

OVERSIGHT PLAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES FOR THE 116th CONGRESS

Pursuant to clause 2(d)(1) of Rule X of the House of Representatives, the following constitutes the oversight plan of the Committee on Financial Services for the 116th Congress. It includes areas in which the Committee and its subcommittees expect to conduct oversight during the 116th Congress; it does not preclude oversight or investigation of additional matters or programs as they arise. The Committee will consult, as appropriate, with other Committees of the House that may share jurisdiction on any of the subjects listed below.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Committee will monitor the budget requests submitted by HUD and USDA for programs under the Committee's jurisdiction, including careful consideration of any legislative recommendations included in those requests, and will review HUD's and the Rural Housing Service's (RHS) general codes of conduct and other policies.

Homelessness. The Committee will examine the current state of homelessness in the United States of America and the federal response to ending homelessness, including oversight of the Continuum of Care (CoC) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs under the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the HUD Veteran Affairs Supported Housing program (HUD-VASH), as well as efforts by the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) to coordinate various federal agencies towards the national goals to end homelessness. The Committee will review the causes and possible solutions to address homelessness, including in parts of the country where homelessness has reached crisis levels. The Committee will also consider ways to better serve those who are at risk of homelessness.

Rental Housing Crisis. The Committee will examine the current rental housing crisis that is burdening families across the country with unaffordable rents. The Committee will examine the role of existing federal housing programs in addressing the rental housing crisis, including public housing, Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs), Section 8 project-based rental assistance (PBRA), the Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly program, the Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities program, the HOME Investment Partnerships program (HOME), the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, and the Housing Trust Fund (HTF). As part of its review, the Committee will examine the conduct of landlords participating in these programs as well as investigate HUD's oversight of landlord participants to ensure rules and regulations are being followed. The Committee will also review the limitations of existing programs at current funding

levels. The Committee will consider solutions to address the rental housing crisis, including proposals to enhance preservation of affordable rental housing, increase the affordable rental housing stock, and ensure that affordable rental housing is accessible for persons who are elderly and/or disabled. The Committee will monitor HUD's implementation and oversight of the Moving to Work (MTW) demonstration programs and the effects of such programs on tenants.

Public Housing. The Committee will examine the rising maintenance and capital needs of the aging public housing stock and the limitations of current federal funding levels to address these needs. As part of its examination, the Committee will investigate the presence of lead, mold, and other health hazards in the nation's public housing system and seek ways to ensure capital repairs are made in order to improve the health and well-being of residents. The Committee will review the role of public housing as part of a federal strategy to address affordable housing needs and will monitor HUD's use of the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) and the demolition and disposition processes as they affect public housing and its residents.

Rural Housing. The Committee will examine the affordable housing needs in rural communities and whether there are limitations in meeting those needs by existing programs because of current funding levels. In particular, the Committee will examine the aging stock of properties with Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Loans and 516 Farm Labor Housing Loans, and the adequacy of the USDA's efforts for preserving these properties and preventing tenant displacement. The Committee will consider legislation to help preserve these properties and prevent the displacement of tenants. The Committee will also monitor USDA's management of the Section 521 Rental Assistance (RA) program, the Rural Development Voucher program, the Section 502 Direct and Guaranteed Loan programs the Multifamily Housing Preservation and Revitalization Demonstration Loans and Grants, and the Section 523 Mutual Self-Help grant program.

Community Development. The Committee will consider opportunities to better leverage and coordinate housing development with neighborhood resources such as transportation and community centers through programs like the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

Disaster Recovery, Resilience, and Sustainable Development. The Committee will conduct oversight of the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program and ongoing efforts to provide relief for disaster-stricken areas, with an emphasis on the timeliness of Federal Register notice publications, Action Plan reviews, any administrative delays in the disbursement process, and the monitoring of State and Territory funds received in connection with the 2017 and 2018 natural disasters. The Committee will review proposals to enhance our nation's ability to withstand future disasters in the face of climate change, which is contributing to increasing frequency and magnitude of natural disasters. The

Committee will also examine proposals to transition to more efficient and sustainable homes.

Fair Housing. The Committee will conduct oversight of fair housing enforcement under HUD, including reviewing the integrity of investigations being carried out by the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO). The Committee will also monitor HUD's ongoing rulemaking processes on the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) mandate and the disparate impact standard under the Fair Housing Act.

Native American and Native Hawaiian Housing. The Committee will conduct oversight of programs under the Native American Housing and Self Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA) and consider proposals for reauthorization of those programs. The Committee will also monitor HUD's administration of the recent appropriation of an additional \$100 million for the Native American Housing Block Grants program, which will be allocated through a competitive grant process.

Housing Finance and Access to Homeownership. The Committee will examine the health of our housing finance system and the extent to which it is serving all creditworthy borrowers, especially among low and moderate income (LMI), minority, rural, and other underserved borrowers. The Committee will consider proposals to reform the housing finance system.

Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs). The Committee will monitor the operations, activities and initiatives of the FHFA, and review its general code of conduct and other agency policies. The Committee will monitor Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac's activities under conservatorship, including their recent pilot programs exploring front-end credit risk sharing and recent policy changes allowing for waivers of appraisal requirements. The Committee will also review the FHFA's proposed rule related to capital held by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The Committee will monitor the capital requirements and financial stability of the FHLB system, as well as the FHLB system's ability to fulfill its housing and community economic development mission and provide liquidity to member banks in a safe and sound manner.

Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae). The Committee will examine Ginnie Mae to ensure that the agency has the necessary resources, procedures, and oversight to manage its portfolio, including Ginnie Mae's response to its growing exposure to nonbank risks.

Federal Housing Administration (FHA). The Committee will examine FHA to ensure that it has the necessary resources, procedures, and oversight to manage its

portfolio, including ongoing challenges due to an aging technological infrastructure. The Committee will also review the FHA's premium rates.

Private Mortgage Insurance (PMI). The Committee will examine the role that private mortgage insurance plays in the housing finance system in providing access to homeownership and consider the effects of capital requirements placed on PMI companies by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Mortgage Servicing. The Committee will examine the adequacy of existing regulatory requirements and oversight of the servicing industry, including the adequacy of the federal response to the growing share of nonbank servicers. The Committee will consider whether FHFA needs additional authority to establish prudential management and operations standards for its servicers. The Committee will also consider legislative solutions to enhance FHA's oversight and enforcement of its loss mitigation requirements and to address policies that may cause unnecessary foreclosures on seniors with reverse mortgages and on those who have been affected by natural disasters.

INSURANCE

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Committee will examine the role of the NFIP in providing affordable insurance to homeowners, renters, and businesses, investing in mitigation, and providing maps to aid communities in their flood plain management efforts. The Committee will examine proposals to reauthorize and reform the NFIP to enhance affordability, mapping, and mitigation, and to improve the efficiency and transparency associated with the processing of claims submitted by policyholders. The NFIP is set to expire on May 31, 2019.

Federal Insurance Office (FIO). The Committee will conduct oversight of FIO's work on domestic and international insurance policy, including the extent to which traditionally underserved communities and consumers have access to affordable insurance products.

Terrorism Risk Insurance Program. The Committee will examine proposals to reauthorize and reform the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, which is set to expire on December 31, 2020.

Insurance Sector Supervision. The Committee will monitor the insurance sector generally, which may include examining the role of capital requirements in the insurance sector, including state, federal, and international efforts to revise capital requirements for insurance companies, the application of federal capital requirements for insurance companies that own depository institutions, the role of state guaranty funds, issues related to consumer protection and discrimination in

the insurance sector, and issues or gaps in the regulation of insurers that could contribute to a systemic crisis in the insurance industry or the U.S. financial system. The Committee will also review implementation of the Military Personnel Financial Services Protection Act, which was enacted in response to abuses in the marketing and sale of securities and life insurance products to servicemembers.

International Insurance Developments. The Committee will monitor developments related to international regulatory standards for insurance companies, including actions taken by the Financial Stability Board, the International Association of Insurance Supervisors, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The Committee will also monitor any developments related to covered agreements made pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act).

Cyber Insurance. The Committee may examine developments related to the market for cyber insurance and the insurance industry's susceptibility to cybersecurity risks.

Auto Insurance. The Committee may review the state of the automobile insurance market in America with a particular focus on issues of access and affordability for lower- and middle-income Americans, minorities, and traditionally underserved communities.

CONSUMER PROTECTION AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Government Shutdown. The Committee will examine the effect of the longest shutdown of the Federal government in U.S. history that commenced on December 22, 2018. This will include considering the effect the shutdown has on the financial system and the U.S. economy, as well as assessing the effect on consumers – including Federal government employees, contractors, and other individuals and any adverse consequences they may face through no fault of their own.

Protecting Consumers. The Committee will monitor the current state of consumer financial protection by assessing the adequacy of protections for all consumers. The Committee will examine any unique challenges experienced in, and faced by, traditionally underserved communities and populations to obtain mainstream consumer financial products and services, including the root causes for credit deserts in rural and urban communities that have resulted in millions of unbanked and underbanked consumers. The Committee will consider methods to improve the financial well-being of other vulnerable consumers such as older Americans, active-duty servicemembers, veterans, students, young adults, racial and ethnic minorities, and immigrants.

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. The Committee will closely examine the exercise of the regulatory, supervisory, and enforcement power of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (Consumer Bureau). The Committee will conduct oversight to ensure that the Consumer Bureau is fully complying with both the spirit and letter of its purpose, objectives, and mission articulated under Title X of the Dodd-Frank Act to combat unfair, deceptive, abusive acts and practices in the offering and provision of consumer financial products. This oversight will evaluate, among other things, the allocation of resources and use of tools by the Consumer Bureau, its collaboration with other Federal and state agencies, and Tribal governments, the transparency and effectiveness of its consumer complaint database, and its code of conduct and other agency policies. The Committee will monitor to what extent the Consumer Bureau promptly addresses any unfair, deceptive and abusive acts and practices in the financial consumer marketplace, including as it relates to: mortgage lending, auto lending, including indirect auto lending, forced arbitration, and other financial services, products and practices.

