

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2023

JUNE XX, 2022.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CARTWRIGHT, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R.]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for other purposes.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee has jurisdiction over a diverse group of agencies responsible for promoting economic development; researching climate change and mitigating its impacts; protecting civil rights; promoting criminal justice reform and police reform; combating violent crime, financial fraud, terrorism, cyber threats, and espionage; addressing gun violence; ensuring access to justice; enforcing trade laws; conducting periodic censuses; forecasting the weather; managing fisheries; exploring space; and advancing science. The activities of these agencies impact every American and are integral to the operations of our government.

The bill provides a total of \$85,546,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2023. Within the level of funds provided, the bill prioritizes funding for Federal, State, and local law enforcement to help fight crime and improve public safety, while also helping to improve community policing practices and other measures to ensure the civil rights of all Americans. The bill includes funding for important initiatives aimed at protecting democracy in the United States. Furthermore, the bill prioritizes numerous public investments in job creation, infrastructure improvements, American competitiveness, climate and other scientific research, improved accuracy of weather forecasting, and legal assistance for low-income persons.

Protecting Democracy in the United States.—The bill funds the full Administration request of \$34,144,000 for additional Federal prosecutorial resources to bring to justice those involved in perpetrating the January 6, 2021 insurrection at the United States Capitol building. In addition, the bill funds the full Administration request for \$5,951,000 in additional resources within the Justice Department’s Civil Rights Division to reinforce democratic institutions and protect the right to vote. Finally, the bill funds the full Administration request of \$876,000 within the Justice Department’s Criminal Division for the investigation and prosecution of election crimes.

Infrastructure, Job Creation, and Economic Growth.—This bill invests in our nation’s infrastructure improvement needs by providing \$510,000,000 for the Economic Development Administration (EDA), an increase of \$136,500,000 above fiscal year 2022, including \$70 million to support local labor markets and local communities experiencing high prime-age employment gaps, as well as strong increases for EDA’s Assistance to Coal Communities program, and Regional Innovation Strategies program, and continued healthy funding levels for other EDA programs. These funds will support the Nation’s economic recovery and provide the foundation for future growth in jobs and our standard of living.

The bill helps expand economic growth in other ways as well. The recommendation includes \$221,000,000 for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program, an increase of \$54,000,000 above fiscal year 2022. This program helps small- and medium-sized U.S. manufacturers create jobs and expand business growth opportuni-

ties. The bill also provides \$18,000,000 for the Manufacturing USA program, an increase of more than nine percent above fiscal year 2022. A robust funding increase is provided for the International Trade Administration, to create U.S. jobs by expanding U.S. exports and fighting the unfair trade practices of other countries. Furthermore, the full budget request of \$4,253,404,000 is provided for the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), to enable PTO to promote innovation in the United States by protecting the Nation's intellectual property rights both at home and abroad. Finally, the bill provides \$70,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency, an increase of \$15,000,000 above fiscal year 2022, to help create jobs and expand business growth opportunities among minority-owned U.S. companies.

The bill also makes responsible investments in the future of the Nation's economy and workforce, with funding increases for STEM engagement at NASA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Science Foundation (NSF), as well as an increase for EDA's STEM Apprenticeship Program to create and expand STEM apprenticeships and other workforce training models. Within the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), strong funding increases are provided for research efforts related to key future technologies, including quantum information science and artificial intelligence. Furthermore, the bill includes a strong increase for the Broadening Participation in STEM program at NSF. Global leadership requires diverse ideas that will charge innovation.

Preventing and Prosecuting Gun Violence and Other Violent Crime.—The bill takes important steps towards addressing the problem of gun violence in our country. The recommendation maintains funding for the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and provides a strong funding increase for grants to help States improve their submissions into the NICS system to ensure that persons legally prohibited from purchasing a firearm are unable to do so. The bill also provides the full Administration request of \$1,732,528,000 for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), an increase of more than 13 percent, to hire additional special agents and investigative personnel, expand oversight of Federal Firearms Licensees, and increase the capacity of the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network to expand its reach to communities as an essential tool in combatting gun violence. Furthermore, the bill provides \$150,000,000 for Community Violence Intervention and Prevention, as well as \$40,000,000 to help States implement and enforce extreme risk protection orders to prevent guns from going to individuals at an elevated risk of harming themselves or others.

To improve school safety, the bill provides \$175,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000 above fiscal year 2022, for grants under the STOP School Violence Act of 2018. In addition, the bill increases funding for other activities that will help prevent school violence, including strong funding increases for youth mentoring grants and grants for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. The bill also funds a new grant program aimed at providing effective alternatives to youth incarceration.

The bill further supports law enforcement by providing strong funding increases for both Federal law enforcement and State and

Local Law Enforcement Assistance. This includes COPS programs (including COPS Hiring), Byrne Justice Assistance Grants, and \$225,140,000 for community projects aimed at enhancing public safety and reforming the justice system. Finally, the bill provides enhanced resources for U.S. Attorneys to prosecute violent crime.

Support for Crime Victims.—Section 510 of the bill provides \$2,050,000,000 for Crime Victims Fund programs, including a five percent set-aside for Tribes. For programs under the Violence Against Women Act, the bill provides \$642,000,000, an increase of \$67,000,000 above fiscal year 2022, including a strong increase for the Sexual Assault Services Program and increases for legal and transitional housing assistance for victims. A strong funding level of \$90,000,000 is provided to reduce the backlog of unprocessed rape kits, an increase of \$40,000,000 above fiscal year 2022. The bill includes \$20,000,000 for a new grant program for regional sexual assault investigative training academies. Within the funding level for the Civil Rights Division, a new initiative is funded aimed at fighting gender-based violence, discrimination, and harassment. The bill additionally includes \$36,000,000 for Victims of Child Abuse Programs.

Fighting the Opioid Epidemic.—The bill provides very substantial resources to help effectively address the opioid epidemic. To assist State and local governments, the bill provides strong funding increases for grants authorized by the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act. This includes increases for Drug Courts, Veterans Treatment Courts, and the Comprehensive Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCP). In addition, the Drug Enforcement Administration and Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement are funded at the Administration's requested levels of \$3,104,603,000 and \$550,458,000, respectively.

First Step Act and Second Chance Act.—The recommendation includes not less than \$409,483,000 for programs authorized under the First Step Act of 2018, to expand and develop opportunities for incarcerated individuals to participate in evidence-based, recidivism-reducing programming and productive activities. The recommendation also includes \$125,000,000 for Second Chance Act grants, an increase of \$10,000,000 above fiscal year 2022.

Protecting Civil Rights.—The Committee bill includes numerous recommendations and initiatives aimed at greatly advancing civil rights, equal opportunity, and racial justice in the United States. These include the following:

- \$215,192,000 for the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, an increase of \$52,672,000 above fiscal year 2022.
- Directs the Attorney General to provide an update on efforts to improve evidence-based training for Federal law enforcement officers on the use of force.
- Provides \$10,000,000 for grants to train State and local law enforcement officers on racial profiling, de-escalation, and duty to intervene when witnessing other officers using excessive force, as well as \$50,000,000 for community policing development, including funding for co-responder crisis teams, accreditation support, de-escalation training, and diversity and anti-bias training.

- Provides \$4,000,000 for the development of best practices for, and the creation of, civilian review boards to oversee local police departments.

- Provides \$25,024,000 for the Community Relations Service, an increase of \$4,024,000 above fiscal year 2022.

- Provides \$14,350,000 for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, an increase of \$1,350,000 above fiscal year 2022, including continued funding for the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys.

- Provides \$464,650,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), an increase of \$44,650,000 above fiscal year 2022, to continue prioritization of the enforcement of Federal anti-discrimination laws and to pursue litigation and strategic initiatives quickly and aggressively.

- Provides \$70,000,000 for grants authorized under the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111–84) to help States, localities, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to conduct educational outreach and training on hate crimes, and to investigate and prosecute hate crimes. An additional \$30,000,000 is provided for community groups for efforts to prevent hate crimes, as well as \$2,500,000 for a youth-focused hate crime prevention and intervention initiative. Furthermore, \$15,000,000 is included for grants under the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act to help States create hate crime reporting hotlines and to assist States and localities in preventing, addressing, and responding to hate crimes, including through the implementation of the National Incident-Based Reporting System. Finally, within the funding increase for the Civil Rights Division, resources are provided for an initiative aimed at confronting the rising tide of hate and bias.

- Provides \$15,500,000 in support of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325) to investigate and prosecute previously unresolved civil rights era “cold case” murders suspected of having been racially motivated, through a partnership among the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division, the Civil Rights Unit of the FBI, the Community Relations Service, State and local law enforcement officials, and other eligible entities.

- Provides strong funding levels for an array of programs dedicated to broadening participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields among underrepresented groups, including \$48,000,000 for NASA’s Minority University Research Education Project; \$22,500,000 for the NOAA Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions; and the following funding levels for NSF program: no less than \$57,000,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation, no less than \$71,000,000 for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program, and no less than \$19,000,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.

Efforts to Address Climate Change.—The bill provides very strong and responsible funding increases for critical efforts to better understand, and prepare for, the Earth’s changing climate.

Notable funding increases are provided for NASA’s Earth Science activities and aeronautics research aimed at producing more environmentally sustainable aviation.

The recommendation also includes \$254,216,000 for NOAA climate research activities, an increase of \$54,216,000 above fiscal year 2022, including efforts to improve sea level rise forecasts and identify impacts of climate change on fisheries. A strong funding increase is also provided for NOAA's efforts to help facilitate the expansion of offshore wind energy. The recommendation further includes \$34,000,000 for the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund and \$89,000,000 for NOAA's Coastal Zone Management grant program. These grant programs fund green and grey coastal infrastructure solutions to help protect coastal areas threatened by rising sea level and other impacts of climate change.

In addition, the recommendation includes an increase of \$83,390,000 for NOAA's National Weather Service to enhance its ability to accurately forecast extreme weather events. Numerous other investments are included across NOAA in support of the weather mission, including funding to improve the understanding and prediction of wildfire behavior that will help inform suppression efforts and provide more advanced notice to communities at risk from wildfires, as well as funding to maintain and recapitalize NOAA's hurricane hunter aircraft. The Committee notes that wildfire research is a priority at NASA as well, and urges NASA and NOAA to continue to improve collaboration to improve efficiency of research and avoid overlap in studying and improving response to wildfires.

Finally, the bill provides a major increase for climate and clean energy-related research at NSF to improve our understanding of climate change, increase innovative energy technologies, enhance sustainability, and mitigate climate change.

Fighting Cyberthreats.—Throughout the bill, robust funding is provided to strengthen agencies' cybersecurity, necessary in the face of increased threats to Federal assets. Additionally, the bill provides \$103,000,000, an increase of \$18,000,000, for NIST's role in supporting the strengthening of Federal and private cybersecurity efforts, and also provides strong funding increases for the efforts of the FBI and the Justice Department's National Security Division to deter, investigate, and pursue cyberthreats and cybercrime. Furthermore, the bill provides no less than \$74,000,000 for NSF's CyberCorps Scholarships for Service program, an increase of \$11,000,000 above fiscal year 2022, to help recruit and train the next generation of U.S. cybersecurity professionals.

Legal Services Corporation.—The recommendation makes a historic investment to help ensure access to justice for all Americans by providing \$675,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation, an increase of \$186,000,000 above fiscal year 2022. This increase will ensure that low-income individuals and families have greater access to assistance to help resolve civil legal problems.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).—For NASA, the bill includes \$25,446,200,000, an increase of \$1,404,900,000 above fiscal year 2022, including strong funding levels for NASA's science, aeronautics research, human space exploration, space technology, and STEM Engagement programs.

Other Science Investments.—The recommendation makes other strong investments in science as well, providing \$9,631,243,000 overall for the National Science Foundation, an increase of \$793,243,000 above fiscal year 2022, and \$953,000,000 for scientific

and technical research and services of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, an increase of \$103,000,000 above fiscal year 2022.

OVERSIGHT AND BUDGET REVIEW

In furtherance of the Committee's oversight responsibilities and to protect hard-earned taxpayer dollars, the Committee has included language that:

- Provides full funding for the work of agency inspectors general to help prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

- Requires agencies to submit spending plans for the Committee's review.

- Requires quarterly reporting of unobligated balances.

- Requires agencies to track undisbursed grant balances.

- Withholds funding from NASA's Mobile Launcher 2 project until detailed cost and schedule information are provided to Congress, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and the NASA Office of Inspector General.

- Requires agencies procuring sensitive information technology systems to conduct supply chain risk assessments.

- Requires agencies to notify the Committee of project cost overruns and mitigation plans.

- Requires contractors and grantees receiving more than \$5,000,000 to certify that they are not delinquent on their Federal taxes.

- Prohibits funds from being used to purchase first class and premium airline travel.

- Limits the number of agency staff who can attend overseas conferences.

- Prohibits funding for the National Technical Information Service to charge customers for a copy of a document generated by the Legislative Branch unless the customer is informed how to receive an electronic copy free online.

- Requires agency computer networks to block pornography.

Sexual Harassment and Assault.—The Committee recognizes that harassment, including sexual harassment and assault, continue to be pervasive in the workplace, and that the use of predispute nondisclosure and nondisparagement clauses as conditions of employment can perpetuate illegal conduct by silencing survivors and shielding perpetrators. The Committee directs the departments and agencies funded in this bill to assess the prevalence of predispute nondisclosure and nondisparagement clauses in employment contracts used by contractors and grantees receiving Federal funds. The Committee further directs each department and agency funded in this bill to include proposals in its fiscal year 2024 budget request to eliminate the use of grants and contracts to employers that use this practice.

Paper Reduction Efforts.—The Committee urges the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Science Foundation, and NASA to work with the Office of Management and Budget to reduce printing and reproduction costs and directs each agency to report to the Committee within 60 days of the enactment of this Act on the steps it has taken to achieve this goal. The report should specifically identify how much funding each agency expects to save by implementing these measures.

Performance Measures.—The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to comply with title 31 of the United States Code, including the development of their organizational priority goals and outcomes such as performance outcome measures, output measures, efficiency measures, and customer service measures. The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to report on their implementation plans for these measures within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Customer Service.—The Committee continues to support efforts to improve customer service in accordance with Executive Order 13571, “Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service”. The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to develop standards to improve customer service and incorporate the standards into the performance plans required under 31 U.S.C. 1115. The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to report on their implementation plans regarding this subject no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency.—The Committee notes the importance of ensuring access to Federal services and programs for all persons with limited English proficiency. Therefore, the Committee directs agencies and programs funded in this Act to comply fully with the requirements of Executive Order 13166, “Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency,” and on an ongoing basis, review and improve their efforts to provide meaningful access to the programs, services, and information they provide.

Advertising Contracts.—The Committee understands that, as the largest advertiser in the United States, the Federal Government should work to ensure fair access to its advertising contracts for small disadvantaged businesses and businesses owned by minorities and women. The Committee directs each department and agency to include the following information in its fiscal year 2024 budget justification: expenditures for fiscal year 2022 and expected expenditures for fiscal year 2024 for: (1) all contracts for advertising services; and (2) contracts for the advertising services of (A) socially and economically disadvantaged small businesses concerns (as defined in section 8(a)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)(4)); and (B) women-and minority-owned businesses.

Research Impacted by the Pandemic.—During the pandemic, the U.S. research enterprise has suffered greatly, particularly impacting early career researchers, putting at risk U.S. leadership in global research and innovation. The changing environment brought on by COVID–19 resulted in halted research projects and uncertain career prospects, not only for this generation, but also future generations of scientists and the overall U.S. research pipeline. To help address these problems, the Committee encourages the Department of Commerce, NASA, and NSF to provide funding to continue to support these researchers whose work in support of science agency missions has been impacted by the pandemic, with a particular focus on the needs of early career researchers.

REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

Section 505 of the bill contains language concerning the reprogramming of funds between programs, projects, and activities. The Committee reminds the departments and agencies funded in

this bill that the reprogramming process is based on comity between the Congress and the Executive Branch. This process is intended to provide departments and agencies enough flexibility to meet changing circumstances and emergent requirements not known at the time of congressional review of the budget while preserving congressional priorities and intent. In the absence of comity and respect for the prerogatives of the Appropriations Committees and the Congress in general, the Committee may opt to include specific program limitations and details in legislation and remove language providing the flexibility to reallocate funds. Under these circumstances, programs, projects, and activities become absolutes and the Executive Branch shall lose the ability to propose changes in the use of appropriated funds except through legislative action.

Each department and agency funded in this Act shall follow the directions set forth in this bill and the accompanying report and shall not reallocate resources or reorganize activities except as provided herein. Reprogramming procedures shall apply to funds provided in this Act, unobligated balances from previous appropriations Acts that are available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2023, and non-appropriated resources such as fee collections that are used to meet program requirements in fiscal year 2023. As specified in section 505, the Committee expects that the Appropriations Subcommittees on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the House and Senate will be notified by letter a minimum of 15 days prior to any reprogramming of funds that—

- (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;
- (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;
- (4) relocates an office or employees;
- (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs, or activities;
- (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;
- (7) augments existing programs, projects, or activities more than \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or
- (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress.

The Committee recognizes that the coronavirus pandemic may lead to unanticipated yet unavoidable agency costs that could require budgetary transfers and reprogrammings. However, the Committee expects to be promptly notified in advance of all such actions.

Any reprogramming request shall include any out-year budgetary impacts and a separate accounting of program or mission impacts on estimated carryover funds. The Committee further expects any department or agency funded in this bill that plans a reduction-in-force to notify the Committee by letter at least 30 days in advance of the date of any such planned personnel action.

RELATIONSHIP WITH BUDGET AND COMPTROLLER OFFICES

Through the years the Appropriations Committee has channeled most of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the budget offices or comptroller organizations of the various departments, agencies, and commissions. Such relationships are necessary to accomplish the work of the Committee. While the Committee reserves the right to call upon all organizations in the departments, agencies and commissions for information and assistance, the primary contact between the Committee and these entities must be through the budget offices and comptroller organizations, or through a legislative affairs unit designated by the Committee to work on appropriations and budget matters.

