For more information, see CRS In Focus IF11713, *Introduction to Financial Services: Credit Unions*, by Darryl E. Getter.

¹¹ For more information, see CRS In Focus IF10043, *Introduction to Financial Services: Insurance*, by Baird Webel.

¹² 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.

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,¹³ 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.¹⁴ 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 Small Business Administration (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.¹⁵ 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 CFTC is under the jurisdiction of the FSGG Subcommittee in the Senate and the Agriculture Subcommittee in the House.

¹³ For more information, see CRS In Focus IF11715, *Introduction to Financial Services: The Housing Finance System*, by Darryl E. Getter.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

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