Student Debt Crisis. The Committee will examine the financial and economic implications of the growing student debt crisis, including how a borrower's inability to repay student debt can serve as a barrier to homeownership, entrepreneurship, and other economic activities. The Committee will monitor the effectiveness of student borrower protections, including as it relates to student loan servicing standards.

Consumer Protections for Military Servicemembers. The Committee will examine the adequacy, supervision, and enforcement of all consumer financial protections, including those provided through the Military Lending Act (MLA) and the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA), afforded to active-duty servicemembers and their families.

High Cost Short-Term Credit and Debt Collection. The Committee will review the effectiveness and extent to which consumer protections are implemented and enforced with respect to payday lending, other forms of short-term credit, and debt collection. The Committee will also review the use of overdraft services, and its impact on consumers.

Mandatory Arbitration. The Committee will monitor the use and effect of mandatory pre-dispute arbitration agreements, and similar provisions, that limit consumers' ability to participate in a class action case against financial institutions when they've been harmed.

Fair Access to Affordable Consumer Financial Products and Services. The Committee will consider ways to expand access to mainstream financial services among traditionally underserved segments of the U.S. population. The Committee

will evaluate proposals to update certain Federal consumer financial laws to ensure that they are meeting the evolving financial needs of consumers.

Discrimination in Lending. The Committee will examine the effectiveness of regulators' fair lending oversight and enforcement efforts to ensure that the Federal government does not tolerate discrimination. The Committee will also examine the quantity and quality of data, including that provided under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA), to ensure discriminatory practices can be identified and addressed.

Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). The Committee will monitor any legislative and regulatory proposals to reform the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977.

Department of the Treasury, Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) and Office of Financial Research (OFR). The Committee will review the operations and resources of the Department of the Treasury, as well as its code of conduct and other policies. The Committee will monitor financial stability and systemic risk issues, including all matters relating to the operations, activities, and initiatives of the FSOC and OFR to identify and mitigate threats to financial stability in the United States. This will also include a review of shifts in the mortgage market, including the subprime market, from bank financing to non-bank financing.

Supervision and Enforcement of Financial Institutions. The Committee will review the operations, activities, initiatives, codes of conduct and other agency policies of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and National Credit Union Administration (NCUA). This work will include examining financial regulators' supervision of the banking, thrift and credit union industries for safety and soundness and compliance with laws and regulations. The Committee will also monitor their enforcement activities, including ensuring the compliance of regulated institutions with existing consent orders, settlement agreements, deferred prosecution agreements, or similar arrangements. The Committee will also evaluate the supervision of nonbank financial companies by the Consumer Bureau.

Enhanced Prudential Standards for Large Banks. The Committee will monitor how enhanced prudential standards are being applied to the largest banks operating in the United States, including foreign-based institutions. This will include oversight of the adequacy of capital, liquidity, leverage and stress testing requirements.

Orderly Liquidation Authority and Living Wills. The Committee will oversee efforts to promote the orderly resolution of any large financial institution operating in the United States that fails, including through Dodd-Frank Act's living wills requirements and the Orderly Liquidity Authority.

Banking Activities and the Volcker Rule. The Committee will examine the financial regulators' implementation of Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Act, known as the "Volcker Rule." The Committee will also monitor the structure, ownership, activities and risk-taking by large depository institutions and their holding companies.

Residential and Commercial Real Estate Mortgage Loans. The Committee will monitor the residential and commercial real estate mortgage markets, including examining access to affordable and fair home mortgage lending, and the effectiveness of disclosures provided to borrowers about the terms and conditions of these loans. The Committee will also review proposals related to home improvement loans for improving the energy efficiency of a house.

Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI Fund). The Committee will monitor the operations of the CDFI Fund and the administration of initiatives to help reduce unbanked and underbanked populations, including in rural areas.

Federal Deposit and Share Insurance. The Committee will monitor the solvency of the Deposit Insurance Fund administered by the FDIC, and the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund administered by the NCUA.

Community Financial Institutions. The Committee will review issues related to the health, growth, safety, and soundness of community banks and credit unions, as well as their role in lending to small businesses and promoting economic growth.

Access to Credit for Small Businesses. The Committee will consider proposals that facilitate access to affordable credit for small businesses, and will examine the ability for the public, regulators, and Congress to monitor trends in small business lending. The Committee will also review the effectiveness of the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI), which was administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and expired in 2017 and consider proposals to reauthorize the SSBCI.