The workload generated in the budget process is large and growing; therefore, a positive, responsive relationship between the Committee and the budget and/or comptroller offices is essential for the Committee to fulfill the Constitutional appropriations responsibilities of Congress.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$629,876,000 in total resources for the programs of the International Trade Administration (ITA), which is \$59,876,000 above fiscal year 2022. This amount is offset by \$12,000,000 in estimated fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$617,876,000. The Committee directs ITA to continue to provide quarterly updates as described in the Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 116–93.

Industry and Analysis.—The recommendation includes funding for the continued expansion of the Survey of International Air Travelers. Additionally, the recommendation supports the requested increase for ITA to fulfill new requirements on supply chain resilience across manufacturing and services industries.

Enforcement and Compliance.—The recommendation for Enforcement and Compliance includes no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The recommendation includes the requested program increase to continue the hiring for the ninth Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD) enforcement office and directs ITA to continue to make AD/CVD enforcement a priority, including thoroughly investigating the extent of the harm caused to domestic industries. The recommendation includes no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for ITA’s web-based aluminum licensing and import monitoring system, known as the Aluminum Import Monitoring (AIM) system. The Committee continues to encourage ITA to regularly consult with the aluminum industry on market dynamics to ensure the AIM system is supporting U.S. aluminum producers.

Global Markets.—The recommendation provides \$391,807,000 for Global Markets, as requested. This amount will help increase U.S. export competitiveness and the United States’ ability to counter unfair trade practices and economic coercion by the People’s Republic

of China. The Committee notes that with this funding, ITA will be able to enhance its staffing in three overseas regions: the Indo-Pacific; the Western Hemisphere; and the Middle East-Africa, to identify positive opportunities for companies. Additionally, the Committee looks forward to receiving the report directed in the Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 outlining the Department’s recommendations and estimated costs to increase U.S. trade and investment opportunities, including the expansion of the U.S. Commercial Service in Africa and regions of international strategic significance, such as Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

U.S. Foreign Commercial Service Minority Fellowship.—The bill includes a new provision providing authority for ITA to establish a fellowship program to recruit students for a career with the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service, a complement program to existing Department of State fellowships. The Committee recognizes the importance of representing the diversity of our Nation overseas as part of ITA’s mission to expand opportunities for U.S. businesses within global markets. The Committee directs ITA to include an implementation plan for the fellowship program as part of its fiscal year 2023 spend plan.

U.S. Export Assistance Centers (USEACs).—The Committee continues its directives regarding the staffing of USEACs and expects ITA to continue to update the Committee, as described in House Report 117–97, in its quarterly updates. The Committee understands ITA has made progress in onboarding full-time staff for previously vacant USEACs and directs ITA to provide a supplement report, due no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, providing a staffing plan for any USEAC that did not have a full-time permanent staff person in fiscal year 2022, including a breakdown of all related costs to maintain these locations and a timeframe for staffing these locations, with projected out-year costs.

Promoting Rural Exports.—ITA’s Rural Export Initiative began over two decades ago, providing export counseling and services to rural businesses through the USEAC networks and the Rural Global Team. Beginning in fiscal year 2020, ITA established a “virtual” Rural Export Center (REC) to enhance its rural outreach efforts and provide customized market research for rural businesses. The REC and USEACs throughout the United States provide rural businesses with export business development assistance, and when appropriate, certain fee-based services like the Rural America’s Intelligence Service for Exporters (RAISE). The Committee is aware that demand for REC services, such as RAISE, continues to grow and in fiscal year 2022, ITA is actively in the process of hiring a full-time REC Director, to be staffed at a physical location, focused exclusively on rural exports. The Committee directs ITA to report to the Committee on the REC’s effectiveness, including the assistance provided to rural companies, the customized market research produced for these companies, and their ultimate export successes, no later than a year after the enactment of this Act.

Ukraine Reconstruction Plan.—As the unprovoked aggression against Ukraine continues, planning for a post-conflict rebuilding is critical and the Committee encourages ITA to contribute to any such effort. The Committee values the national security and economic importance of U.S. relations with Ukraine and directs the

Secretary, as part of any reconstruction plan, to help facilitate the expansion of the U.S. economic footprint in Ukraine and increase direct engagement with Ukrainian businesses.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$191,389,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), \$50,389,000 above fiscal year 2022. The recommendation includes the requested funding for new initiatives: National Information and Communications Technology and Services (ICTS) Supply Chain Security, Defense Production Act Industrial Studies, and Securing the U.S. Technology Ecosystem. BIS is directed to keep the Committee apprised of any positions it plans to transition from temporary to permanent pursuant to the authorities included in Division N of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–103).

Congressional Notifications.—The Committee notes that BIS recently issued a final rule that amends the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to add a new section to the EAR to adopt a congressional notification requirement for certain license applications of semiautomatic firearms, previously under the jurisdiction of the State Department’s International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), which meet certain value and destination requirements that will take effect on July 18, 2022. The Committee appreciates this return to a prior practice when these firearms were originally regulated through the ITAR.

Government Accountability Office (GAO) Study on Munitions Exports.—The Committee is aware that several categories of munitions were brought under the BIS review process as a result of a rule change that went into effect in March 2020. The Committee remains concerned that there is a continued lack of coordination between the State Department and BIS in ensuring that suspect, sanctioned, and prohibited end users do not end up with dangerous weapons. The Committee directs the GAO to conduct a study examining how the authorization process for certain firearms exports has changed since the primary responsibility for reviewing and approving these export requests was transferred to the Department of Commerce. Among any other issues GAO deems relevant to this review, the study should address BIS’ license determination process for firearms exports, including whether there is information that the State Department uses that BIS does not in making these license determinations. The study should examine the extent to which BIS is using relevant screening lists, including ‘Watch List’ information provided by the State Department and other databases containing information on suspect or sanctioned end users, particularly any allegations of human rights abuses. The study should also examine approval and rejection rates for these firearms export authorizations and identify whether there have been any situations in which suspect or sanctioned end users, either individuals or foreign security units, have received firearms exports since the new rules were promulgated.

BIS Efforts to Address Spyware and Digital Surveillance Threats.—As of June 2, 2022, BIS has added 357 entities to the Entity List, almost double the total amount added in all of fiscal year

2021. The Committee commends the Department’s use of the Entity List as a tool to confront the threat to U.S. national security from foreign mercenary spyware companies and urges BIS to continue its use of the Entity List to ensure American companies do not inadvertently contribute to the development of dangerous surveillance technologies. Furthermore, the Committee requests that the Department consider the inclusion of additional items and services with surveillance capabilities to the Commerce Control List that could be used to abuse human rights, with subsequent license requirements imposed on end user destinations with a history of internal repression.

Semiconductor Supply Chain and Export Controls.—The Committee recognizes the important role BIS plays to maintain its mission to protect U.S. national security and prevent our adversaries from obtaining dual use technologies, and urges BIS to consider the impact of U.S. semiconductor related export control policies on the global semiconductor shortage, and the resulting impact on the U.S. industrial base, particularly in the automotive, home appliance, agricultural machinery, aerospace and defense industries. BIS should continue to carry out industrial base analysis as required to support these activities. The Committee notes that if export controls are not targeted and strategic, then there is potential for a slowdown in innovation in the semiconductor industry and reduction in global chip manufacturing capability for the U.S. and its allies, and risks inadvertently disadvantaging the U.S. national strategy on semiconductor leadership.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$510,000,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the Economic Development Administration (EDA), which is \$7,482,000 more than the request and \$136,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee provides \$445,000,000 for the Economic Development Assistance Programs account for grants to economically distressed areas. EDA is playing a pivotal role in helping communities mitigate the impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic, and the recommended funds will allow EDA to help build and strengthen communities for long-term growth.

Funds are to be distributed as follows; any deviation of funds shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Public Works	\$120,500
Partnership Planning	36,000
Technical Assistance	13,000
Research and Evaluation	2,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance	13,500
Economic Adjustment Assistance	42,000
Assistance to Coal Communities	80,500
Assistance to Nuclear Closure Communities	13,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Regional Innovation Program Grants	50,000
Recompete Pilot Program	70,000
STEM Apprenticeship Program	4,500
Total, Economic Development Assistance Programs	\$445,000

Assistance to Coal Communities.—The Committee appreciates the strong support in the budget request that builds on the Committee’s prior efforts to assist communities that are suffering from the long decline of the coal industry and related decline in economic activity. Accordingly, the recommendation includes \$80,500,000 for Assistance to Coal Communities, which is equal to the request and an increase of \$39,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. EDA is directed continue reporting to the Committee on its efforts to assist coal communities, and the report shall include a detailed description regarding how EDA and other Federal agencies have assisted coal mining communities to date and how the Federal government plans to assist them in the future. The Committee expects EDA to creatively work with local communities to develop comprehensive, well-orchestrated strategies to promote economic growth.

Public Works.—The Committee provides \$120,500,000 for Public Works and encourages EDA to prioritize projects that are resilient to the changing climate as well as those that incorporate green infrastructure solutions.

Sustainable Development.—The Committee supports efforts by EDA to assist local- and state-level public-private partnerships working on sustainable development and climate change, especially through stakeholder-based frameworks that measure progress through open-data platforms that inform public decision-making.

University Centers.—In order to promote equity in economic development, the Committee encourages EDA’s University Centers initiative to consider the importance of assisting less-resourced institutions, such as Minority Serving Institutions, whose mission is educating students of color.

Build to Scale.—The Committee continues to support the Build to Scale program—also known as the Regional Innovation Strategies program—and provides an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Further, the Committee encourages EDA to support the development of regional innovation clusters that focus on advanced wood products, which are a growing source of jobs in rural America and contribute to rural economic development. An initiative that successfully increased demand for wood products would also address several key land management priorities, including reducing forest treatment costs and wildfire risks. Further, the Committee urges EDA to invest in university based, high tech business incubators to diversify distressed manufacturing and legacy urban and rural communities by encouraging entrepreneurship, patent creation, and promoting technology commercialization through business startups.

Nuclear Power Plant Closures.—The Committee notes that closures of nuclear power plants throughout the United States con-

tinue to impact the economic foundation of surrounding communities through sudden job losses and a dramatic reduction to the local tax base. The Committee recognizes that the closure threat of nuclear power plants undermines the stability of communities' local tax base, which disproportionately rely on the power plants as a bedrock for their economic future. The Committee appreciates the work EDA has undertaken to assist such communities in prior years and provides \$13,000,000 for competitive economic adjustment assistance to continue these efforts, which shall include, but not be limited to, public works investments and economic diversification initiatives in communities impacted by recent or scheduled nuclear power plant closures. The Committee directs EDA to report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the status of these efforts.

STEM Apprenticeship Program.—The Committee notes that over the past decade, the growth in jobs requiring sophisticated science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) skills was three times faster than growth in non-STEM jobs. Yet, U.S. employers have struggled to fill jobs in these fields. Because more than 50 percent of jobs that require STEM skills do not require a bachelor's degree, apprenticeships will be instrumental in meeting the urgent demand for a STEM-literate workforce. Therefore, the Committee provides \$4,500,000 to expand the STEM Apprenticeship Program to provide grants to create and expand STEM apprenticeship and other workforce training models, as directed in section 312 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (Public Law 114–329).

Persistent Poverty.—The Committee is concerned that pockets of high poverty in urban areas are often overlooked by the Federal Government because, in the aggregate, their need is often masked by their affluent neighbors. In light of the impacts of COVID–19, the need in these areas is greater than ever. For purposes of this Act, the term “high-poverty area” means any census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2016–2020 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Census Bureau. When scoring competitive grant applications, EDA is directed to add additional priority, where practicable, to applications from grantees who can demonstrate that the individuals who will benefit from such grants reside in high-poverty areas or persistent poverty counties, as defined by section 533 of this Act. In addition, EDA shall provide guidance to such prospective grantees, especially prior to their application submissions, including to help determine whether they qualify for additional priority.

The Committee further directs the Department to develop and implement additional measures to increase the share of investments from all Department programs in persistent poverty counties, high-poverty areas, and any other impoverished communities the Department determines to be appropriate areas to target. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee that includes a list of the programs under which the amount of Federal investments targeted to such areas were increased in fiscal year 2023, and, for each such program, the amount of funds that were targeted to such areas; the percent change from fiscal year 2022 in the amount of funds that were targeted toward such

areas; and, to the extent practicable, an assessment of the economic impact of the program on the areas, including data on the categories of individuals impacted by the targeting of funds to such areas under the program, disaggregated by household income, race, gender, age, national origin, disability status, and whether the individuals live in an urban area, suburban area, or rural area.

Economic Assistance for Communities.—Economic and community development funding provided by other agencies can have even more impact if they are utilized in conjunction with other Federal funding sources, such as EDA. The Committee therefore encourages EDA to treat as acceptable funds any funding provided by other Federal programs that are explicitly authorized to be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of a project so that funding from both agencies may be used if necessary and to the extent permitted by law.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$65,000,000 for EDA salaries and expenses.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The recommendation includes \$70,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), an increase of \$15,000,000 over the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Business Center and Specialty Project Center Programs.—As a result of the COVID–19 pandemic, small businesses around the country are facing enormous financial challenges, with minority-owned businesses suffering at a disproportionate rate. The Committee provides no less than \$28,500,000, an increase of \$7,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for MBDA’s Business Center and Specialty Project Center programs to ensure their network of business counselors, minority chambers of commerce, and other resources are able to continue providing assistance to minority-owned small businesses in need.

Minority Chambers of Commerce.—The Committee recognizes the important role of minority chambers of commerce in supporting the mission of MBDA and encourages the Agency to utilize national and local minority chambers and their members in implementing the program’s mission of providing resources to underserved populations. MBDA shall provide a report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act summarizing its coordination efforts with national and local minority chambers.

Native American Business Development.—The Committee provides not less than \$5,000,000 for MBDA to award grants to Tribes and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian populations to address barriers to economic development. MBDA shall coordinate with the Department’s Office of Native American Business Development on these efforts and to implement innovative programs to support Tribal small business owners.

Minority Serving Institutions Entrepreneurship Pilot.—The Committee provides no less than \$1,500,000 to continue the Minority Serving Institutions Entrepreneurship Pilot as established in Pub-

lic Law 116–260 to support entrepreneurship for undergraduate students at Minority Serving Institutions.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$132,320,000 for the Economics and Statistics Administration, \$16,320,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The recommendation assumes the requested amount of \$127,820,000 for the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) which includes \$2,713,000 to improve and expand distributional measures of growth. The Committee directs BEA to further research methods that will allow a quarterly release schedule with minimal lag.

Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account.—Within the amounts provided, up to \$1,500,000 is provided for the Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account (ORSA) that was created through the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–249). The Committee expects that if the impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic on the outdoor recreation economy continue, they will be highlighted in the fiscal year 2023 ORSA release.

Data Collection Sources.—The Committee recognizes the value and importance of real-time economic data for the purpose of identifying economic trends and consumer sentiment. The Committee encourages BEA and the Department to use a competitive process to procure consumer sentiment and economic indicator data. Further, as the Department prepares future solicitations for economic data and research, the Committee encourages the Department to conduct robust market research to identify potential new market entrants and to prioritize those leveraging consumer-sourced data that have a strong record of performance and most effectively apply technology to acquire real-time information.

Alternative Economic Indicators.—The Committee is aware that BEA has been engaged in an agenda to better measure economic well-being. In 2020, BEA published “GDP and Beyond: Priorities and Plans” that laid out a comprehensive plan to best report on the well-being of the American public. In support of this effort the Committee directs BEA, in coordination with other Federal agencies, to report to the Committee not later than one year after enactment of this Act on updates to its research on alternative economic metrics, including projected milestones and costs for the development, implementation, and administration of alternative economic metrics alongside existing measures and methodologies.

Modernizing Economic Statistics in the Territories.—The Committee reiterates its interest in BEA producing quarterly economic surveys and personal income statistics for the territories, in the same manner that such data is produced and collected for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The Committee looks forward to receiving the overall cost estimate and implementation plan directed in House Report 117–97 to achieve this goal and integrate the five territories into the full set of the National Income and Product Accounts, which will require the territory-level GDP data to meet BEA’s quality standards.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,505,470,000 for the Bureau of the Census, as requested and \$151,470,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The recommendation does not assume the new appropriation account structure proposed by the Administration.

The Committee looks forward to receiving the report directed in House Report 117–97 under the heading “Modernizing the collection and publication of race and ethnicity data” and continues to urge the Census Bureau to continue its work with the Office of Management and Budget to facilitate appropriate, scientifically-guided revisions to those standards that will allow the Bureau to modernize its collection of race and ethnicity data, including the addition of a Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) ethnicity category and a combined race and Hispanic origin question, as soon as practicable.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$336,176,000 for Current Surveys and Programs, which is \$36,176,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted amount.

High Frequency Data Program.—The Committee directs no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the High Frequency Data Program and encourages the Bureau to include frequent and timely measures of poverty and material hardship, including measures focused on child poverty and children and family wellbeing, as part of the continued expansion of the program. The Committee encourages the Bureau to consider measures of children and family wellbeing related to housing and food insecurity; access to child care and transportation; ability to balance work, educational, and caregiving responsibilities; ability to pay household expenses; family savings and debt; and ability to afford educational and extracurricular activities for children. Where appropriate, the Committee encourages the Bureau to include a breakdown of data by race and ethnicity, including for Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) racial and ethnic subgroups and for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN). Additionally, the Committee directs the Bureau to report to the Committee not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act on these efforts.

Improving Annual Poverty Data Collection.—Annual estimates of the Official Poverty Measure and the Supplemental Poverty Measure both come from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) sample of the Census’ Current Population Survey (CPS)—sometimes referred to as the “March sample.” The CPS is a monthly survey of employment and labor force activity—and the March sample has additional questions measuring incomes over the prior calendar year that allows both the Census and academic researchers to measure poverty. As with all surveys, estimates are limited by the statistical “power” associated with the sample size. The Committee recognizes that the cost of collecting data for CPS to maintain current sample size and quality requirements has increased significantly over recent years. The recommendation includes the requested increase for CPS in the budget proposal and recognizes the Census Bureau, in coordination with the Bureau of

Labor Statistics, will use these additional resources to assess the feasibility of combining CPS survey data with other sources of information, such as administrative data and population estimates, to produce estimates on topics of interest. The Committee recognizes the interest in poverty measures for discrete populations—including AAPI and AIAN, groups of certain ethnicities, or even poverty measures for a congressional district. Within the funds provided, the Committee urges the Census Bureau to increase the sample size of the March supplement of the CPS. Additionally, the Committee recognizes the Census Bureau's work in determining the feasibility of expanding this survey to Puerto Rico and appreciates the report including estimated costs for implementation provided to the Committee in June 2020. The Committee urges that, within funds provided, steps are taken to begin this work. The Committee encourages the Census Bureau to review the feasibility of expansion in the remaining territories and to report to the Committee on these efforts no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$1,169,294,000 for Periodic Censuses and Programs, which is \$115,294,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

The Committee is concerned over the accuracy of the 2020 Decennial Census and the impact the Department's unprecedented engagement in technical matters with the Census Bureau during the years leading up to the 2020 Decennial may have had on the efficacy of response rates. The Committee directs a briefing from the Census Bureau, in coordination with the Scientific Integrity Task Force, no later than 45 days after enactment of this Act on steps it is taking to minimize interference in the 2030 Decennial Census. Additionally, the Committee recognizes that pandemic-related disruptions to the 2020 Decennial Census operations may have resulted in significant undercounts in some localities. The Committee notes that decennial census counts are the basis for annual population estimates that are used to distribute Federal resources, and therefore, those estimates should be as accurate as possible. As the Census Bureau reinstates the Population Estimates Challenge Program this decade, the Census Bureau should consider more flexible methodologies and broader use of administrative data to ensure meaningful opportunities to improve the accuracy of the estimates, including appropriate improvements to the estimates base. Additionally, the Committee directs GAO to review the Census Bureau's efforts and brief the Committee within 180 days of the Census Bureau completing its related work on the Population Estimates Challenge Program.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$62,000,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which is \$12,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The recommendation includes the requested increases for IT Security

Maintenance and Resilience and to Build Capacity for Cybersecurity and International Standards.

Telecommunications Role in Hate Crimes.—The Committee continues to wait for the report regarding the role of telecommunications in hate crimes as directed in House Report 116–101, adopted by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Public Law 116–93. The Department shall provide the Committee with an update on the status of the report on a monthly basis.

Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth.—The recommendation includes no less than \$19,485,000, an increase of \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level for the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth.

Broadband Access for Urban Areas.—The Committee notes that access to broadband is a determinant for success for all individuals and that there should not be digital discrimination in supporting unserved and underserved populations based on whether they are in urban or rural areas. As such, the Committee directs the Department of Commerce, in conjunction with the States and Territories of the United States, to ensure that States and Territories can demonstrate that they will be able to provide service to unserved and underserved urban areas when they apply for funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act’s Broadband, Equity, Access, and Deployment Program.

Rural Broadband Coordination.—The Committee continues prior year direction to NTIA to coordinate with the Rural Utilities Service, the Federal Communications Commission, and other related Federal agencies, as well as the rural communications industry, to identify and pursue ways to continue sustainable broadband deployment and adoption, and to ensure that policies tied to one Federal program do not undermine the objectives and functionality of another. Further, the Committee continues to encourage NTIA to place equal priority on the deployment of the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN) in rural communities as it does in urban areas. NTIA shall submit a report to the Committee, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on progress made in this regard.

Public Safety Communications.—The Committee supports and fully funds the request to continue the activities of the Office of Public Safety Communications (OPSC).

911 Training Grants.—911 professionals are a critical part of the emergency response effort and are asked to deal with a large variety of emergency situations and technologies. The job is both increasingly critical and complex. To help ensure that 911 professionals have the resources and training to correctly and quickly respond to a variety of emergency situations, the Committee directs NTIA, through OPSC, to develop a plan for a competitive grant program to provide 911 call centers and agencies with resources to help 911 professionals address critical training needs, including, but not limited to, training on new next generation technologies, addressing mental health crises, responding to reports of wildfires, responding to reports of active shooter situations, addressing hostage crisis negotiations, conducting witness interviews, and opioid specific responses. This plan shall be provided to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, and funding

for this program shall be included in the fiscal year 2024 budget request.

Spectrum Management for Science.—The Committee recognizes that ensuring access to key portions of spectrum for radio astronomy observations, environmental observations, and other scientific purposes is essential for scientific discovery. The Committee encourages NTIA, in coordination with the FCC and other appropriate stakeholders, to preserve spectrum access for scientific purposes as commercial use of radio spectrum increases. The Committee looks forward to the report highlighting NTIA’s ongoing efforts on this front.

Policy and Technical Training.—The recommendation includes \$289,000 for NTIA to work with the FCC and the Department of State to provide support for activities authorized under section 7 of Public Law 98–549. As part of these activities, NTIA may provide assistance and guidance in policy and technical training to impart best practices to information technology professionals from developing countries.

Spectrum Coordination.—The Committee remains concerned about ongoing, public disputes among Federal agencies that disrupt spectrum reallocation initiatives, harm efforts to deploy new commercial wireless technologies, and undermine U.S. competitiveness with peer nations. The Committee is encouraged that NTIA and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) have launched a new Spectrum Coordination Initiative to improve Federal coordination on spectrum management issues, including committing to update the 20-year Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies. The Committee expects NTIA to take further action to help eliminate the potential for future interagency spectrum disputes, including promptly implementing the relevant recommendations from GAO report 21–474, entitled “Spectrum Management: Agencies Should Strengthen Collaborative Mechanisms and Processes to Address Potential Interference.”

In addition, NTIA shall perform a review of its internal capacity for spectrum management in the face of ever-increasing demand for spectrum from Federal partners. The review shall identify required investments to fully meet the mission of the management of spectrum for the entire Federal Government. The findings of this review, including recommendations and detailed cost estimates, shall be provided in a report to the Committee no later 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$4,253,404,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the full amount of fiscal year 2022 fee collections estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. USPTO shall continue to provide monthly reports to the Committee on USPTO’s actual and projected fee collections, application volumes, performance, and staffing.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends \$1,474,181,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), which is \$244,118,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Small Manufacturing Cybersecurity Support.—The Committee encourages NIST, including through the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP), to explore opportunities to partner with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and Department of Homeland Security’s Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to leverage expertise and help small manufacturers enhance the protection of controlled unclassified information within the supply chain, respond quickly to crippling cyber-attacks and theft of intellectual property, and prepare small manufacturing clients for Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$953,000,000 for NIST’s Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS) programs, which is \$103,000,000 above fiscal year 2022. Within these funds, the Committee provides the following increases above the fiscal year 2022 enacted levels: no less than \$8,000,000 for Supporting the American Bioeconomy; \$5,000,000 for the NIST Center for Neutron Research Controls and Corrective Actions; \$10,000,000 for Public Communications Research and Advanced Technology Accelerator; \$6,500,000 for Measurement Service Modernization; and \$2,000,000 for the iEdison System.

The Committee further supports efforts at NIST to strengthen its workforce, including those initiatives aimed at ensuring that NIST’s workforce is fully representative of the diversity of the Nation.

Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds.—The recommendation includes an increase of no less than \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 amount to support the request for Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds. Within these initiatives, no less than \$5,000,000 shall be for carbon dioxide removal, utilization, and sequestration research, including for developing standard reference materials and standard testing procedures for direct air capture and for supporting carbonate materials development, testing, and certification for construction markets.

Forward-Looking Building Standards.—The Committee provides not less than \$3,500,000 for continuing the work required by the directive under this heading contained in the Joint Explanatory Statement that accompanied Public Law 117–103. Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, NIST shall submit a report to the Committee on progress it has made toward aiding both Federal and non-Federal bodies in developing standards, building codes, and voluntary standards that account for increasingly extreme weather events and other climate change challenges.

Greenhouse Gas Program and Urban Dome Initiative.—The Committee recognizes the significant value in NIST’s Greenhouse Gas Program and Urban Dome initiative that seeks to leverage existing high-spatial density regional monitoring networks and external research and development (R&D) partnerships. These cost-effective

capabilities substantially expand and broaden NIST laboratory capabilities for investigating and developing measurement tools that support independent means for determining the accuracy of emissions inventory data at urban and regional scales. The Committee has included no less than \$17,500,000 for the Greenhouse Gas Program and Urban Dome Initiative to continue and expand sensor network deployments and other related activities.

Wildfires and the Wildland-Urban Interface.—The Committee commends the work of NIST’s Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Fire Group, which conducts research into reducing the impact to life and property in WUI communities exposed to wildfires. The Committee notes that further efforts are needed to help ensure that building standards incorporate the most recent practices, science-based understanding, and research to help preserve human life and property, and to ensure that future city planning draws on this work. To further these efforts, as well as to improve understanding of fire behavior in WUI communities exposed to wildfires, the recommendation includes no less than \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for this work as part of the Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbed initiatives.

Disaster Resilience Research Grants.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 level for Disaster Resilience Research Grants.

Quantum Information Science.—The Committee provides no less than \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level for Quantum Information Science, as authorized in the National Quantum Initiative Act, to support and expand basic and applied quantum information science and technology R&D of measurement science and standards.

Quantum computing is an important emerging technology to which the private sector and government should have access. The Committee encourages NIST to support quantum computing hardware that is technology neutral, and directs NIST to evaluate the potential for public-private partnerships to develop and deploy practical quantum applications that government and the private sector can utilize within one to three years so that the government may have the benefit of near-term applications, while also researching next-generation technology. The Committee looks forward to the report required on this topic in House Report 117–97.

Critical and Emerging Technologies.—The Committee recognizes NIST’s important role in U.S. engagement on standards development across areas of critical and emerging technologies. NIST’s partnership with the private sector and international standards coordination bodies, its work to drive information sharing across the Federal Government related to emerging standards issues, and its critical contributions to the development of a National Strategy for Critical and Emerging Technologies will only grow in importance throughout the coming years, particularly as the People’s Republic of China grows its engagement in international standard-setting fora. To that end, the Committee provides not less than \$9,500,000 for these activities, which is an increase of \$6,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Artificial Intelligence.—The recommendation includes no less than \$9,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level for Artificial Intelligence (AI) that has the potential to produce transformative tech-

nologies and scientific breakthroughs that will improve Americans' lives. The Committee looks forward to receiving NIST's review of the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence report as required in House Report 117-97.

Framework for Managing AI Risks.—The Committee reminds NIST of the direction provided in fiscal year 2021 regarding the Framework for Managing AI Risks and directs NIST to provide the Committee an update on its progress with this work as soon as is practicable.

Algorithmic Bias.—The Committee encourages NIST to explore ways to understand, measure, and manage algorithmic bias in AI systems. NIST is further encouraged to provide technical guidance for how organizations might test algorithms against bias prior to adopting their use.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee is alarmed by the recent spate of cyberattacks against the Nation and therefore provides no less than \$103,000,000 for NIST's Cybersecurity program, which is an increase of \$18,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

The threat of cyberattacks is exacerbated by the shortage of cybersecurity professionals across the government and private sector, from entry-level applicants to experienced professionals. The Committee therefore provides, from within the increase for cybersecurity, no less than \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE).

Cybersecurity and Privacy.—The proliferation of data generation, storage, and use associated with the digital economy is making it increasingly important to protect that data with effective cryptography and privacy standards. The Committee is concerned that individual, corporate, and public-sector data privacy is continuously at risk from attacks by individual actors, criminal organizations, and nation-states. The Committee encourages NIST to address the rapidly emerging threats in this field, including quantum cryptography and the challenges posed by quantum computing, by furthering the development of new and needed cryptographic standards and technologies. To continue the progress in this emerging field, the Committee funds cybersecurity and privacy activities across NIST at the requested level.

The Committee provides an additional \$2,000,000, within the funds for Cybersecurity, to address the cybersecurity issues facing industrial control systems (ICS) devices procured by the Federal government. The Committee encourages NIST to develop criteria to inform cybersecurity considerations in the procurement of ICS devices in different contexts, including in critical infrastructure owned or operated by the private sector. Within 270 days of the enactment of this Act, NIST shall report to the Committee on the viability of developing the criteria into a certification system and any authorities or resources necessary to support widespread, including international, adoption of the criteria developed and any subsequent certification systems.

Development of Standards to Secure Federal Agency Critical Applications and Data.—The U.S. has been subject to numerous cyberattacks across Federal, State, and local governments, as well as the private sector, and the Committee expects the intensity of these attacks to continue to increase in the future. In recognition

of potential Russian cyberattacks subsequent to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the Administration published urgent specific warnings of attacks on the United States Government and other critical infrastructure providers. However, there is no Federal agency guidance or standards as to how to protect either Federal data or private critical infrastructure data from malware or ransomware attacks from a successful penetration of these data and network systems. The Committee is aware that there are several commercial capabilities available that could secure the critical Federal Government systems applications and data in a data vault that backs up critical data each day and secures that information in an immutable system that would allow Federal agency data systems to continue to function even in the midst of a malware or ransomware attack, but no guidance exists as to how those systems should operate. Therefore, the Committee urges NIST to conduct focused research on data protection and recovery capabilities, and to develop, with public input, proposed standards and/or guidelines for the use of such capabilities by Federal agencies.

Multi-Cloud Security.—The Committee supports NIST's establishment of the Multi-cloud Security Public Working Group ("Working Group"). In carrying out the Working Group, NIST should examine how multi-cloud architecture that allows for portability and interoperability across multiple cloud vendors can be used to implement secure multi-cloud systems. In particular, the Working Group should include recommendations for using cloud management software technology that allows for applications, data, and programs to be portable and interoperable between public, private, and edge cloud environments, without the cost and complexity that comes with refactoring applications.

Forensic Sciences.—The Committee provides \$23,000,000 for forensic science research, an increase of \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within these funds, the Committee provides no less than \$3,500,000 to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees and no less than \$1,500,000 to support technical merit evaluations previously funded by transfer from the Department of Justice.

Circular Economy.—The Committee supports the proposed expansion of NIST's work on the circular economy and provides an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for these activities with plastics and other materials in the supply chain. Within these funds, not less than \$1,000,000 shall be to support further work on other classes of materials, including electronics waste, battery and solar waste, and other waste streams.

Synthetic Biology.—The Committee recognizes NIST's important role in creating the metrics necessary for researchers and companies to continue translating synthetic biology discoveries into solutions. The Committee encourages NIST to sustain and expand its work to develop synthetic biology metrology and standards. This includes convening consortia that bring together government, industry, and academia to develop advanced measurement capabilities. To support interoperability between new component technologies and processes for synthetic biology and biomanufacturing in the private and nonprofit sectors, the Committee encourages NIST to expand its work to develop standard reference materials to support synthetic biology industry need, as well as to continue to recruit

technical experts in synthetic biology and expand synthetic biology laboratories to accelerate innovation.

CURES Act Mandates.—The recommendation provides no less than \$3,000,000 for NIST and the Standards Coordinating Body to meet its Cures Act mandates.

Pyrrhotite Testing and Mitigation.—The recommendation includes not less than \$750,000 for NIST to continue its efforts with regard to the mineral pyrrhotite in concrete used in residential foundations and municipal structures that can cause premature cracking and structural failure. The Committee further notes that an additional \$4,000,000 is included for similar work in NIST Community Project Funding.

Calibration Laboratory for Oceanographic Sensors.—The Committee recognizes a critical need for capacity in calibration of ocean sensors that is inhibiting maximum use of ocean sensing technologies. The Committee encourages NIST to support these technologies.

Malcolm Baldrige Performance Excellence Program.—The Committee recognizes the value of the Baldrige Program and the impact that it has on the performance of organizations that adopt its best practices. Therefore, the Committee provides no less than \$2,500,000 for the Malcolm Baldrige Performance Excellence Program.

Emerging Industries.—The Committee encourages NIST to support emerging industries, including cross-laminated timber.

Alternatives to Plastics.—China remains the world’s largest producer of plastics and accounts for nearly one-third of global plastics. Consequently, the U.S. remains the largest importer of Chinese-made plastics. The Committee recognizes that plastics are critical engineering materials for products ranging from food packaging and automobiles to medical devices. The Committee understands the need for environmentally safer, bio-based, U.S. alternatives. NIST is directed to report on such alternatives currently in use and the potential for new and expanded use of U.S. alternatives, including hemp.

NIST STRS Community Project Funding.—The recommendation includes \$18,075,000 for NIST STRS Community Project Funding as detailed in the table below. NIST shall provide the amounts listed in the table and shall perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

NIST STRS COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING

Recipient	Project	Amount
Desert Research Institute	Quantifying Carbon Fluxes	\$2,500,000
Griffiss Institute	Smart-X Internet of Things (IOT) Living Lab	3,000,000
Mentoring Youth Through Technology.	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) After School Program.	100,000
Morgan State University	Center for Equitable Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning	2,000,000
NH Manufacturing Extension Partnership.	Building the Next Generation of Skilled Workforce in Manufacturing ..	450,000
Oakland University	Oakland University Vehicular Wireless Communications System Testing and Standards Facility.	3,000,000
Rochester Institute of Technology ..	Rochester Institute of Technology	2,000,000
Schoolcraft Community College District.	Industry 4.0 Training at Schoolcraft College’s Manufacturing & Engineering Center.	1,025,000

NIST STRS COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING—Continued

Recipient	Project	Amount
University of Connecticut	Long-term Risk Management and Mitigation Strategies of Crumbling Foundations.	4,000,000

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$230,000,000 for Industrial Technology Services, including \$212,000,000 for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program and \$18,000,000 for Manufacturing USA, which represent increases of \$54,000,000 and \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted levels, respectively.

MEP Supply Chain Database.—The Committee notes that the U.S. supply chain experienced widespread and significant disruptions since 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These issues exposed the need for manufacturers and suppliers to be able to communicate more effectively so as to rapidly respond when various national emergencies occur. The Committee provides up to \$10,000,000 for NIST to create a national supply chain database for MEP Centers that would connect manufacturers and suppliers across the country in order to enhance the Nation’s preparedness for future events that could disrupt supply chains.

Biosynthetic Heparin.—The Committee recommends that NIST thoroughly consider projects to scale the manufacturing of biosynthetic heparin to allow for domestically made heparin in order to reduce the reliance on China, prevent shortages, and provide patients the care they need. Even though heparin is on the World Health Organization’s list of essential drugs, shortages from adulteration due to African swine fever and Blue Ear Virus have threatened supply.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends \$291,181,000 for NIST construction, an increase of \$85,618,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Of these funds, no less than \$150,000,000 is provided for Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs (SCMMR) to address the growing backlog of facilities maintenance and improvements. NIST shall continue to provide updates on the projects funded within this account, to include milestones and total amount of funding necessary for completion.