Cybersecurity and Privacy. The Committee will monitor the effectiveness of cybersecurity in the U.S. financial system. The Committee will evaluate the current level of safeguards relating to protecting the security and confidentiality of personally identifiable information from loss, unauthorized access, or misuse. The Committee will also examine the effectiveness of data breach notifications, and issues of privacy and consumer control of their own data, including sensitive financial and credit information.

Credit Scores and Credit Reports. The Committee will examine the state of the credit reporting system, including the accuracy of credit scores to assess creditworthiness, the impact medical debt can have on credit scores, and the extent

of consumer protections throughout the credit reporting system. The Committee will also examine implementation of the provisions related to credit reporting and credit scores in the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act.

Financial Technology (fintech). The Committee will examine the rapid developments with fintech, including marketplace lending for consumers and small businesses, partnerships with traditional financial institutions, cryptocurrency, blockchain, alternative data utilized in credit underwriting, artificial intelligence, and machine learning. The Committee will monitor the activities of financial regulators relating to fintech, including assessing existing authorities and regulatory gaps. The Committee will consider what legislation may be needed to promote responsible financial innovation.

Payments System. The Committee will review government and private sector efforts to improve the timeliness and effectiveness of the payments system in the United States, and its potential effect on consumers and small businesses.

Credit and other Payment Cards. The Committee will monitor payment card industry practices, including consumer protections with respect to the use of credit cards, debit cards, and prepaid cards. The Committee will also examine the effectiveness of the Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure (CARD) Act of 2009.

Money Services Businesses, Remittances, and De-risking. The Committee will examine the operations of money services businesses and the role they play in the financial system. The Committee will also oversee the ability of consumers to utilize financial services to affordably remit cross-border payments, as well as consider proposals to mitigate financial institutions engaged in de-risking that results in unnecessary account closures.

Financial Education. The Committee will review efforts to promote greater financial literacy among consumers, particularly matters affecting traditionally underserved communities and populations.

Cannabis Banking. The Committee will examine the difficulties, including public safety concerns, cannabis-related businesses experience as a result of being unable to access basic banking services. The Committee will also review legislative proposals that alleviate legal and compliance risks for financial institutions related to providing such services to cannabis-related businesses in states where cannabis use, sale, or distribution is authorized.

MONETARY POLICY

The Federal Reserve System. The Committee will conduct oversight of the operations and activities of the Federal Reserve System, including its conduct of monetary policy, its regulation and supervision of the financial services sector, its role in the payment system, and its susceptibility to cybersecurity threats and other security risks. The Committee will convene hearings to receive the testimony of the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and related semi-annual reports on the conduct of monetary policy. As part of this effort, the Committee will review issues associated with monetary policy and the state of the economy, including whether the current path of monetary policy is consistent with the Federal Reserve’s dual mandate of price stability and maximum employment, and how the independence of the Federal Reserve affects market participants’ confidence in the conduct of monetary policy.

The Economy and its Impact on Living Standards. The Committee will examine the extent to which changes in the economy, and in particular, changes in labor and capital markets, public policy, and trade have altered the way in which policymakers should think about the relationship between economic growth, productivity growth, and growth in employment and incomes. The Committee will examine these relationships to determine policy responses that will increase our ability to improve the standard of living for American families.

Tax Legislation and the Effect on the Economy. The Committee will examine how the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 affects the economy, including its impact on the national deficit and debt, the wealth gap, and low- and middle-income communities and minority communities. Additionally, the Committee will examine the effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on the financial services industry, specifically with respect to the effect of the lower corporate tax rate and pass-through tax provisions.

Coins and Currency. The Committee will conduct oversight of the printing and minting of U.S. currency and coins, including the activities of the Bureau of the Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and of the operation of programs administered by the U.S. Mint for producing congressionally authorized commemorative coins, bullion coins for investors, and Congressional gold medals. The Committee will review efforts to detect and combat the counterfeiting of U.S. coins and currency in the United States and abroad. The Committee will also examine methods to reduce the cost of minting coins using alternative metals and will examine efforts to make currency more accessible to the visually impaired.

INVESTOR PROTECTION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The Committee will examine the operations and organizational structure of the SEC, with emphasis on its rulemaking,

compliance inspections and examinations, and enforcement functions, and will review the SEC's general codes of conduct and other policies. The Committee will also monitor the SEC's process for granting waivers of certain legal disqualifications that arise from illegal misconduct of bad actors. Additionally, the Committee will evaluate the sufficiency of the SEC's available resources and staffing levels in light of the hiring freeze under which the SEC has operated since the beginning of the Trump Administration.

Investor Confidence. The Committee will examine the factors affecting investor confidence in U.S. capital markets, including investor perspectives on the quality, quantity, and utility of investment-related disclosures; the effectiveness of public companies' internal controls over financial reporting; corporate accountability to shareholders; and, the costs of trading securities. The Committee will also review the effect on investor confidence of fraud and other misconduct and the SEC's efforts to hold bad actors accountable.

Fiduciary Duty of Financial Advisers. The Committee will examine the current regulation of and recent developments related to broker-dealers and investment advisers who provide financial advice to retail and institutional investors. The Committee will review the SEC's efforts to revise those regulations, consistent with Section 913(g) of the Dodd-Frank Act, to protect investors and reduce confusion by requiring all advisers, regardless of title, to comply with the same fiduciary standard that puts their clients' interests first. The Committee will also consider legislation related to the standard of care owed to investors by financial advisers.

Mandatory Arbitration. The Committee will examine the effect of mandatory arbitration requirements on securities investors, as well as the balance, fairness, and efficiency of the current arbitration system.

Entrepreneurship. The Committee will monitor market conditions affecting entrepreneurs' access to capital, with emphasis on the capital formation efforts of small businesses, including any unique challenges faced by minority-, women-, and veteran-owned small businesses. Additionally, the Committee will examine the conduct of intermediaries in the capital formation process, such as anti-competitive behavior among underwriters of initial public offerings (IPOs). The Committee will also consider legislative proposals to promote entrepreneurship and enhance the attractiveness of U.S. public equity markets to investors and businesses.

Corporate Governance. The Committee will review developments and issues concerning corporate governance of public companies, including proposals to increase accountability to shareholders through improved shareholder access to management's proxy, shareholder nomination of directors, and majority voting. The Committee will also examine ways to improve the integrity of the shareholder voting

process and corporate sustainability disclosures, including those related to the effects of climate change.

Executive Compensation. The Committee will review the SEC’s implementation of regulations requiring greater transparency in disclosures of executive compensation arrangements, including the SEC’s and the other federal financial agencies’ progress in completing related rulemakings mandated under the Dodd-Frank Act.

Capital Formation in Private and Public Markets. The Committee will examine the private and public capital markets and the factors U.S. companies evaluate when deciding to go public, such as underwriting fees. The Committee will monitor the use of new and expanded private offering exemptions from the JOBS Act, including Regulation D, Regulation A+, and Regulation Crowdfunding, and examine ways to improve investor protections in private offerings. The Committee will examine the current definition of “accredited investors” and ways to improve that definition to ensure that those investors have the financial sophistication and wherewithal to invest in private offerings.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Self-Regulatory Organizations (SROs). The Committee will monitor the operations, initiatives, and activities of SROs, including the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA). The Committee also will consider limitations or regulatory gaps in the current SRO system and ways to streamline and strengthen the regulatory, compliance, examination, and enforcement structure.

Hedge Funds and Private Pools of Capital. The Committee will examine the current state of the hedge fund, private equity and alternative investment industry. The Committee will review the role hedge funds and private pools of capital serve in the capital markets, and their interaction with investors, financial intermediaries, and public companies. The Committee will also examine hedge funds and private equity funds as investment vehicles for pension funds..

Investment Companies. The Committee will review the current state of regulation of investment companies and their advisers with respect to mutual fund operations, governance, disclosure, and sales in the States and Territories. The Committee also will review the effectiveness and efficiency of the approval process for new products, such as exchange-traded funds, and the SEC’s efforts to standardize that process. The Committee will also review the role investment companies played in Puerto Rico’s fiscal crisis. The Committee will review Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) as investment vehicles and how the industry uses REITs to finance various projects, including the financing of private prisons and immigration detention centers.

Credit Rating Agencies. The Committee will examine the role that Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organizations (NRSROs), also known as credit rating agencies, play in the U.S. capital markets, and review the effectiveness of the SEC's regulation and oversight of NRSROs. The Committee will also examine ways to limit conflicts associated with NRSROs compensation, approaches to increase their accountability, and the possibility of regulatory fee assessments.

Financial Accounting and Auditing. The Committee will review the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's (PCAOB's) oversight of auditors of public companies and broker-dealers, including standard-setting and the results of the PCAOB's inspection programs. The Committee will also monitor the impact of exemptions to the scope of the auditing and internal controls requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and the adequacy of investor protections applicable to exempt entities. The Committee will also monitor the work of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Cybersecurity. The Committee will examine the risks that cybersecurity threats pose to the U.S. capital markets, including investment and operational risks associated with public companies. The Committee will also monitor the efforts of the SEC, self-regulatory organizations (SROs), and SEC-registered firms to guard against cybersecurity risks and protect sensitive, market-moving data and personally identifiable information (PII) of investors.

Cryptocurrencies. The Committee will review the emergence of the so-called "initial coin offering" (ICO) as a means of raising capital for blockchain-based enterprises. The Committee will examine concerns of increased risks of fraud and manipulation in the ICO markets. The Committee will also review the SEC's oversight of the ICO markets and will consider legislative proposals to improve regulatory clarity for ICO issuers and investors.

Fixed income markets. The Committee will review recent developments in the U.S. corporate and municipal bond markets and the SEC's response to those developments.

Derivatives Markets. The Committee will review recent developments in the U.S. derivatives markets and efforts to harmonize rules governing those markets domestically and internationally. The Committee will also examine the SEC's progress in implementing the remaining regulations of the security-based swaps markets as mandated by the Dodd-Frank Act.