NIST Construction Community Project Funding.—The recommendation includes \$141,181,000 for Community Project Funding as detailed in the table below. NIST shall provide the amounts listed in the table and shall further perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

NIST CONSTRUCTION COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING

Recipient	Project	Amount
Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences.	Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences Innovation and Education Wing Project.	\$10,622,000
Clafin University	Clafin University Bioscience Research and Technology Center	17,417,000
Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology (CCAT).	Connecticut Manufacturing Technology & Innovation Center	16,173,000
Florida International University	Robotics and Autonomous Systems Laboratory for Coastal Conservation and Restoration.	9,562,000

NIST CONSTRUCTION COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING—Continued

Recipient	Project	Amount
Harris County	Institute of Forensic Sciences Design and Renovation	12,164,000
Institute for Sustainable Bio- technology at the Inter-Amer- ican University of Puerto Rico.	Center for Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture	942,000
Mount St. Mary's University	Mount St. Mary's Expanding STEM Access, Innovation and Workforce Development in Rural Maryland.	4,000,000
Ohio University	Russ Research Center Digital Design Studio Development	1,500,000
St. Mary's University	Construction and Equipment for the Innovation Center at St. Mary's University.	5,561,000
Tennessee State University	Tennessee State University Harned Hall Biological Sciences Research Building Renovation.	3,000,000
The Ohio State University	Battery Innovation Laboratory and Education Center	\$4,500,000
The University of Scranton	Workforce Development, Applied Research and Outreach Center in Health, Science and Cybersecurity.	16,623,000
The University of Toledo	Health Sciences Bioresearch Lab	6,900,000
University of Colorado Boulder	University of Colorado Boulder JILA	2,000,000
University of Missouri—Columbia	Next Generation University of Missouri Research Reactor	20,000,000
University of Puerto Rico, Maya- guez Campus.	Aerospace Research Institute	7,500,000
Utica University	Utica University Crime Lab	717,000
Wright State University	The Wright State University Power House Research Center	2,000,000

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$6,785,881,000 in discretionary funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which is \$908,532,000 above fiscal year 2022.

The Committee's program and project recommendations for NOAA are included in the consolidated funding tables below and in narrative direction throughout this report. The Committee reminds NOAA that any deviations from the amounts included in the tables below are subject to section 505 requirements of this Act. When executing its budget for fiscal year 2023, NOAA shall incorporate the funding levels established in both the table and the narrative direction.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$4,974,603,000 under Operations, Research, and Facilities (ORF) for the coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite, and other programs of NOAA. This total funding consists of \$4,608,232,000 in direct appropriations, a transfer of \$348,871,000 from balances in the "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries" account and \$17,500,000 derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The direct appropriation of \$4,608,232,000 is \$450,921,000 above fiscal year 2022. The bill includes a transfer of \$2,000,000 from NOAA ORF to the Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event (UME) Fund to support the marine mammal stranding network to investigate and respond to UMEs.

Climate Ready Nation.—The Committee recognizes NOAA's role as the lead Federal agency providing climate services and supports the expansion of NOAA's efforts to provide climate services, infor-

mation, and outreach as part of its Climate Ready Nation initiative.

In support of this initiative and NOAA's role in implementing Executive Order 14008, "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad," as described in the Joint Explanatory Statement that accompanied the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Public Law 117-103, under the heading "Climate Change Adaptation and Resilient Infrastructure," the Committee provides an increase of \$30,280,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This total includes: (1) \$9,000,000 for Climate Change Projections out to 2050 to Inform Risk Management; (2) \$3,300,000 for NOAA Open Data Dissemination, formerly known as the NOAA Big Data Project; (3) \$2,500,000 for the NOAA Cloud Program; (4) \$4,000,000 for Marine Ecosystem Responses to Climate Change; (5) \$7,000,000 for Climate-Ready Fisheries; and (6) \$3,280,000 for the National Ocean Service for Data Development and Products and Services for Coastal Resilience, Coastal Hazards, and Climate Adaptation.

The Committee supports the designation of a Senior Climate Advisor for NOAA and directs NOAA to provide funding for this position in fiscal year 2023 from Mission Support Executive Leadership. The recommendation provides an increase of \$1,000,000 above fiscal year 2022 within this PPA to support this position as part of the funding identified above for the Climate Ready Nation initiative, as well as to coordinate and integrate climate services delivery across the breadth of NOAA. Each line office has an important role to play in meeting the dramatically increasing demands of the Nation for these services. It is critical that regular communication and coordination occurs across NOAA to ensure that climate research, climate service product development, and climate service delivery are aligned with the ultimate goal of meeting stakeholders' demands.

The Committee also repeats direction from fiscal year 2022 that NOAA shall, as part of this larger effort to expand the provision of climate information and services, identify and support the utilization by NIST of an authoritative set of climate information that emphasizes forward-looking climate data and projections to be utilized by NIST in their standard-setting process. These data shall include projections of both chronic climate impacts, such as sea level rise, and extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts. This effort shall include building internal capacity to aid both Federal and non-Federal bodies to develop standards, building codes, and voluntary standards that take into account increasingly extreme weather events and other climate change challenges. In coordination with NIST, NOAA shall provide the Committee, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, a written assessment of priority Federal agency needs for these data, including infrastructure planning decision support tools.

Oyster Aquaculture, Research, and Restoration.—The Committee provides no less than \$10,000,000 to support ongoing research on shellfish genetics to improve shellfish survival and growth rates and to classify and preserve natural genetic variation. As part of this work, NOAA is encouraged to support regional partnerships with research institutions on the Gulf of Mexico, East, and West Coasts.

Nature-based Flood Mitigation Measures.—The Committee recognizes that environment-based mitigation measures such as the creation of wetlands, conservation easements, and natural flood plains to slow the flow rate of rivers, creeks, and streams, are innovative tools to mitigate the severity of future floods in the Great Lakes region. In addition to flood protection, such mitigation and climate resiliency measures offer both aesthetic and recreational value and provide a variety of environmental and conservation benefits including erosion control, species habitat, and improved air and water quality. The Committee urges NOAA to participate and coordinate as an essential Federal stakeholder with the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as well as State, local, and Tribal governments, and business and non-profit stakeholders, on developing and supporting conservation and nature-based flood mitigation measures to reduce the impact of floods on communities, lives, and livelihoods in the Great Lakes region.

Fire Weather.—The Committee is concerned with the increasing number and severity of wildfires, especially in the Western United States, and notes the important role NOAA plays in providing advanced notice of wildfire risks and active wildfire-weather coupled forecasts. The recommendation therefore provides an increase of \$15,000,000 to fully support fire weather initiatives across NOAA, as requested in fiscal year 2022. The Committee encourages NOAA to utilize its satellite and artificial intelligence assets in these efforts and to continue working with interested Federal, State, Tribal, and local partners and land managers to improve information dissemination related to wildfire events. Further, the Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize this work in the allocation of the additional high performance computing capacity.

National Ocean Service.—The recommendation provides \$689,193,000 for National Ocean Service (NOS) Operations, Research, and Facilities, an increase of \$51,493,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	\$176,702
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	32,000
IOOS Regional Observations	44,000
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	252,702
Coastal Science and Assessment	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	102,791
Competitive Research	25,500
Coastal Science and Assessment	128,291
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	52,000
Coastal Zone Management Grants	89,000
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	34,000
Coral Reef Program	34,000

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE—Continued
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	31,200
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	68,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	308,200
Total, National Ocean Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$689,193

Seafloor Mapping.—The Committee provides \$176,702,000 for Navigation, Observations, and Positioning, \$7,702,000 above the level provided in fiscal year 2022. Within the increase, the Committee encourages NOS to partner with States to provide accessible, high resolution integrated ocean and coastal mapping of U.S. near shore waters to support navigation, infrastructure, habitat mapping, restoration projects, resource management, emergency response, coastal resiliency, and hazard studies. The Committee further encourages NOAA to partner with relevant cooperative institutes in this effort.

Geospatial Modeling Grants.—The Committee provides no less than \$6,000,000 for the competitive Geospatial Modeling Grants program.

National Water Level Observation Network (NWLON).—The recommendation includes an additional \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to support NWLON and to address any maintenance backlog.

Integrated Ocean Observing System.—The Committee continues to support the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) and provides \$44,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee supports IOOS' effort to expand its use of underwater gliders and encourages NOAA to fill critical gaps in the current surface mapping system and to ensure stream-lined access to data for weather forecasting, detection of ecological phenomena and safe maritime operations.

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The Committee remains highly concerned about the increasing prevalence of HABs in every U.S. State and Territory and the corresponding impacts on human health, drinking water, fisheries, and the broader economy. The recommendation includes not less than \$4,500,000 to support and expand the ongoing work at IOOS to enhance the Nation's capacity for monitoring and detection of HABs by leveraging the expertise of the IOOS regional associations—including through expanding the deployment of in situ observing assets as part of the National Harmful Algal Bloom Observing Network (HABON)—in order to improve HABs warning and forecast accuracy. IOOS is directed to coordinate with the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) on the implementation of these funds.

The Committee also provides no less than \$15,000,000 for HABs research. The Committee encourages this research to include an evaluation of the impacts of HAB-causing nutrients, particularly nitrogen and phosphorus, as they enter coastal areas from tributaries. Further research should prioritize development of methods of prevention, mitigation, and control to reduce the frequency, se-

verity, and impacts of HAB events in freshwater and saltwater systems and provide special attention to research in areas most economically and environmentally impacted by HABs, including the possible contamination of drinking water. The Committee encourages NOAA to work to ensure that new technology and mitigation efforts have minimal environmental impacts. Within funding provided for HABs across NOAA, no less than \$1,000,000 may be used to expand both existing and new program support for States to assess domoic acid levels of HAB species in the marine environment. For all HABs-related work, NOAA shall coordinate with the Interagency Working Group on Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act.

Red Tide.—The Committee is increasingly concerned about red tide events and their impact on ecosystems, marine life, human health, and the economy of coastal areas. The recommendation, therefore, includes an increase of \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to deepen the understanding of the formation of red tides, to improve the forecasting and monitoring of them, and to further the development of control technologies to mitigate their impacts.

Blue Carbon.—The Committee notes the importance of the coastal zone as a potential carbon sink and the increased public interest in blue carbon. The Committee encourages NOAA, within the increase provided to NCCOS, to collaborate with other interested Federal agencies and other non-Federal stakeholders as part of their ongoing coastal work in this field, including the U.S. Geological Survey, as well as the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. These collaborations should capitalize on shared resources and skill sets that can expand the Nation's knowledge of coastal blue carbon.

Marine Debris.—The recommendation provides an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Marine Debris. Within available funds, the Committee directs NOAA to create a regional pilot program to coordinate with Federal, state, or Tribal partners on efforts to inventory and remove derelict vessels and fishing gear, with a goal of developing a cost-effective national strategy for mitigating these sources of marine debris.

Sea Level Rise and Coastal Resilience.—The Committee commends NOAA for the recent release of the 2022 Sea Level Rise Technical Report, which provides a high level of certainty about the amount of sea level rise to expect in the near and medium terms. To further the Nation's understanding of sea level rise, NOAA shall lead an interagency report on approaches to establish regional coastal flood metrics (depth and frequency) that are tied to specific impacts in each region that will most dramatically disrupt modern life in coastal communities. For this work, and for Data Development and Products and Services for Coastal Resilience, Coastal Hazards, and Climate Adaptation, the recommendation includes an increase of no less than \$3,280,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Coastal Zone Management Grants.—The recommendation includes \$89,000,000 for Coastal Zone Management Grants, an increase of \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee notes that States are facing increased costs associated with the implementation of funding provided for coastal projects through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), Public

Law 117–58. The increase provided for this program is intended to address this need. The grants are vital to the local-state-Federal investment needed to address the coastal hazards that threaten communities and coastal dependent economies.

Coastal Zone Management.—The Committee provides \$52,000,000 for Coastal Zone Management and Services, including no less than \$4,000,000 for implementation of the Digital Coast Act, Public Law 116–234. Within this Program, Project, or Activity (PPA), the recommendation also includes no less than \$2,500,000 for Regional Ocean Data Portals that continue to be supported through IJJA.

National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund.—The Committee provides \$34,000,000 for the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund, including for project planning and design, such as watershed scale planning and technical assistance to identify where and what specific coastal resilience projects will provide the greatest benefit in preparation for expected climate impacts, such as sea level rise. The Committee encourages support for projects that strengthen natural infrastructure of communities in which coastal flooding poses the greatest risk to public safety.

Coral Reefs.—The Committee continues to be greatly concerned by the deterioration of the Nation’s coral reefs, which are suffering from record levels of bleaching and disease. The recommendation therefore includes \$34,000,000 for the Coral Reef Program, as well as an additional \$5,241,000 for coral reef related NOAA Community Project Funding. Within the increases provided for the Coral Reef Program and Competitive Research, NOAA shall expand its collaborative work with external academic partners that conduct scientific research for the conservation of corals and coral reef ecosystems, including those that are experiencing an increasing prevalence of disease outbreaks. The Committee recognizes that science sponsored through such collaboration is imperative for management of these coral reefs for ecosystem resilience and for the effective implementation of the National Coral Reef Action Strategy, especially with regard to the identification of local action strategies for addressing key threats in each of the jurisdictions that have coral reefs within its boundaries. Collaborative research focused on coral disease and degradation is required to address current declines in reef health and productivity in U.S waters in the Pacific, Atlantic, and Caribbean. Examples of this work include identifying the pathogens causing the disease, conducting appropriate disease interventions and remediations, researching resilient coral species and disease-resistant genetic strains of corals, and supporting restoration of appropriate and diverse coral species. Further, the Committee directs NOAA to explore the establishment of a NOAA cooperative institute for Coral Reef Ecosystem Science.

National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS).—The Committee applauds the recent expansion of the NERRS network and provides an increase of \$1,500,000 over the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the program. The Committee supports this important partnership between NOAA and the coastal States and Territories that protects and studies estuarine systems and encourages the continued expansion of the network.

Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas.—The Committee provides \$68,000,000 for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas,

which is \$7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee continues to support the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries and the expansion of the network of protected marine and Great Lakes areas. The Committee notes that a number of sites have languished in the inventory of successful nominations without progressing to final designation as new National Marine Sanctuaries. Therefore, within these additional funds, NOAA shall prioritize the final designation of such sites. The Committee also notes the unique maritime history and ecological importance of the Great Lakes and supports efforts to identify and preserve the most notable of these elements. Further, the Committee directs NOAA to prioritize conservation, education, mapping, and research efforts across the agency in the National Marine Sanctuary system.

Marine National Monuments.—Within funding provided for National Marine Sanctuaries, up to \$1,500,000 may be used for competitive research and management grants for existing marine national monuments administered by NOS, provided such grants are subject to a 100 percent non-Federal match.

National Marine Fisheries Service.—The Committee recommends \$1,099,964,000 for National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Operations, Research, and Facilities, which is \$84,009,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. NMFS shall continue to provide quarterly updates to the Committee consistent with direction in fiscal year 2022.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Protected Resources Science and Management	
Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species	\$164,136
Species Recovery Grants	8,000
Atlantic Salmon	7,000
Pacific Salmon	73,000
	252,136
Protected Resources Science and Management	252,136
Fisheries Science and Management	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	169,000
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments	213,768
Observers and Training	55,135
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	141,369
Aquaculture	18,179
Salmon Management Activities	65,000
Regional Councils Fisheries Commissions	44,500
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,377
	710,328
Fisheries Science and Management	710,328
Enforcement	80,000
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	57,500
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service, operations, Research, Facilities	\$1,099,964

Offshore Wind.—The Committee applauds the President’s initiative to support the growth of offshore wind energy as part of the broader goal of reducing carbon emissions. As such, the recommendation includes an increase of no less than \$39,149,000

above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for NOAA's initiatives in support of wind energy, fully funding the requested increases.

Transition to Climate-Ready Fishery Management.—The Committee recognizes the serious impacts of climate change on fisheries and protected species, and the corresponding need for increased resources to prepare for climate-ready management of living marine resources. Sustainable fisheries management and protected species conservation made more challenging by climate change driven impacts, including changes to the distribution, productivity, and abundance of fish stocks, protected species, and the habitats on which they depend. The Committee supports NMFS' proposals to address these new requirements and provides an increase of \$7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, including no less than \$5,000,000 from Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, to support this work to prioritize activities that will make fisheries and fishing-dependent communities more adaptable to climate change. NMFS is also directed to increase the scope and pace of efforts and consider new initiatives that will maintain sustainability and yield greater stability in Federal fishery and protected species management as the oceans change.

Protected Resources Science and Management.—The recommendation includes \$250,136,000 for Protected Resources Science and Management, an increase of \$21,886,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within this amount, the Committee provides no less than \$4,900,000 for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance grant program.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) Consultations and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) Permitting.—The Committee provides no less than \$6,500,000 across NMFS to continue to prioritize reducing the backlog of ESA and MMPA permit applications.

In-Water Construction Permitting.—The Committee is disappointed by the continuing delays in the permitting of in-water construction, particularly in the Pacific Northwest. The Committee therefore directs NOAA and NMFS, in collaboration with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to provide timely services to, and proactive communication with, applicants for permits for in-water construction, and to increase outreach to other relevant stakeholders. NOAA shall continue to provide the Committee with monthly updates on its efforts to clear the permitting backlog.

North Atlantic Right Whales (NARW).—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides no less than \$29,400,000 for NARW. Within this funding, \$14,000,000 shall be provided to States through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission to cover costs incurred by the fishing industry to comply with the final 2021 rule to modify the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan (ALWTRP) (FR-210827-0171). This assistance may also be used by the relevant States to help defray the cost of compliance with new regulations, including for gear modification, configuration, and marking within the Northeast lobster and Jonah crab fisheries, both in Federal and State waters. Additional eligible uses of the funds may include implementing electronic tracking requirements within the Northeast lobster fishery and research to inform future management actions, including in preparation for potential subsequent modifications to the ALWTRP.

Further, in fiscal year 2023, NOAA shall continue the pilot programs for innovative lobster and other fishing gear, as well as to work with Canada to develop risk reduction measures that are comparable in effectiveness for both vessels and fisheries, and to incorporate Canadian fishery measures, Canadian vessel restrictions, and U.S. vessel restrictions into the evaluations under the Conservation Framework, as soon as possible. NOAA is also encouraged to improve regional management efforts by including pertinent States and interstate bodies in bilateral engagements with Canadian officials regarding coordinated efforts to enhance NARW recovery.

NOAA shall also support monitoring efforts, including aerial surveys, vessel surveys, and passive acoustic monitoring in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean that are equivalent to or greater than the efforts supported by the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, particularly in the Gulf of Maine and other areas where there are data gaps on NARW habitat or increased risk from human activities, including vessel traffic.

Southern Resident Killer Whales (SRKW).—The Committee provides an increase of not less than \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the SRKW program for research and monitoring to improve the recovery of the species. The Committee further encourages NMFS to support existing partnerships between Federal and State agencies, Native American tribes, public ports, and nonprofits to monitor and reduce noise impacts on this endangered species.

Rice's Whale.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides not less than \$1,000,000 for implementation of the recovery outline and development and implementation of the recovery plan for Rice's whale. The Committee recognizes the need to move expeditiously on recovery of the Rice's whale given the low population abundance of the species.

Foreign Fisheries.—The Committee provides \$1,150,000 to NMFS to ensure sufficient implementation of the Fish and Fish Product Import Provisions Section 101(a)(2) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. NMFS shall use these funds to analyze the data provided by nations and to provide technical assistance to nations to comply with these provisions. NMFS shall prioritize the use of any funds for technical assistance to those fisheries interacting with endangered species.

Atlantic Salmon.—The Committee recognizes the importance of diadromous species projects and directs NOAA to collaborate with State partners to develop priorities for recovery work for Atlantic salmon and provides \$7,000,000 for these purposes.

Pacific Salmon.—The Committee provides \$73,000,000 for Pacific Salmon, \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The recommendation provides no less than \$6,500,000, an increase of \$1,500,000, within Pacific Salmon to implement NMFS' Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans (HGMPs) and to continue to address the backlog of HGMPs as directed in previous fiscal years.

The Committee directs NOAA to examine opportunities to leverage the existing civilian conservation corps model to develop a dedicated workforce to accomplish priority salmon habitat improvement projects and other priority near-shore restoration goals that have been identified as part of the recovery strategy for one or more of

the twenty-eight populations of salmon and steelhead currently listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments.—The Committee provides \$213,768,000 for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, \$26,268,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for additional surveys and assessments, including to support the Climate-Ready Fisheries initiative. The Committee encourages NMFS to consider increasing evaluations on species that are listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature as vulnerable, endangered, critically endangered, or are listed under the Endangered Species Act; as well as those that have outdated stock assessments or no stock assessments at all; if they lack annual catch limits; or if rebuilding progress has not been evaluated.

Fishery Information Networks.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides no less than \$24,000,000 for the Fishery Information Networks.

Data Collection for Recreational Fisheries.—The agreement provides up to \$3,500,000 to support collaborative programs focused on improving recreational fishery data collection, as articulated in sections 102, 201, and 202 of the Modernizing Recreational Fisheries Management Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–405). This funding should focus on assisting States to establish, test, and implement more reliable recreational fishery data collection tools, such as smartphone applications or text messaging supplements.

South Atlantic Reef Fish.—The committee provides \$500,000 to provide baseline and enhanced fisheries independent monitoring of South Atlantic reef fish stocks conducted through the Southeast Monitoring and Assessment Program (SEAMAP) and deep water snapper grouper surveys. Such monitoring should occur throughout the South Atlantic region to ensure survey coverage.

State Management for Recreational Red Snapper.—Within the amount provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 for NMFS to continue to work with the Gulf States to ensure successful implementation of State management for recreational red snapper. These efforts shall be a top priority for NOAA and shall be done in coordination with the Gulf States. In addition, the Committee supports full integration of the Great Red Snapper Count data and Gulf States catch data into the SEDAR 74 red snapper research track stock assessment to be completed in 2023 and in the operational assessment that will follow in 2024, so that the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council can appropriately use this new abundance and more targeted catch data when making management decisions regarding red snapper.

For-Hire Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Implementation.—The Committee provides no less than \$4,000,000 to support the continued, timely implementation of electronic logbooks for the federally permitted charter-for-hire sector in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic.

Video Review of Electronic Monitoring Data.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Management Programs and Services, the

recommendation provides no less than \$600,000 for the video review of the West Coast Groundfish electronic monitoring data.

Highly Migratory Species (HMS).—The Committee urges continued collaboration between Sea Grant and NMFS HMS Research Initiative for Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico HMS. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for research grants to improve science-based management of domestic and international HMS in the Pacific regions.

Carbon Sequestration Through Aquaculture.—The Committee recognizes advances in aquaculture such as deep-water kelp sequestration and oyster farming play an important role in mitigating the impacts of a changing climate. Like land forests, kelp forests act as powerful carbon banks, removing up to twenty times more carbon per acre than land forests. The Committee encourages NOAA and the Office of Aquaculture to support sustainable carbon sequestration demonstration projects in deep ocean water.

Salmon Management Activities.—The Committee provides an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted amount for Salmon Management Activities. This level includes no less than \$39,500,000 for the Pacific Salmon Treaty activities and no less than \$25,000,000 for Mitchell Act Hatcheries.

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.—The Committee is troubled by the increasing accounts of IUU fishing—not only in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, but around the world—which is a threat to the health of the oceans, undermines honest businesses and fishers who play by the rules, and enables human trafficking, forced labor, and other criminal activity. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of up to \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level in Enforcement to address IUU fishing, among other priorities.

The Committee is aware of innovative commercial space-based radio frequency (RF) detection technologies that can be used to track maritime vessels even when those vessels turn off their Automatic Identification System, which is a common practice among foreign fleets engaged in IUU fishing. Identifying when and where IUU fishing may be occurring is critical to the NMFS' enforcement mission. Within the increase for IUU fishing, the Committee encourages NOAA to continue to test and evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. commercial space-based RF data collection capabilities to track foreign vessels engaged in IUU fishing activities in the U.S. exclusive economic zone and other remote maritime regions of economic, environmental, and national security significance.

Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund.—The Committee directs NOAA to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council's (WPRFMC) actions to address the Department of Commerce's Inspector General's findings in Audit Report OIG-22-004-A, "WPRFMC's Governance of Western Pacific Sustainable Fisheries Fund Awards Was Inadequate."

Seafood Import Monitoring Program.—The recommendation includes \$6,200,000 for the Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP), an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within the increase, NOAA is encouraged to pursue the most efficient, effective, and sustainable mechanisms to determine a chain of custody for fish or fish products, and to improve systems

used to identify and bar fish or fish products sourced using convict, child, forced, or indentured labor. NOAA is encouraged to consult with the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Labor, and other relevant agencies to develop a strategic plan to develop, mature, and adopt artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies to detect imports of fish and fish products at risk of being associated with IUU fishing.

Horseshoe Crabs.—Adequate data is required to ensure States and interstate managers can effectively manage the Horseshoe Crab population, which is important to the biomedical and commercial fishing industries, as well as to the ecology of the Mid-Atlantic region. The Committee directs NMFS to continue the Horseshoe Crab survey to generate the data necessary to ensure that the Horseshoe Crab stock remains on a sustainable path.

Seafood Inspection Program.—The Committee does not support the increase requested for the Seafood Inspection Program out of NMFS ORF. The Committee further reminds NOAA of the direction provided in the Joint Explanatory Statement that accompanied Public Law 117–103 that stated that this program shall not rely on appropriated funds. Rather, NOAA should fund these activities from other available balances for seafood promotion.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.—The Committee recommends \$699,132,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) Operations, Research, and Facilities, which represents an increase of \$99,684,000 over fiscal year 2022.

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(In thousand of dollars)

Program	Amount
Climate Research	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	\$104,000
Regional Climate Data and Information	48,000
Climate Competitive Research	102,216
Climate Research	254,216
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	
Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	91,500
U.S. Weather Research Program	36,000
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	20,916
Joint Technology Transfers Initiative	14,500
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	162,916
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	
Ocean Laboratories Cooperative Institutes	42,000
National Sea Grant College Program	82,000
Sea Grant Aquaculture Research	14,500
Ocean Exploration and Research	47,500
Integrated Ocean Acidification	19,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	52,500
National Oceanographic Partnership Program	2,500
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	260,000
Innovative Research and Technology	
High Performance Computing Initiatives	20,000
Uncrewed Systems	2,000

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH—Continued
 OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
 (In thousand of dollars)

Program	Amount
Innovative Research and Technology	22,000
Total, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$699,132

Climate Research.—The Committee continues to be alarmed by the impacts of the changing climate and notes the critical importance of NOAA’s climate change science and research to inform decisions about how best to prepare for and adapt to these changes. The Committee, therefore, provides \$254,216,000 for Climate Research, an increase of \$54,216,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Water in the West Initiative.—The Committee continues to support the Water in the West Initiative, first adopted by Public Law 117–103 and described in the accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement under the heading, “Changing Hydroclimatology of the Western United States,” to study, in coordination with other Federal agencies, as appropriate, the future of water in the Western U.S. The recommendation includes \$23,000,000 to expand this work, including \$2,500,000 for related improved water prediction at the National Weather Service and \$2,500,000 for the National Centers for Environmental Information for data stewardship and other related activities.

Additionally, within the increase provided to Research Supercomputing, the Water in the West Initiative shall be prioritized for the allocation of compute resources. These efforts should be integrated as much as is feasible with other efforts at NOAA regarding Sub-Seasonal to Seasonal weather predictions as they relate to water.

Atmospheric Baseline Observatories.—The Committee supports the work of the Global Monitoring Laboratory and its Atmospheric Baseline Observatories, which have provided measurements of the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere for over 60 years that are the basis of the world-renowned Keeling Curve and whose data is used by more than 500 external partners and stakeholders. The Committee provides not less than \$6,000,000 from Facilities Maintenance and Capital Improvements to modernize these observatories’ aging infrastructure to ensure measurement integrity and safety of the observatory facilities.

Earth’s Radiation Budget.—The Committee provides \$11,000,000 for continued modeling, scientific studies, grant programs, and, as possible, observations and monitoring of stratospheric conditions and the Earth’s radiation budget, including the impact of the introduction of material into the stratosphere from changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and the assessment of solar climate interventions. OAR is also directed, in coordination with NASA and the Department of Energy, as appropriate, to continue to improve the understanding of the impact of atmospheric aerosols on radiative forcing, as well as on the formation of clouds, precipitation, and extreme weather.

The Committee notes that an expansion of efforts will be required in the progression of this work as NOAA supports the previously directed five-year plan and accompanying scientific assess-

ment led by the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) on solar and other climate interventions in the context of near-term climate risks and hazards. Furthermore, NOAA is directed to continue to support OSTP, in coordination with other agencies, as relevant, in an interagency effort to coordinate research in climate intervention.

Aircraft-Based Greenhouse Gas Observations.—The Committee provides no less than \$5,000,000 for a pilot program, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, as relevant, and leveraging NWS' Aircraft-Based Observation Program, as appropriate, of instrumentation for observing greenhouse gases and other atmospheric factors deployed on commercial aircraft and to support the evaluation of a sustained observing network using such platforms.

Climate Adaptation Partnerships (CAPs).—As part of the NOAA-wide effort to increase climate services, the Committee supports the proposed expansion of CAPs, formerly known as the Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments (RISAs), and provides \$16,800,000 for the program, an increase of \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to help communities plan for and build lasting and equitable climate resilience.

Subseasonal to Seasonal (S2S) Research.—The Committee supports S2S Research and provides no less than \$8,500,000 for this work in OAR. The recommendation also includes no less than \$2,000,000 for the Precipitation Prediction Grand Challenge.

Collaboration Across Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee notes the inherent connection between climate, weather, and oceans, and expects all of OAR's research laboratories and cooperative institutes to work collaboratively—despite funding being provided across separate budget lines. For example, the full integration of the best models of ocean dynamics into the broader climate and weather models is critical for the advancement of climate and weather science and research. Hence, it is important that budget categories do not prevent all OAR research laboratories and cooperative institutes from participating in climate research, as appropriate. The Committee encourages OAR to consider adopting a broader, matrixed approach to certain research activities so as to incorporate the best science, knowledge, and talent from across the agency that will ensure the most pressing scientific questions are addressed with the priority they deserve.

Phased Array Radar Research and Development Follow-On Plan.—The Committee supports the request for research and development activities on the Phased Array Radar program. These funds compliment and align with the partnership between NOAA and its external partners for a dual polarization demonstration for which funds have been provided in the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction account.

VORTEX-USA.—The recommendation includes no less than \$10,000,000 for the VORTEX-USA initiative to improve understanding of tornadoes, provide more accurate forecasts, and increase the lead times of tornado warnings. Of these funds, no less than \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level shall be for the continuation and expansion of the VORTEX-SE portion of the broader VORTEX-USA initiative.

Earth Prediction Innovation Center (EPIC).—The Committee continues to support EPIC, as authorized by the NIDIS Reauthoriza-

tion Act of 2018, Public Law 115–423. Within available funds in U.S. Weather Research Program, OAR shall direct EPIC to increase outreach, training, and user community engagement with a goal of increasing the accessibility of EPIC to a broader range of the weather community and academia. These efforts should lead to more improvements being suggested for NOAA’s weather models, and funding within the increase to Joint Technology Transfer Initiative shall be prioritized to support faster adoption of operationalizable upgrades.

Flood Mapping Technologies.—The Committee recognizes that innovative, science-based flood mapping technologies help communities and businesses to better prepare for and mitigate flood-related disasters. Weather-based technologies provide real-time information on soil moisture, watersheds, precipitation, and stream levels to ensure communities in flood susceptible areas have the proper resources to respond before flooding disasters occur, and to help minimize impacts and associated damages. The Committee encourages NOAA to continue to support advancing weather and flood mapping technologies and enhanced data collection, and to partner with interested Federal agencies, Tribes, institutions of higher education, and State centers to become more resilient to flood disasters, such as with Joint Technology Transfer Initiative (JTII) activities.

Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee provides \$42,000,000 for Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes, an increase of \$4,890,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within the increased funds, NOAA shall expand its work on genomics, including work on the evolving structure and function of marine ecosystems such as the real-time forecasting of HABs and their toxicity, and testing of remote observing systems and environmental sample processors. Further, the Committee expects NOAA to fund these cooperative institutes at appropriate levels in future budget requests, including well-established institutes focused on watershed impacts on marine and Great Lakes ecosystems, remote sensing, and long-term monitoring of the impacts of environmental hazards on marine and Great Lakes ecosystem health. NOAA shall further support partnerships with universities on ocean observations, hurricane monitoring, ocean glider research, and research related to offshore wind energy.

Coastal Aquatic Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Program.—The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for the Coastal Aquatic Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Program, authorized by the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115–282. Aquatic invasive species wreak havoc on ecosystems throughout the Nation, and this program will support efforts to improve the understanding, prevention, mitigation of, and response to these species.

Uncrewed Ocean Observations for Research.—The Committee encourages NOAA to continue to support the deployment of uncrewed ocean observing systems for research to improve hurricane intensity forecasts and to augment traditional data collection platforms in the Tropical Pacific Observation System and fill observing gaps in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean.

National Sea Grant College Program.—The Committee strongly supports the National Sea Grant College Program and provides \$96,500,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Sea Grant Coastal Resilience Pilot Project.—Within funding provided for the Sea Grant program, no less than \$3,000,000 is provided to launch a pilot Sea Grant Resilient Coasts Initiative to support up to three coastal resilience projects with partners. This work may include recruitment of resilience-focused staff and enhancements to research, engagement, decision support, and project implementation. NOAA is encouraged to support efforts to enhance the coastal resilience of remote communities most at-risk for natural disasters and chronic events, with a priority given to challenges faced by Tribal, indigenous, or economically disadvantaged communities.

American Lobster Research.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee provides \$2,000,000 for partnerships among State agencies, academia, and industry to address American lobster research priorities. Research should focus on stock resilience in the face of environmental changes, including life history parameters, distribution and abundance, and species interactions, with the purpose of informing future management actions or topics necessary to respond to newly implemented or future modifications of the ALWTRP.

Young Fishermen's Development Grant Program.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee directs not less than \$1,000,000 to launch the Young Fisherman's Development Grant Program to prioritize providing training, education, outreach, and technical assistance for young fishermen, as authorized by the Young Fishermen's Development Act, Public Law 116–289.

Sea Grant Aquaculture Research Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of NOAA's aquaculture research and development activities that help coastal communities maintain a safe and sustainable local seafood supply through research and technology transfer to support and expand America's aquaculture industry. As such, the Committee provides \$14,500,000 for the Sea Grant Aquaculture Research Program. The Committee further encourages Sea Grant to partner with Historically Black Colleges and Universities that conduct aquaculture research to help provide affordable seafood to urban communities.

Ocean Exploration and Research.—The Committee provides \$47,500,000 for Ocean Exploration and Research, an increase of \$4,090,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to accelerate America's Ocean Exploration Program.

Integrated Ocean Acidification Program.—The Committee is increasingly concerned about the growing impacts of ocean acidification on coastal communities and industries and therefore provides \$19,000,000 for the Integrated Ocean Acidification program, an increase of \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

The Committee encourages NOAA, in coordination with the Office of Science and Technology Policy, to implement a program to competitively award prizes under the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) for the purpose of stimulating innovation to advance our Nation's ability to understand, research, or monitor ocean acidification or its impacts, or to develop

management or adaptation options for responding to ocean acidification.

Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring.—The recommendation provides \$52,500,000 for Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring, an increase of \$3,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level. Within the increase, NOAA shall expand coverage of biogeochemical and Deep Argo floats to improve ecological and sub-seasonal-to-seasonal weather forecasting as well as to provide observational data on the health and state of the ocean, particularly in the deep sea, the tropics, and the Arctic. Further, NOAA is directed to encourage international partners to meet their obligations for shared ocean science and observations.