Equity and options markets. The Committee will review recent developments in the U.S. equity and options markets and the SEC's response to those developments. The Committee will also examine brokers' conflicts of interest arising from rebates and fees paid for client orders and the SEC's efforts to address those conflicts through, for example, an access fee pilot. The Committee will monitor the development, implementation, and maintenance of the Consolidated Audit Trail (CAT), a market surveillance tool that tracks order events, including quotes, orders, executions, allocations, and associated customer data, and identifies the broker-dealer handling them.

Trade Policy Impact. The Committee will examine the impact of U.S. trade policy proclamations, announcements, decisions, and actions by the executive branch on U.S. securities markets, including market volatility, capital formation, corporate reinvestment, and investor confidence.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI). The Committee will monitor TFI's development and implementation of U.S. government strategies and programs to combat terrorist financing, money laundering, and other financial crimes, both domestically and internationally.

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN). The Committee will monitor the operations of FinCEN and its ongoing efforts to implement its regulatory mandates pursuant to the Bank Secrecy Act to safeguard the integrity of the financial system and combat money laundering, terrorist financing, and other illicit finance.

Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC). The Committee will examine the efficacy of economic and trade sanctions designations and enforcement.

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing. The Committee will examine the implementation, effectiveness, and enforcement of anti-money laundering/counter-financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) laws and regulations, including opportunities to enhance compliance with these rules without impairing the operations of law enforcement. The Committee will examine patterns and trends of money laundering and terrorist finance and consider proposals to prevent the abuse of the financial system.

Counterterrorism Financing Policy. The Committee will monitor the role of the U.S. Department of the Treasury in promoting the adoption and implementation of counterterrorism standards around the world, through international organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the International Monetary Fund, and the Egmont Group. The Committee will also monitor the Office of Technical

Assistance at Treasury and its coordination with the other agencies, in the delivery of counter-terrorism financing training and other technical assistance abroad.

Sanctions. The Committee will examine sanctions programs to ensure that they are fully implemented consistent with Congressional intent and in alignment with U.S. foreign policy and national security goals. Particular attention will be paid to sanctions programs aimed at Russia, Iran, North Korea, and Cuba. The Committee will examine possible risks and consequences associated with the use of sanctions over the short and long term, as well as the role that multilateral cooperation may play in achieving effective sanctions programs.

Beneficial Ownership. The Committee will consider proposals to strengthen the AML/CFT laws and streamline compliance for U.S. financial institutions, including legislation designed to crack down on the use of anonymous shell companies for illicit purposes by requiring U.S. companies to disclose their beneficial owners.

Real Estate. The Committee will examine the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing in the real estate market, and review proposals to address any vulnerabilities identified in this sector.

Trafficking. The Committee will examine methods and policies to dismantle the underlying enablers of trafficking and will review typologies and potential solutions related to specific categories of trafficking, including human trafficking, weapons trafficking, and narcotics trafficking. The Committee will examine the nexus of this illicit criminal activity with terrorists and their networks.

De-Risking at Financial Institutions. The Committee will examine the practice by which financial institutions terminate accounts or limit services to broad categories of clients. The Committee will monitor the effectiveness of regulatory guidance and examine regulatory actions to ensure that such customers are not inappropriately denied access to the banking system.

Corruption. The Committee will examine the methods by which corruption flourishes and the means to detect and deter the financial misconduct that fuels this driver of global instability. The Committee will monitor government efforts to educate about and enforce U.S. anti-corruption law and regulation.

Fraud and Cyber Intrusion. The Committee will examine the facilitation and prevention of fraudulent activities that impact the financial system. It will also examine efforts to counter cyber intrusions that target the financial sector and system.

Information Sharing. The Committee will examine the kinds of safeguards required to ensure that civil liberties and consumer privacy are not undermined in

the sharing of sensitive information among financial institutions, federal agencies, and other entities.

Emerging Technologies. The Committee will examine emerging technologies, such as cryptocurrencies, blockchain, and artificial intelligence. The Committee will monitor how such technologies affect and interact with the U.S. financial system, and how the technologies could be used to combat or be used in the pursuit of illicit purposes.

Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States. The Committee will monitor implementation of the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018 (FIRRMA) and actions taken by CFIUS to identify and address foreign investments that pose threats to national security. The Committee will examine FIRRMA-related rulemaking, Administration resources devoted to CFIUS activities, and the effectiveness of pilot projects authorized by the legislation.

Defense Production Act. The Committee will monitor the effectiveness of the Defense Production Act and its individual authorities in promoting national security and recovery from natural disasters.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Global Economic Cooperation. The Committee will monitor the role of United States leadership in the governance of the global economic system. The Committee will examine the degree to which sustained international cooperation helps advance U.S. national security, economic interests, and values.