National Oceanographic Partnership Program (NOPP).—Within the funds provided for NOPP, the Committee encourages NOAA to partner with existing colleges, research universities, private industries, and non-profits to promote, develop, and implement a program that will increase workforce participation of underrepresented minorities across all sectors of the U.S. Blue Economy. NOAA shall provide a report to the Committee, no later than one year after enactment of this Act, on the NOPP's development as it addresses its STEM diversity needs and that of the Nation.

Uncrewed Systems Research Transition Office (UxSR2O).—The Committee supports the proposal for a new office for research into the expanded use of uncrewed systems to meet NOAA's large environmental data collection needs. The Committee notes the immense potential of these technologies to accomplish NOAA's operational requirements. As such, the Committee directs NOAA to focus on applications of uncrewed systems (UxS) which can be transitioned in the near to medium term into operations. This work shall include active engagement and partnership with the private sector to assess their capacities to provide future data streams as a service. NOAA is further directed to be aggressive in the testing of new technologies and data collection methods, especially in cases where successful pilots will have the potential to meaningfully augment NOAA capabilities or reduce ongoing operational costs with limited future investments.

Ocean Data for the New Blue Economy.—NOAA has committed to growing the blue economy through in-house work as well as by collaborating with partners around the country. To enhance blue economy growth and development, the Committee encourages NOAA to investigate the use of autonomous low- to zero-carbon, wave-powered buoys and autonomous UxS that can be fitted with sensors to collect oceanographic and meteorological data to supplement ocean exploration and data collection capacity to advance the blue economy. Through public-private partnerships, NOAA can bolster blue economy growth and encourage innovation by the private sector to support the agency's data collection and ocean exploration needs.

National Weather Service.—The Committee recommends \$1,258,860,000 for National Weather Service (NWS) Operations, Research, and Facilities, which is \$84,390,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee reaffirms its commitment to the weather enterprise and the necessity of maintaining within the Federal Government the mission of protecting life and property.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Amount
Observations	\$250,962
Central Processing	110,892
Analyze, Forecast and Support	588,560
Dissemination	121,808
Science and Technology Integration	186,638
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Total, National Weather Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$1,258,860

NWS Staffing.—The Committee continues to be concerned about staffing and management challenges within NWS, especially as the organization recovers from pandemic-related attrition and the need to meet the growing demand for real-time high resolution weather data and critical impact-based decision support services (IDSS). NOAA and the Department of Commerce are directed to ensure that NWS fulfills its critical missions by filling all NWS vacancies as expeditiously as possible and to continue to work closely with all stakeholders, including by seeking and incorporating input from employees on the optimum level of staffing going forward.

To that end, the recommendation includes all requested adjustments to base for NWS. In addition, the Committee provides an increase of \$13,000,000 above fiscal year 2022 to further address staffing requirements, including \$7,500,000 for staffing at weather forecast offices to enhance equitable NWS IDSS and to increase the number of trained and qualified Incident Meteorologists (IMETs) for wildfires and other extreme events; and \$5,500,000 to accelerate hiring at the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP). Within these increases, NWS shall provide IDSS support for products generated by other line offices, as appropriate, such as harmful algal bloom forecasts.

In its fiscal year 2023 spend plan, NWS shall follow direction as provided in fiscal year 2022 regarding details of all NWS funded positions. The Committee further directs NWS to continue the quarterly briefings to the Committee consistent with prior year direction.

National Mesonet Program.—The recommendation includes not less than \$24,700,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level, for the continuation and expansion of the National Mesonet Program. Investments going forward should sustain coverage of data types and areas now included within the National Mesonet Program, expand in situ and remote sensing capabilities to provide weather measurements in high-risk areas, such as vulnerable communities, and enhance coverage by the National Mesonet Program in non-contiguous States and Territories and other data sparse areas. The Committee encourages the National Mesonet Program to continue to proactively work with other Federal agencies, including the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Geological Survey, to identify observations and platforms of opportunity in areas with sparse instrumentation that may be transferred to the National Mesonet Program. Of the funds provided, up to \$1,000,000 may be used for Meteorological Assimila-

tion Data Ingest System activities, and up to \$600,000 may be used for costs associated with the National Mesonet Program Office.

Space Weather.—The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 across Central Processing and Science and Technology Integration to support the requests from fiscal year 2022 for Space Weather Research to Operations, including the development of a space weather testbed, as part of NOAA’s implementation of the Promoting Research and Observations of Space Weather to Improve the Forecasting of Tomorrow (PROSWIFT) Act, Public Law 116–181.

Tsunami Warning Program.—The Committee appreciates the investments NOAA is making in support of the Tsunami Warning Program with funds provided by IIJA. The recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 level for this critical program.

Improving NWS Dissemination Activities.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the issues with NWS’ forecast dissemination systems, but notes that progress has been made in recent months. Disseminating accurate, timely information to broadcasters, emergency managers, and the general public during severe weather events is critical. Tools such as NWSChat are essential for ensuring that communities and businesses in rural farming communities and elsewhere have the proper time to respond. The Committee urges NWS to prioritize and continue to find ways to improve information dissemination to rural and other underserved areas. Further, the recommendation fully funds the requested increase to Optimize and Upgrade the Integrated Dissemination Program.

Weather Alerts.—The Committee appreciates the steps taken by NWS to provide Spanish translation of their weather products. However, more steps must be taken to ensure that all weather forecast and warning products can be understood by limited English proficiency individuals. Therefore, NOAA is directed, within the increases provided for NWS, to expand these efforts. Further, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Committee directs NWS to submit a plan and timeline for how it will provide translation of all its weather products and warnings, not just for Spanish, but for the main dialects of other commonly used languages, considering both the number of speakers and the density of those speakers in various geographic locations. The Committee expects the fiscal year 2024 budget request to include additional funding for this purpose.

Further, the Committee directs the Government Accountability Office to conduct a report analyzing the overall Emergency Alert, weather alert, and weather forecast systems to assess the ability of the relevant agencies, including NOAA, to provide their products and alerts in languages other than English, and to provide recommendations to better allow limited English proficiency individuals to understand and use these products.

Sub-seasonal to Seasonal (S2S) Prediction and Decision Support Services.—The recommendation includes no less than \$17,800,000 for the fiscal year 2022 proposals across NWS for Sub-Seasonal to Seasonal Decision Support Services as well as the Seasonal Forecast System. These investments will enable NWS to expand decision support services for near to medium term weather events as well as to develop critical long-range predictions for extreme dis-

ruptive weather events, particularly flood and drought, in the months to one year, or seasonal timeframes.

Consumer Option for an Alternative System To Allocate Losses (COASTAL) Act Implementation.—The recommendation includes the requested amount for development and implementation of the COASTAL Act (Public Law 112–141).

Priorities for Weather Research.—The Committee applauds and thanks NOAA’s Science Advisory Board (SAB) for the report it produced titled, “Priorities for Weather Research,” which will be a useful guidepost for future investments in the weather enterprise. The Committee directs NOAA, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, to provide to the Committee a briefing on its response to this report. This briefing shall include: (1) any disagreements with the SAB’s findings; (2) a description of how NOAA is currently addressing each of the identified recommendations; and (3) proposals for further addressing each of the identified recommendations.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service.—The Committee recommends \$409,572,000 for National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS) Operations, Research, and Facilities, an increase of \$87,441,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems:	
Office of Satellite and Product Operations	\$248,500
Product Development, Readiness and Application	66,000
U.S. Group on Earth Observations	1,000
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	315,500
National Centers for Environmental Information	94,072
Total, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$409,572

National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI).—The Committee continues to support the NCEI and their efforts to provide more products and services for the Nation. The recommendation supports the requests for Climate Data Records, Sustainment of Cloud Framework for Environmental Data, and Enhance Enterprise Data Stewardship and Archiving. Further, the Committee provides \$6,000,000 for Improving Local, State, and Regional Climate Services (RCS), including an increase of no less than \$2,000,000 for the Regional Climate Centers (RCCs). Within the increase for RCS, NESDIS shall support outreach and engagement to regional constituents to capture user needs and requirements and develop and operationalize tools related to the Water in the West Initiative.

Uncrewed Systems Data.—The Committee notes the importance of maximizing the utility of NOAA investments in the collection of UxS data. The Committee encourages NOAA to consider the Coastal Data Development program as the central repository to manage data collections from NOAA UxS, as authorized by the Commercial

Engagement Through Ocean Technology (CENOTE) Act, Public Law 115–394. Within the increase to NCEI, the Committee directs NOAA to begin to develop a Data Assembly Hub for UxS. Also within NCEI, the Committee encourages NOAA to fully support critical international partnerships, including the Global Climate Observing System.

Mission Support.—The recommendation includes \$447,726,000 for Mission Support Operations, Research, and Facilities.

MISSION SUPPORT
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Mission Support Services:	
Executive Leadership	\$31,743
Mission Services and Management	188,992
IT Security	16,393
Payment to the DOC Working Capital Fund	71,298
Facilities Maintenance and Capital Improvements	11,250
Office of Space Commerce	87,700
Mission Support Services	407,376
Office of Education:	
BWET Regional Programs	9,250
José E. Serrano Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions	22,500
NOAA Education Program Base	8,600
Office of Education	40,350
Total, Mission Support, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$447,726

Tribal Liaison.—The Committee provides an additional \$500,000 in Executive Leadership to create two new full-time NOAA Tribal Liaison positions to provide timely government to government consultation on NOAA policies and actions that have Tribal implications.

Mission Support Services.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$10,380,000 for priorities identified in the budget request for Mission Support Services. Of these funds, not less than \$2,500,000 shall be in support of the Increase Facility Program Capacity request to assist the Chief Administrative Officer in managing the complex, and growing, facilities challenges facing NOAA across the country.

Office of Space Commerce.—The Committee provides \$87,700,000 for the Office of Space Commerce, an increase of \$71,700,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, and approves the requested transfer of the Office to Mission Support. NOAA shall provide quarterly updates to the Committee on the status of the efforts to reach full operational capability of space situational awareness by the fiscal year 2025 deadline outlined in the request.

Office of Education.—The Committee recognizes that the changing climate and increasing degradation of our environment will necessitate greater future investments in these scientific fields and their corresponding workforces. Consequently, the recommendation includes \$40,350,000 for NOAA’s Office of Education, an increase of \$6,600,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Further, as part of all of its educational programming, the Committee encour-

ages NOAA to prioritize improving Americans’ understanding of climate change, including providing formal and informal learning opportunities to individuals of all ages, including individuals of diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds, emphasizing actionable information to help people understand and promote implementation of new technologies, programs, and incentives related to climate change, climate adaptation and mitigation, and climate resilience.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO).—The recommendation includes \$314,375,000 for the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Operations, Research, and Facilities, an increase of \$42,125,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee appreciates the clear and concise regular briefings provided by OMAO’s leadership and encourages them to continue with the same frequency and detail as in fiscal year 2022.

OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Marine Operations and Maintenance	\$203,646
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	40,792
Autonomous Uncrewed Technology Operations	14,500
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps	55,437
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Total, Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Operations, Research, and Facilities	\$314,375

Marine Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee appreciates and supports the proposal to increase the number of days at sea, and further directs OMAO to continue to implement the progressive maintenance program developed over the last few years to keep NOAA’s ships available and operational at the highest possible rate. The Committee notes that missions in the Pacific Islands and Territories have been delayed due to a lack of ship availability and the pandemic. The increase in funding for Marine Operations and Maintenance is intended, in part, to alleviate these constraints.

Monitoring of Atmospheric Rivers.—Improving understanding of atmospheric rivers is critical to preparing for concentrated rain storms and flooding along the U.S. West Coast. Therefore, the Committee provides no less than \$3,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for use of airborne assets to conduct increased winter storm observation to better observe and predict these extreme weather events.

NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps.—The recommendation adopts all of the requested technical transfers across line offices to NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps. The Committee also approves the requests to increase the size of the NOAA Corps, especially to help meet the increased demands on aviation operations.

Autonomous and Uncrewed Technology Operations (AUTO).—The recommendation includes \$14,500,000 for AUTO. Within these funds and those provided to UxSR20, up to \$3,000,000 shall be used to support extramural partnerships with universities and oceanographic institutions for UxS research, development, testing,

and training that can serve as a cost effective augmentation for traditional crewed assets.

NOAA Community Project Funding.—The recommendation includes \$55,781,000 for NOAA Community Project Funding as detailed in the table below. The Committee directs NOAA to provide the amounts listed in the table consistent with NOAA’s existing authorities, jurisdictions, and procedures, as appropriate. NOAA shall further perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

NOAA COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING

Recipient	Title	Amount
Buffalo Niagara Waterkeeper	Shoreline Monitoring and Assessment in the Eastern Basin of Lake Erie.	\$480,000
Center for Marine Science at UNC Wilmington.	UNC Wilmington Marine Science Center Research	750,000
Coral World Ocean and Reef Initiative, Inc.	Coral and Aquatic Research and Restoration	900,000
Florida Gulf Coast University	Examining the Influence of Discharges on Coastal Ecosystems Health and HAB Dynamics.	440,000
Florida International University	Coastal Subsurface Water Table and Saltwater Intrusion Monitoring Systems.	9,776,000
Gulf Shellfish Institute	Estuary Habitat Restoration and Resilience	2,500,000
Hudson River Park Trust	Hudson River Habitat Enhancement Project	750,000
Louisiana State University, Office of Research & Economic Development.	Coastal High Frequency RADAR System for Coastal Protection and Prediction.	5,000,000
Mississippi State University Global Center for Aquatic Health and Food Security.	Gulf Coast Aquatic Health Laboratory	1,800,000
Mote Marine Laboratory, Inc	Mote Marine Laboratory’s Florida Seagrass Project	750,000
Nature Conservancy	Building Coastal Resilience through Community-Based Conservation	500,000
New England Aquarium Corporation.	New England Aquarium Modernization and Educational Programming	2,400,000
Nova Southeastern University	Coastal Ecosystems Disease Etiology, Remediation, and Restoration for Community Ecological and Economic Health.	3,841,000
Noyo Center for Marine Science	Fighting Climate-Driven Collapse in Coastal Habitats	294,000
Oklahoma State University	Oklahoma Center for Hydrological Integrated Monitoring, Modeling, and Mitigation.	1,800,000
Port of Morgan City	Meteorological Stations Operations and Maintenance	200,000
Regents of the University of Washington.	Equity and Ecosystem Health Through Water Column Observation	1,500,000
Texas State University	Texas State University Meadows Center Climate Change Impact on Water Initiative.	2,000,000
Desert Research Institute	Lake Tahoe Basin Instrumentation and Data Sharing	2,000,000
The Nature Conservancy in Florida	Modernization of Recreational Fishing Catch Data and Support Humane Catch and Release Education in the South Atlantic.	750,000
The Regents of the University of California; University of California, San Diego.	Aerosolized Coastal Water Pollution Impacts Study	1,500,000
The Water Institute of the Gulf	The Resilience Center	2,500,000
University of Iowa	Advanced Hydrologic Monitoring, Assessment, and Flood Forecasting for Eastern Iowa.	1,000,000
University of Louisiana Monroe	State Mesonet Network Project	2,000,000
University of Miami	University of Miami Marine Aquaculture Pilot-Scale Grow-Out Module	750,000
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Water Analyzing Equipment for Climate Research and Education	200,000
University of South Florida	Surveillance of Pollution from Emerging Chemical Threats in Tampa Bay.	3,400,000
University of Washington Tacoma ..	Center for Urban Waters—Protecting Salmon from Toxic Chemicals ..	1,000,000
Upper Columbia United Tribes	Upper Columbia United Tribes Salmon Reintroduction Project	5,000,000

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$2,144,000,000 for Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction (PAC), of which \$2,131,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund and \$13,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Amounts
National Ocean Service	
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	\$7,500
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	10,000
Total, NOS—PAC	17,500
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	
Research Supercomputing	93,500
Research Acquisitions	40,000
Total, OAR—PAC	133,500
National Weather Service	
Observations	16,200
Central Processing	70,000
Dissemination	10,000
Facilities Construction and Major Repairs	10,000
Total, NWS—PAC	106,200
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service	
Geostationary Systems—R	301,000
Polar Weather Satellites	217,937
Space Weather Follow On	136,200
Geostationary Earth Orbit	320,000
Low Earth Orbit	96,430
Space Weather Next	145,000
Projects, Planning, and Analysis	6,606
Systems/Services Architecture and Engineering	71,000
Common Ground Services	105,433
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS—PAC	1,402,056
Mission Support	
NOAA Construction	145,700
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	28,000
Vessel Recapitalization and Construction	92,500
Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction	218,544
Total, OMAO—PAC	339,044
Total, Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	\$2,144,000

Marine Sanctuaries Construction.—The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for Marine Sanctuaries Construction. This represents an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level that is intended to support construction projects at existing sites as well as to build facilities at newly designated sanctuaries.

Research Supercomputing.—The Committee notes that the NOAA Science Advisory Board's Priorities for Weather Research (PWR) report calls for NOAA to expand its high performance computing capacity by two orders of magnitude over the next 10 years. As a first step towards that objective, the Committee provides \$93,500,000 for Research Supercomputing, an increase of \$45,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Maximizing Value of Environmental Observations.—The Committee is concerned that too little value is being extracted from the plethora of environmental observations collected and/or purchased by NOAA to inform weather, climate, and ecosystem models that then generate forecasts and predictions. Therefore, the Committee provides an increase of no less than \$5,000,000 in Research Supercomputing to develop artificial intelligence systems to support pre-processing of dense observation datasets so extraction of the most useful information will be included in data assimilation for model initialization.

Phased Array Radar Research and Development Follow-On Plan.—The Committee supports the request for a dual polarization Phased Array Radar (PAR) to demonstrate and evaluate advanced techniques needed to perform the rapid updates required with a rotating planar array, which is the next step for the agency's evaluation of dual polarization PAR technology to meet NOAA's future weather radar requirements. The Committee provides the requested \$40,000,000 to acquire a demonstration system, which will help NOAA and the NWS address the looming need to replace the nation's legacy NEXRAD weather radar systems between 2030 and 2040.