Oversight of the International Financial Institutions. The Committee will examine U.S. participation in the international financial institutions (IFIs), including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the other multilateral development banks. The Committee will monitor accountability, openness, and transparency within the IFIs and the degree to which public participation in these institutions is a component of effective development and growth. The Committee will examine the World Bank's policies and operations in areas relating to labor markets and social protection policies.

Global Poverty and Economic Inequality. The Committee will examine the role and effectiveness of the multilateral development banks (MDBs) in helping to foster growth and reduce poverty in Africa, Latin America, and in other poor regions in the world. The Committee will examine how some growth strategies appear more effective at reducing poverty than others and assess the degree to which economic growth has translated into sustained poverty reduction in countries assisted by the

MDBs. The Committee will examine how increasing income inequality negatively affects the poverty-reducing effect of growth in a number of countries.

International Financial Architecture. The Committee will review the annual report to Congress and testimony by the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the international financial system and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Committee will examine the degree to which the IMF is focused on fighting corruption in its surveillance and program work, as well as its efforts, through technical assistance, to strengthen the capacity of Fund members to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing.

IMF's 15th General Review of Quotas. The Committee will consider any request from the Administration for legislation to authorize U.S. commitments pursuant to an IMF quota reform agreement.

World Bank Group Capital Increase. The Committee will consider any Administration request for congressional authorization for U.S. participation in capital increases for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation.

Replenishments of the International Development Association (IDA) and the African Development Fund (AfDF). The Committee will monitor U.S. participation in the replenishment negotiations for IDA and the AfDF.

The International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The Committee will examine financial transfers between IDA and the IFC with respect to both transparency and development impact. The Committee will monitor the degree to which IDA's bond issuances affect the ability of IDA to offer grants and highly concessional loans to the world's poorest countries.

North American Development Bank (NADB). The Committee will examine the provision of financing by the NADB for environmental infrastructure projects along the U.S.-Mexico border region. The Committee will consider legislation to authorize the first general capital increase for NADB.

Food Security and Climate Finance. The Committee will examine U.S. support for international agricultural development programs and multilateral cooperation on the global climate finance agenda.

Developing Countries at Risk of Debt Distress. The Committee will monitor efforts by the United States to engage with other members of the IMF to pressure China to adopt global standards and practices on sustainable debt financing for developing countries, including a commitment to lending transparency.

Global Capital Flows. The Committee will monitor the effects of the flow of capital globally, and, in particular, trends in foreign countries' investments of their large currency reserves in the United States and other countries. The Committee will examine the effects of the investment of these reserves on global financial stability and on multilateral policy initiatives. The Committee will also examine U.S. and multilateral policies on the regulation of capital flows.

Trade in Financial Services. The Committee will monitor trade negotiations and discussions as they pertain to investment and trade in financial services. The Committee will monitor the progress of the United States' trading partners in meeting financial services and investment commitments under existing trade and investment agreements, particularly with respect to policies by China that limit the ability of U.S. financial services firms to access Chinese markets. The Committee will examine the Administration's articulation of a long-term economic development strategy with respect to both manufacturing and services.

Brexit. The Committee will monitor the United Kingdom's process of withdrawal from the European Union, including its potential impact on the U.S. and global economy, transatlantic cooperation on economic and security issues including sanctions, counterterrorism efforts, and regulatory convergence between U.S. and foreign jurisdictions.

Exchange Rates. The Committee will review the semi-annual report to Congress from the Secretary of the Treasury on international economic and exchange rate policies. The Committee will monitor developments related to the exchange rate policies of our major trading partners and monitor the effects of those policies on the competitiveness of U.S. firms and on the stability of the international financial system.

Export-Import Bank of the United States. The Committee will examine the performance of the Export-Import Bank and its mission to support U.S. jobs by helping U.S. companies compete in the global economy. The Committee will consider legislation to reauthorize the Bank's charter before it expires on September 30, 2019. The Committee will also examine how the lack of a quorum on the Bank's Board of Directors has affected its ability to support American firms in the global market.

Extractive Industries. The Committee will examine the establishment of a global standard for the public disclosure of payments that extractive companies make to governments, as well as the effectiveness of these revenue transparency laws abroad.

Supply Chain Due Diligence. The Committee will examine supply chain due diligence laws in the U.S and abroad, and their enforcement, and the effects of such

laws on the ability of companies to responsibly manage risk associated with the financing of conflict, human trafficking, and child labor.

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

Diversity Data. The Committee will review regulated entities' diversity data, including whether and how companies are: tracking internal and external workforce and supplier diversity activities to identify and mitigate vulnerable moments along the talent lifecycles; tying executives' performances to their ability to meet tangible diversity and inclusive goals; and, using such data to inform the composition of their boards of directors.