Quarterly Satellite Reports.—The Committee directs the Department of Commerce to continue to provide oversight of NOAA's satellite programs as directed in fiscal year 2022. NOAA shall also continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on all NOAA satellite programs not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter. In addition to the topics required for these briefings in prior years, NOAA shall also include a discussion of satellite data management and efforts to maximize the value of said data.

America's Next Generation Weather Satellite System.—The Committee supports NOAA's next generation weather satellites architecture plan, as developed through the NOAA Satellite Observing System Architecture (NSOSA) study and recognizes that many of that study's recommendations are included in the request. The Committee notes, however, that significant amounts of satellite data are discarded prior to assimilation for weather model initialization, the first step towards creating a weather forecast. It is further noted that limited information has been provided to date to the Committee regarding NOAA's data management plan for the next generation of weather satellites. Therefore, NOAA shall, no later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act, provide to the Committee a robust plan to manage the vastly increased quantity of data that these new NOAA and partner organization satellites will provide. The plan shall outline how NOAA will ingest, transmit, receive, store, assimilate, integrate, and share this new quantity of data. It shall further include cost estimates of new staff, hardware, facilities, and contract services required for each of the activities listed in the previous sentence.

NESDIS.—The Committee does not adopt the proposed budget restructure for NESDIS, but approves the proposed new organizational alignment.

Commercial Data.—The Committee provides \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for purchase and piloting of commercial weather data. Consistent with direction from the Promoting Research and Observations of Space Weather to Improve the Forecasting of Tomorrow (PROSWIFT) Act, Public Law 116–171, the Committee encourages NOAA to collaborate with commercial companies for the testing and analysis of space weather data.

NOAA Construction.—There is significant concern that several NMFS laboratories will soon be unable to perform basic scientific functions, given the age of the infrastructure, state of disrepair, and changing physical environments in which they are located. Within the funds provided for NOAA Construction, NOAA shall prioritize investments in the Northeast and Southeast where regional footprint studies identified NOAA’s most pressing facilities challenges, and continue the implementation of the Northwest Regional Footprint Study, as requested. As part of this work, NOAA is encouraged to accelerate the competitive solicitation process for proposals from academic, university, and nonprofit partners to colocate NMFS laboratories as a means of leveraging extramural research and enhancing scientific capabilities. The Committee further reiterates direction adopted by Public Law 117–103 for NOAA to establish a five-year budget framework to address regional facility modernization planning and redevelopment of priority labs, particularly those in the Northwest, Northeast, and Southeast regions. The budget shall be updated yearly as additional information and funding needs are refined as projects mature from planning estimates through design phases.

Vessel Recapitalization and Capital Improvements.—The Committee reaffirms its support for NOAA’s Fleet Recapitalization Plan by providing \$92,500,000 for Vessel Recapitalization. The Committee expects that NOAA will ensure that these new vessels facilitate the reduction of gaps in mission coverage as current ships fall into disrepair or are decommissioned. During the recapitalization process, NOAA is encouraged to evaluate its fleet plan regularly and consider cost-effective alternatives such as vessel leasing or chartering for meeting NOAA’s mission requirements. The Committee directs NOAA, in all future budget submissions to Congress, to detail all operational and maintenance requirements in addition to capital requirements of vessels and aircraft to maintain the optimal operational tempo necessary to meet NOAA’s missions.

Hurricane Hunters.—The recommendation includes \$205,544,000 to begin the procurement cycle for the new hurricane hunter aircraft to replace the WP–3D that are nearing the end of their useful lives.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

The Committee provides \$65,000,000 for Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The Committee accepts the proposal for Fisheries Disaster Assistance. The Committee recognizes the distress caused by fishery disasters and understands that poor communication and funding disbursement delays only exacerbate an already difficult problem. NOAA is urged to consider policy changes to improve and expedite the review and obligation process, and to provide Congress with budgetary and legislative proposals as needed.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

The Committee recommends \$349,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund, which is the same as fiscal year 2022. This Fund is available to compensate U.S. commercial fishermen for damage or loss caused by obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, and is derived from fees collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Committee recommends language under this heading limiting obligations of direct loans to \$24,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and \$100,000,000 for traditional direct loans.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$201,413,000 for Departmental Management (DM), \$54,530,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This amount includes funding for DM Salaries and Expenses, the Renovation and Modernization of the Herbert C. Hoover Building, the Department of Commerce Nonrecurring Expenses Fund, and the Office of Inspector General. The Committee looks forward to receiving the following plans and reports as directed and described in House Report 117-97 under the headings "Human Rights Violations," and "Data Collection Under U.S. Territories".

Manufacturing and Industrial Innovation.—The Committee acknowledges the Department's jurisdiction over existing manufacturing programs and initiatives and highlights the importance of robust participation and engagement with the Administration's effort to reassert America's manufacturing legacy, especially in strategies to re-shore critical manufacturing and further advanced manufacturing.

Regional Biosecurity Plan.—The Department shall continue to submit a report alongside its annual budget justifications describing the activities of the Department during the prior fiscal year to implement the *Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii*—a strategic plan developed jointly by the Department and other Federal and non-Federal entities to prevent and control the introduction of invasive species in the U.S. Pacific region. The report shall include an update on the Departmental activities accomplished in implementation of the plan and next steps and planned activities for further execution of the plan, including estimates of funding that will be obligated toward the implementation and future year requirements.

Solid Sodium Cyanide Briquettes.—The Committee is aware that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has an ongoing investigation, in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency

and the Department of Transportation, regarding the national security, health, and safety implications of imports of solid sodium cyanide briquettes, as described in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260. The Committee encourages the Secretary of Commerce to make Department resources available upon request, to support this ongoing investigation.

Semiconductor Manufacturing.—The Committee recognizes the constructive role played by the Department in ensuring U.S. domestic producers of semiconductors and semiconductor production components can competitively price their products in the global market. The Committee recognizes that foreign subsidies have caused pricing fluctuations from manufacturers in China, distorting the market and acting as an inhibitor to U.S. domestic production investment. The Department is directed to report to the Committee regarding the impact of foreign subsidies on the domestic semiconductor industry’s ability to compete with competitors in China, and potential solutions to address this problem.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$98,000,000 for DM Salaries and Expenses, \$18,000,000 above fiscal year 2022. The recommendation includes the requested adjustments to base, which includes the Office of Native American Business Development, in compliance with the Indian Community Economic Enhancement Act (Public Law 116–261). The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, on the actions taken to date to implement the new duties, activities, and coordination activities of the Office of Native American Business Development.

The recommendation also supports the rightsizing of the offices within Executive Direction, including the Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs (OLIA). The Committee notes the value and importance of career staff across all governmental functions for the Department’s continuity of operations and institutional knowledge and agrees with the need to increase the ranks of career staff in OLIA to improve the relationship and support comity between the first and second branches of the Federal Government.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

The Committee recommends \$1,142,000 for the salaries and expenses needed to continue the operation of the renovation project of the Herbert C. Hoover Building.

NONRECURRING EXPENSES FUND

The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund, as requested.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends a total of \$52,271,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which fully funds the OIG without transfers from USPTO, the Census Bureau, or NOAA. The Committee expects the OIG to continue its oversight work on cybersecurity; satellite, aircraft, and vessel procurements; the National

Weather Service; telework; patent quality; and the work of the Census Bureau.

The Committee acknowledges the ongoing work of the OIG regarding the “Evaluation of the U.S. Census Bureau’s Award and Use of a Cooperative Agreement (#2022–420)” and expects the OIG to keep the Committee apprised of its findings.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the Department of Commerce:

Section 101 makes funds available for advanced payments only upon certification of officials designated by the Secretary that such payments are considered to be in the public interest.

Section 102 makes appropriations for the Department available for hire of passenger motor vehicles, for services, and for uniforms and allowances as authorized by law.

Section 103 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce appropriations accounts and requires 15 days advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations for certain actions.

Section 104 extends congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs.

Section 105 provides for reimbursement for services within Department of Commerce buildings.

Section 106 clarifies that grant recipients under the Department of Commerce may continue to deter child pornography, copyright infringement, or any other unlawful activity over their networks.

Section 107 provides the NOAA Administrator with the authority to avail NOAA of needed resources, with the consent of those supplying the resources, to carry out responsibilities of any statute administered by NOAA.

Section 108 prohibits the National Technical Information Service from charging for certain activities.

Section 109 authorizes NOAA to receive payments from other entities to defray some costs of permitting and regulatory activities.

Section 110 provides authority for the programs of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of the Census to enter into cooperative agreements in order to assist in improving statistical methodology and research.

Section 111 removes the requirement for matching funds for amounts provided in this Act through the Manufacturing Extension Partnership.

Section 112 allows the Secretary of Commerce to waive the cost sharing requirements for funds provided in this Act under sections 306, 306A, and 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

TITLE II
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$148,000,000 for Department of Justice, General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, which is \$20,206,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$48,531,000 below the request. The funding will maintain current operations of the Department’s leadership offices, and includes requested increases for record management and participation in the Not Invisible Act Joint Commission; compliance with statutory requirements for evidence-based policymaking; improved personnel operations; oversight and evaluation of bodyworn cameras; and partial funding for energy-saving transportation infrastructure at DOJ.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Department Leadership	\$20,350,000
Intergovernmental Relations/External Affairs	13,150,000
Executive Support/Professional Responsibility	22,000,000
Justice Management Division	92,500,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	148,000,000

Prosecutions Related to January 6, 2021 Attack on the U.S. Capitol, Violent Extremism and Domestic Terrorism.—The Committee expects the Department to seek prosecution of all persons involved in planning, supporting or carrying out the insurrectionary attack on the U.S. Capitol, and any attempts to interfere with Congress’ exercise of its Constitutional duties (to include tabulating election results), or to threaten and inflict violence on Congress, its Members, U.S. Capitol Police or other public servants.

The Committee has included funding increases under the United States Attorneys to support the unprecedented workload generated by the U.S. Capitol prosecutions, and additional funding requested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to address increased concerns from extremist violence and domestic terrorism, and by the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) to meet such violence, particularly to ensure judicial security.

Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016.—The bill includes not less than \$15,500,000 for the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division, the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Community Relations Service, and in grant assistance, as authorized by the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325), to investigate and prosecute previously unresolved civil rights era “cold case” murders suspected of having been racially motivated. The Department of Justice (DOJ) shall continue to include, as part of the annual spending plan required under section 505 of this Act, details on actual and projected spending, by agency and appropriation, to carry out the Emmett Till Act. The Committee directs the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Office for Victims of Crime to continue pro-

viding grants for cold case DNA investigations to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in their investigation and prosecution of unsolved civil rights cold cases. In addition, the Attorney General is directed to make full use of his authority to support and carry out the objectives of Public Law 115–426, the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018. These resources and oversight provided will continue efforts to solve outstanding civil rights crimes, improve public engagement with the Department, and bring healing, truth, and peace to the affected families, friends, communities, and our entire Nation.

National Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight and Use of Force Database.—Public Law 116–260 directed the Department to provide up to \$5,000,000 for the establishment and operation of a National Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight, and section 222 of that Act appropriated \$5,000,000 for the development and operation of a database concerning substantiated instances of excessive use of force and officer misconduct. Those funds have not yet been obligated, nor have actions yet been taken to establish and operate the Task Force and the database as directed by and funded through that Act. The Attorney General shall implement these efforts, and apply the funding, as directed. Furthermore, the reporting requirements included in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 shall be submitted not later than 15 days after enactment of this Act.

Use of Force Incidents.—The Committee strongly supports efforts to promote participation in the National Use of Force Data Collection (NUOFDC) by Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies. The Committee looks forward to the report required by the joint explanatory statement that accompanied Public Law 117–103 that directed the Department and FBI to provide the Committee with a detailed description of the methods for collecting use of force data and an assessment of strategies for increasing participation by Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. In addition, the fiscal year 2022 joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 also directed the Department and FBI to provide a briefing on the NUOFDC that the Committee has not yet received.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).—The Committee continues direction, as specified in the Explanatory Statement accompanying the fiscal year 2022 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, Public Law 117–103, including with regard to NICS notifications to State and local authorities, and publication of monthly data on the Justice Department website by State and prohibition category.

Federal police and Federal Task Force Officer Body-worn Cameras.—The Committee strongly supports the June 2021 Department announcement that Federal law enforcement officers will wear body-worn cameras when making arrests or in pre-planned operations, and the October 2020 announcement that DOJ will permit State, local, territorial, and Tribal task force officers to use body-worn cameras on Federal Task forces around the Nation. The Committee has included the full \$106,300,000 requested for the Department’s law enforcement agency body-worn camera programs for its own officers and agents, as well as for State and local law enforcement officers serving as members of DOJ agency task forces.

DNA Immigrant Detainee Sample Collection Processing and Backlog.—The Committee understands that the collection, use, and retention of immigration detainee DNA, pursuant to the rule change “DNA Sample Collection from Immigration Detainees” (March 9, 2020), resulted in significant increases in legally-owed submissions to the FBI laboratories for testing. That increase, combined with pandemic-related supply chain issues, has led to a growing backlog in processing samples awaiting processing, and in some cases has adversely affected the ability of Federal law enforcement to follow investigative leads, and accomplish other law enforcement missions that depend on timely production of DNA analysis. The Committee urges the Department to ensure it identifies the funding needed to ensure the FBI labs can reduce or eliminate the processing backlog, and include such requirements in future budget requests, or in forthcoming reprogramming requests as appropriate.

Facial Recognition Technology.—The Committee expects the Department will soon report on the status of establishing policies for the use and deployment of facial recognition technology, including for privacy protection, and incorporating Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendations, as specified in House Report 117–97, and incorporated by reference in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) opinions.—The Committee reminds the Department to comply with the directions and reporting requirements regarding its OLC opinions that were specified in House Report 117–97, and incorporated by reference the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

Infiltration Threat.—The Committee is deeply concerned with the threat that White supremacist and extremist infiltration in law enforcement poses to our national security. For example, based on multiple public reports, one such extremist group, the Oath Keepers, is comprised mainly of former or current military and law enforcement personnel, and actively seeks to recruit them. The Committee recognizes that the FBI and DOJ have published reports on domestic terrorism, as well as sensitive reports provided to Congress. To gain a better understanding of this problem, the Committee directs the Department, in coordination with the Director of the FBI, to report, in both classified and unclassified form, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on the scale and character of the infiltration and recruitment threat posed to law enforcement from terrorist and racially-motivated violent extremists. While the Committee understands reasonable constraints on publishing sensitive information on active investigations or intelligence assessments, it also supports greater transparency and public information on this issue, and expects the Department and the FBI to share new and significant information related to such threats with the Committee on a regular and continuing basis.

Ammunition Background Checks.—The Committee recognizes that the devastating physical damage inflicted by a gunshot is the result of both the firearm used and the ammunition fired. Under current law, individuals prohibited from purchasing or possessing firearms, including those with certain criminal convictions, or domestic violence restraining orders, or other prohibitors, are likewise prohibited from purchasing or possessing ammunition. However, unlike firearms, Federal law does not require a background

check to prevent the illegal purchase of ammunition. The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to report, not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, regarding: (1) how best to implement a requirement that background checks be conducted for all ammunition sales, including sales by Federal firearms licensees and private sellers; (2) whether, and if so, how, to include any funding required, the National Criminal Background Check System (NICS) could be expanded to include Federal background check requirements for ammunition purchases; (3) how other countries with similar requirements have implemented such policies and their effectiveness at preventing unauthorized access to ammunition; and; (4) what obstacles, if any, have State or local governments encountered in their efforts to implement background checks for ammunition purchasers.

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—The Committee notes that the Federal government has had to assume broader law enforcement and judicial responsibilities in Oklahoma as a result of the 2020 *McGirt* Supreme Court ruling. The Committee includes full funding of the President's request to implement public safety measures required to comply with the *McGirt* decision in fiscal year 2023. These resources will allow Federal, Tribal, State, and local stakeholders to collaborate and share pertinent information to protect all victims and bring all those who commit a crime to justice. Additionally, the Committee expects DOJ to closely monitor the *McGirt*-related enforcement programs and provide the Committee as soon as possible an estimate of long-term costs of sustaining those programs.

Northern Triangle Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs).—The Committee remains concerned by reports of engagement by TCOs in drug trafficking, dangerous human smuggling and trafficking, and the targeting of legitimate businesses along drug trafficking routes across the Northern Triangle countries, particularly in Guatemala. Destabilizing legitimate businesses increases dependence on TCOs for security and financial support and reduces the economic opportunity and safety that deter migration. DOJ, DEA, the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT), and the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) in coordination with the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) and other Federal agencies, shall continue to follow the direction in House Report 117–97 regarding the provision of technical assistance to disrupt the ability of TCOs to smuggle illicit drugs and persons to the United States along these routes.

Data-Analytics.—The proliferation of digital services has resulted in vast amounts of data being collected concerning virtually every aspect of life. While the field of data analytics has made tremendous strides in industry, these efforts have not translated well to law enforcement. As a result, DOJ agencies, particularly including the FBI, increasingly must process overwhelming amounts of digital data as part of conducting investigations, which can often lead to delays as data sets are dissected in an effort to find the right data. In order to advance law enforcement-specific data analytics, the Committee encourages DOJ and the FBI, working with the National Institute of Justice, to partner with universities on research aimed at advancing tools and technologies to acquire and analyze large digital data sets.

Train Cargo Theft.—The Committee is concerned by a recent increase in train cargo theft, which not only harms interstate commerce and weakens our national supply chain, but also contributes to increased violent crime. The Committee directs DOJ to review barriers to Federal investigation and prosecution of train cargo theft and report not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act with recommendations to improve the Federal enforcement efforts, including through support to State and local law enforcement who are encountering increased incidents of such theft.

Privacy Impact Assessments.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, DOJ is directed to publish the text of all finalized Privacy Impact Assessments currently in effect, and to do so on an ongoing basis, providing redacted versions if required by law.

Illegal Pirate Sites.—Significant commercial scale infringing activities continue unabated, posing a significant threat to the livelihoods of authors, creators, and copyright owners, while perpetrating a fraud on unsuspecting, law-abiding consumers. A Study by Frontier Economics on “The Economic Impacts of Counterfeiting and Piracy” estimates that by 2022, the global value of piracy would be \$384–856 billion, with estimated tax losses to governments at \$199–\$270 billion. Because of the harm to consumers and the creative sector, the Committee directs the Department of Justice to prioritize criminal copyright infringement cases, to work closely with prosecutors in local district U.S. Attorney’s Offices, and to detail within existing reports on copyright enforcement activities the investigations and prosecutions brought under existing legal authorities.