Offices of Minority and Women Inclusion (OMWIs). The Committee will examine all matters relating to the diversity and inclusion activities within the agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction, including the implementation of Section 342 of the Dodd-Frank Act and Section 1116 of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act (HERA) by the OMWIs, which are responsible for handling all matters relating to diversity in management, employment, and business activities within most federal financial agencies. This review will include, among other things, monitoring whether the agencies have allocated appropriate resources for their OMWIs, maintained frequent interaction with and direct reporting lines between the heads of the agencies and their OMWI Directors, and established tangible and measurable outcomes within their long-term strategic plans and daily operations to achieve a diverse and inclusive culture throughout all levels of their agencies.

Workforce, Supplier, and Business Diversity Efforts Within Agencies and their Regulated Entities. The Committee will consider measures to further leverage diverse and inclusive perspectives, skills, and talents within the workforces of agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction, particularly at the middle- and senior-management level, executive, and C-suite positions, to help improve the agencies' services, foster greater innovation, and develop novel solutions. The Committee will also monitor agencies' policies and practices, as well those of their regulated entities, to ensure that workplace environments operate in a fair, transparent, and non-discriminatory manner for all their employees by ensuring that racial, ethnic, and gender minorities, without regard to their sex, including sexual orientation; gender identity; sex stereotypes; and pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, have equal opportunities.

Recruitment, Retention and Promotion. The Committee will review the policies and practices of all the agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction, and of their regulated entities, to promote the recruitment, retention, and promotion of a diverse

pool of employees, throughout all levels, of each organization but particularly at the middle- and senior-management level, executive, C-suite, and board of director positions. The Committee will review the commitment and behavior of leaders, as well as consider measures, to ensure that diversity and inclusive goals are effectively transmitted throughout their organizations, including holding managers accountable for achieving diverse and inclusive environments.

The Rooney Rule. The Committee will consider policies that mandate the consideration of diverse employment candidates (referred to as “The Rooney Rule”), and whether and how it has affected diversity and inclusion efforts, including efforts by the Federal Reserve to identify and select a diverse pool of candidates for senior-management positions throughout the entire Federal Reserve System.

Vendor, Contractor, and Business Diversity. The Committee will monitor the agencies’ efforts to increase diversity within their vendor and contractor pools, and may consider methods to address any challenges, or other barriers, to the agencies’ capacity to enhance their supplier and business diversity. The Committee will also consider changes to increase the transparency of the diversity practices of the FHFA’s regulated entities, including requiring public reporting of the total dollar amounts these entities spend on third party vendors and service providers and the amounts paid to firms that are minority-owned, women-owned, disability-owned, and other diverse-owned businesses on a regular basis.

Financial and Economic Inclusion. The Committee will monitor the availability and affordability of financial products and services to communities such as underserved rural, urban, Tribal, indigenous and other minority communities, and certain populations such as immigrants, active-duty servicemembers and veterans and their families, older (including retired) Americans, young adults and college students, state- and federally-recognized Tribes, indigenous peoples, and low- and moderate-income consumers. The Committee will evaluate methods to expand access to the traditional financial services system to people in different social, income, and economic segments in this country, including methods to broaden homeownership, increase wages, promote employment within high-growth industries, encourage savings (including retirement savings), and investments.

Wealth, Income Inequality, and Income Mobility. The Committee will examine the existing differences in wealth and income among American households across the country. The Committee will evaluate proposals to reduce disparities in opportunity that continue to persist across different segments of our society and that were exacerbated in the run-up to, and the fallout from, the 2008 financial crisis. The Committee will consider how the economic disparities in this country compare with other countries and whether successful approaches by other countries to reduce such disparities could serve as models for the U.S. The Committee will also monitor, among other things, whether economic opportunity zones have been successful in

promoting intra and intergenerational income mobility. This review will include an assessment of the effect on employment and income mobility of factory and manual workers from trade agreements and the increasing use of automation by companies.

Public Companies. The Committee will consider proposals to enhance diversity and inclusion practices and policies at public companies, including by more transparently reporting information about the diversity of perspectives and backgrounds, and the selection process of those who serve in middle- and senior-management level, executive, C-suite positions, and boards of directors.

Diverse Entrepreneurs and Access to Capital. The Committee will monitor challenges faced by, and consider solutions to, encouraging the creation and growth of diverse entrepreneurs' businesses, particularly any unique challenges faced by minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, veteran-owned businesses, Native-owned businesses, disability-owned businesses, and small businesses in obtaining access to capital and opportunities to obtain a fair allocation of federal funds and participation in federal programs. The Committee will also review how corporations collaborate with minority-owned, women-owned and other diverse-owned firms in their capital markets activities, including but not limited to, the investment of pension, union, and retirement funds; externally managed investment and non-indexed funds; and alternative investments. The Committee will also monitor the implementation of data collection measures that could more effectively and efficiently inform the public, investors, regulators, and Congress about patterns and trends of business lending and other types of financing.

Minority Depository Institution (MDIs). The Committee will monitor the federal financial regulators' compliance with the goals under Section 308 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act (FIRREA) and may consider other ways to further support MDIs.