Federal law enforcement operations in the U.S. Caribbean.—The Committee remains deeply concerned with the pervasively high homicide rates in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands and that such crime is linked to illegal narcotics trafficking in the Caribbean. The Committee expects DOJ, DEA, FBI, the U.S. Marshals Service, and OCDETF to continue prioritizing resources and operations to identify, dismantle, and prosecute drug trafficking and money laundering organizations in the region, including through the Caribbean Corridor Strike Force, the OCDETF Co-located Strike Force in Puerto Rico.

Digital Evidence.—The Department is directed to brief the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, regarding the use of evidence from digital devices in the course of investigations conducted by DOJ and its agencies. The report shall address opportunities and challenges the bureau is currently facing within the following areas: digital evidence processing backlogs; training requirements for digital forensic examiners and agents that use digital evidence in criminal investigations; any technical, legal or other barriers or impediments to sharing digital evidence between agencies or between Federal, State and local partners; and resource requirements.

Blockchain Analysis Tools.—The Committee remains concerned that ransomware, fraud, theft, and the illicit use of cryptocurrency by criminals, terrorists, and nation states continue to be major cybersecurity and national security issues for both the public and private sectors. Ransomware is one of the largest growing

cryptocurrency-related crimes, and attackers show no sign of slowing. Blockchain analysis tools allow government agencies to gain important intelligence and insight into the illicit networks essential to identifying the individuals and entities behind attacks. The Committee supports DOJ efforts to deter, detect, and dismantle these groups, and expects that, within the substantial funding increases for cyber investigations the Committee has included, the Department will acquire improved blockchain analysis tools, training on cryptocurrency and cryptocurrency-related investigations, and investigative support to reduce crimes involving ransomware attacks or exploiting the use of cryptocurrency.

Psilocybin Report.—The Committee directs GAO to report to Congress within one year of the date of enactment of this Act on the barriers to State, local, and Tribal programs that incorporate psilocybin products, including for therapeutic use and religious, Indigenous, or spiritual practices. The report shall: (1) review the impact of Controlled Substances Act enforcement on psilocybin use legally sanctioned by States, local governments, and Tribes; (2) identify barriers to accessing therapeutic use of psilocybin in States that have made such use legal under State law; (3) recommend ways to improve the processes used to obtain Federal authorization to conduct research with psilocybin-related substances; and (4) identify barriers to legal access to and use of psilocybin for religious, Indigenous, or spiritual practices under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act.

Task Force KleptoCapture.—The Committee recommendation includes robust funding resources to continue Task Force KleptoCapture's initiatives. The Committee also directs DOJ to report on the efforts and results of this initiative not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Act.

Marijuana impairment.—The Committee supports the development of an objective standard to measure marijuana impairment to ensure highway safety. Essential to that development are high-quality scientific studies using marijuana and products containing marijuana lawfully available to patients or consumers in a State on a retail basis. The Committee understands that the majority of Federal research on marijuana has been limited to a single strain of marijuana that is not fully representative of varieties used or commercially available across the country. Section 25026 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA, Public Law 117–58), requires the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Attorney General and Secretary of Health and Human Services, to issue a report and recommendations for increasing and improving access to samples and strains by scientific researchers studying impairment while driving under the influence of marijuana. The Committee emphasizes the need for research that encompasses the diversity, quality, and potency of products commonly available to patients or consumers in a State on a retail basis. The Department shall provide a briefing to the Committee no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act regarding interim progress toward expanded researcher access in advance of publication of the report required by the IIJA.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC).—The Committee urges the Department to ensure its law enforcement components that utilize FLETC continue consulting with FLETC annu-

ally to ensure it is able to provide training commensurate with each component's needs and hiring goals, and directs the Department to update the Committee no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on these efforts.

Diversity in DOJ Hiring.—The Committee encourages the Department to recruit and hire diverse candidates from Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs), Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions (AANAPISIs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), and other minority-serving institutions. As the Nation continues to become more diverse, culturally and linguistically, the Department should ensure its workforce is representative of the national population in order to accomplish its mission. Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Department is directed to brief the Committee on its plans to hire diverse candidates from minority-serving institutions.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$143,902,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology (JIST), which is \$105,902,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Cybersecurity continues to be a major vulnerability at DOJ, which was one of nine Federal agencies targeted in the SolarWinds supply chain attack, and the Committee supports the reiterated JIST request of \$75,024,000 to address immediate cybersecurity response needs and modernize cybersecurity capabilities. This includes Justice Security Operations Center modernization; endpoint detection and response and logging capability; upgraded cloud security; and centralized identity authentication. Because the Committee recognizes the elevated risk to DOJ across all its components, the recommendation also provides \$30,845,000 of the requested increase to strengthen essential DOJ cybersecurity and supply chain workforce development. The Department is expected to use recovered balances from prior year obligations or its discretionary transfer authority to meet any other emergent needs for information technology transformation and cybersecurity, subject to the reprogramming procedures included in this Act.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$964,423,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), of which \$4,000,000 is from immigration examination fees. The recommendation is \$204,423,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee recognizes that beginning in fiscal year 2008, EOIR has received, through transfer, \$4,000,000 from immigration examination fees collected by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). This fee is the primary funding source for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) within DHS. The Committee continues to encourage EOIR to engage with its DHS counterparts regarding EOIR's requirements that need to be considered as part of any future USCIS fee rules and during its annual budget formulation

process. The Committee directs EOIR to keep the Committee apprised of these efforts. The Committee directs EOIR to continue to provide a quarterly report on all expenditures during the fiscal year as directed in House Report 117–97.

The recommendation includes funding for EOIR for its Adjudicatory Expansion Initiative in support of reducing the over 1.6 million case backlog, which includes the hiring of additional immigration judges and support personnel beyond the authorized staffing levels for fiscal year 2022. The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing required on EOIR’s resource optimization strategy as directed in House Report 117–97. The recommendation supports the continuation of an ongoing pilot associated with unaccompanied children and notes that all immigration judges are provided specialized training regarding the handling of cases involving children who are placed on a specialized docket, separate from adult cases, to provide appropriate safeguards and procedural due process.

The Committee emphasizes that the primary mission of EOIR is to adjudicate immigration cases by fairly, expeditiously, and uniformly interpreting and administering the Nation’s immigration laws, and it is critical that EOIR hires highly qualified, diverse immigration judges to ensure the adjudication process is impartial and consistent with due process. The Committee directs consistency in its training for all current and new immigration judge hires and directs EOIR to update the Committee on any changes to the training program, as appropriate. The Committee directs EOIR to continue to submit monthly reports on performance and immigration judge hiring, as directed in the fiscal year 2022 Explanatory Statement, including additional information on the status of hiring support personnel positions.

The Committee is aware that pursuant to Executive Order 14012, “Restoring Faith in Our Legal Immigration Systems and Strengthening Integration and Inclusion Efforts for New Americans”, EOIR is reviewing existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, and other similar agency actions, to include the case quotas policies put into effect in 2018 and video teleconferencing (VTC). The Committee directs EOIR to keep the Committee updated on any changes to these and all policies following its review.

Within the amounts provided, the Committee provides \$75,000,000 for necessary build-out and modifications of courtroom space. The Committee recommends EOIR continue its ongoing work with the General Services Administration but encourages EOIR to also collaborate with DHS to explore co-location opportunities for DHS and DOJ components with immigration-related responsibilities. The Committee makes these funds available for five fiscal years to ensure EOIR makes a concerted effort to obligate these funds as quickly and efficiently as possible. The Committee expects information on these efforts will be captured in the monthly hiring report.

Additionally, the Committee understands that EOIR is in ongoing discussions with DHS regarding full implementation of the DHS-led Unified Immigration Portal (UIP) and understands that EOIR has raised data sharing and privacy concerns that require resolution prior to connecting to this system. The Committee notes that the overall costs for EOIR to connect to UIP will be assumed

within the funds provided. The Committee directs the Department to provide a status update on its UIP-related efforts within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Legal Orientation Program (LOP).—The recommendation includes \$34,000,000 for LOP and related activities and expects no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level will be provided for the Immigration Court Helpdesk (ICH) program. The LOP improves the efficiency of court proceedings, reduces court costs, and helps ensure fairness and due process. The Committee directs the Department to continue LOP without interruption, including all component parts, including LOP for Custodians of Unaccompanied Children (LOPC) and the ICH. The recommended funding will allow for the expansion of LOP and ICH to provide services to additional individuals in immigration court proceedings. The Committee supports access to LOP and ICHs and looks forward to receiving EOIR’s evaluation of expanding this program to all detention facilities and immigration courts as directed in House Report 116–101. The Committee reminds EOIR that funding for this program is mandated by law, and any diversion from the funds’ intended purpose must be formally communicated and convincingly justified to the Committee.

The recommendation also includes the proposed increase for the LOPC National Call Center.

Video teleconferencing (VTC).—While the Committee’s recommendation supports the requested increase toward the Virtual Court Initiative, the Committee notes the fiscal year 2022 Explanatory Statement for VTC under the heading “VTC Data and Reporting” and expects EOIR to continue its compliance with those directives. The Committee encourages EOIR to evaluate whether the current policy is equally applicable for children under the age of 18. The Committee urges EOIR to consider methods to permit respondents to elect for VTC hearings versus in-person hearings similar to VTC policies under the Social Security Administration.

Alternatives to Detention (ATD) Program.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing and analysis of alternatives directed in House Report 116–455 to improve the timeliness of resolving cases before EOIR for individuals in the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) ATD program.

Finally, the Committee looks forward to receiving the report directed in the fiscal year 2022 Explanatory Statement under the heading “EOIR–NGO Working Group.”

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$135,856,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), \$17,856,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the request. The recommendation includes critical increases for secure facilities and information technology infrastructure, as well as for staff and technology enhancements to enable OIG to meet its growing data analytics and cyber forensics workload.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$14,591,000 for the United States Parole Commission.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$1,164,000,000 for General Legal Activities. The Committee sustains current services for all Department litigating divisions and agencies funded under this account, and includes some significant and targeted increases for long-underfunded programs. A \$45,100,000 increase, as requested, is provided for the Civil Rights Division (CRT) priorities: to reinforce democratic institutions, in particular the right to vote, and protect fair housing and disability rights; confront rising hate and bias crime, including gender-based crime; and address challenges posed by artificial intelligence. CRT funding continues to include \$5,000,000 to implement the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act, and also continues to include not less than \$10,000,000 for expenses of enforcing section 210401 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12601), criminal enforcement under sections 241 and 242 of title 18, United States Code, and administrative enforcement by the Department, including compliance with consent decrees or judgments entered into under such section 210401. The Committee directs the Department to report on progress in these efforts not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The Committee funds the Criminal Division (CRM) request, including \$19,000,000 in targeted increases for COVID-19 fraud investigations and efforts to combat child exploitation and white collar crime, and prosecute election crimes; and includes an additional \$1,000,000 to enforce the Global Magnitsky Act.

An increase of \$11,240,000 is provided to the Civil Division (CIV) to support COVID-19 and other civil fraud investigations, as well as prescription opioid and data privacy litigation. An additional \$14,000,000 is provided to CIV to cover costs to implement the Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring Our PACT Act of 2022. An increase of \$6,200,000 is included for the Environment and Natural Resources Division for the Office of Environmental Justice and for efforts to combat the climate crisis; \$10,900,000 to enhance the executive clemency function; and \$5,050,000 for the Office for Access to Justice. Partial funding is included for requests for Tax Division enforcement.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by office and decision unit as follows:

Office of the Solicitor General	\$14,460,000
Tax Division	120,014,000
Criminal Division	231,205,000
Civil Division	363,905,000
Environment and Natural Resources Division	134,217,000
Office of Legal Counsel	10,986,000
Civil Rights Division	215,192,000
Office for Access to Justice (A2J)	9,763,000
INTERPOL	41,796,000
Office of Pardon Attorney	22,462,000
Total, General Legal Activities	\$1,164,000,000

Voting Rights Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned that multiple factors including the effects of the Supreme Court’s decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*; the increasing proposal and adoption of restrictive, discriminatory State and local voting policies following the 2020 Presidential Election; and the ongoing need to negotiate agreements that ensure compliance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA) will require the Voting Section of the Civil Rights Division (CRT) to undertake an increased caseload of resource-intensive litigation to meet its responsibility under the VRA to ensure equal access to elections regardless of race, ethnicity, and linguistic ability. The Committee directs that a significant amount of the increase in funding provided to CRT be applied to expenses relating to the enforcement of Sections 2, 4(e), 5, 10, 11, 203, and 208 of the VRA (52 U.S.C. §§ 10301–10311; 10503–10505; 10508).

Civil Rights Division Performance and Workload.—The Committee remains interested in understanding CRT section caseloads and performance metrics related to enforcement of anti-discrimination laws such as, but not limited to, fair housing and voting rights enforcement, and directs the Department to include such detail in future budget requests.

Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit.—CRT plays a lead role in the Department’s efforts to enforce laws against human trafficking, including both sex trafficking and forced labor. Working with U.S. Attorneys Offices nationwide, and leading the multi-agency Anti-Trafficking Coordination Team (ACTeam) initiative, the CRT Criminal Section’s Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit (HTPU) leads prosecutions of novel, complex, multi-jurisdictional, and international cases. The Committee encourages the Division and the Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams to continue working with victim service providers and non-governmental organizations to ensure victim needs are prioritized as part of the overall strategy to combat human trafficking and particularly forced labor in the United States, and to devote increases provided to implement section 15 of Public Law 115–392. Furthermore, the Committee directs CRT to report to the Committee no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act on: (1) the total number of human trafficking cases the Department of Justice prosecuted within the last three years disaggregated by type of trafficking, to indicate the numbers of cases involving primarily forced labor, primarily sex trafficking of minors, or primarily sex trafficking of adults; (2) the number of Assistant U.S. Attorneys who received training on human trafficking within the past three years; and (3) the number of Assistant U.S. Attorneys who received training on restitution for human trafficking victims within the past three years.

Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act.—The Committee includes an additional \$1,000,000 to enhance efforts of the Criminal Division to assemble and vet the large number of case files of individuals and entities subject to sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

Illegal Streaming Services.—Streaming has become a dominant distribution medium for copyrighted works, both through legally licensed means and illegal piracy services. In addition to significant consumer threats posed by streaming piracy services identified by the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Homeland Security, a 2019 study estimated that streaming piracy drains at least \$29.2 billion annually from the U.S. economy and that 80 percent of copyright piracy occurs via streaming. Congress responded to the Department's repeated calls to close the legal loophole that treated streaming piracy differently than other forms of digital piracy with the bipartisan Protecting Lawful Streaming Act, enacted within the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, which authorized DOJ to bring felony cases against services designed expressly to illegally stream copyrighted works. Because of the harm to American consumers and creative community, the Committee directs the Department to prioritize streaming piracy cases and to detail within existing reports on copyright enforcement activities the actions it brings under 18 U.S.C. § 2319C.

Menstrual Health and Civil Rights.—The Committee is concerned over reports of female inmates being sexually abused by corrections officers in exchange for access to menstrual products, as well as reports of prison staff rationing access to menstrual products as a form of punishment. The Committee encourages the Civil Rights Division and the Special Litigation Section to investigate these reports as potential civil rights violations and take any necessary steps to bring and pursue litigation to rectify potential violations. The Committee requests an update on these cases be included in the biennial report on Activities Under the Civil Rights of Institutional Persons Act.

Deinstitutionalization.—The Committee is aware of concerns about displacement of vulnerable persons from institutional programs as the result of litigation or the threat of litigation. The Committee also notes that in *Olmstead v. L.C.* (1999), a majority of the Supreme Court held that the Americans with Disabilities Act does not condone or require removing individuals from institutional settings when they are unable to handle or benefit from a community-based setting, and that Federal law does not require the imposition of community-based treatment on patients who do not desire it. The Committee is also aware of concerns that the approach taken by both Federally-supported Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act programs and the DOJ in its related prosecutorial discretion may in some instances adversely impact individuals who may be unable to handle or benefit from community integration and do not desire such care. The Committee strongly urges the Department to ensure that the Civil Rights Division properly accounts for the needs and desires of persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities in licensed intermediate care facilities, their families, caregivers and legal representatives, and the importance of affording patients the proper setting for their

care, in its enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the ‘Olmstead’ decision.

Passenger rail service.—When Amtrak was created by Congress, it assumed the common carrier obligations of private railroads in exchange for the right to priority access to the private railroad tracks for an incremental cost. Host railroads are generally required under 49 U.S.C. §24308(c) to give preference to Amtrak trains over their own freight trains. Today, about 75 percent of the miles traveled by Amtrak trains are on tracks owned by such host railroads. The Committee understands that host railroads can experience challenges balancing the demands of passenger and freight trains, which can result in “freight train interference” (FTI). The Committee reminds the Department of Justice of its authorities under 49 U.S.C. §24103(a), and encourages the Department to be responsive to parties who seek legal resolution of such FTI cases in Federal civil court proceedings in which the Department may be asked to provide counsel and support.

Technology-Facilitated Crime.—Although the Internet has been a boon for the American citizenry, it has also facilitated new criminal activity that preys on American business and consumers. The Committee understands that the number of personnel dedicated to investigating computer crime activities has remained flat, despite increasing demands for technology-based evidence gathering and increased criminal activity online, including from Russia and China. The Committee recommends DOJ substantially increase its resources and capabilities for the prosecution of computer and intellectual property crimes, and report not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its efforts and what resources are needed to effectively counter technology-facilitated criminal activity.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

The recommendation includes \$31,738,000, as requested, as a reimbursement from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund for the costs of litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–660).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

The Committee recommends \$230,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Antitrust Division (ATR), \$37,224,000 above fiscal year 2022. The recommended funding level is offset by \$190,000,000 in estimated fee collections for a net direct appropriation of \$40,000,000. The Committee recognizes the danger consolidation and monopoly power pose to our economy and democracy, and supports enhancing ATR’s capacity to meet its large and increasingly complex workload, including international and technology dimensions of that workload. While the recommendation does not fund the entire request, the Committee expects it will permit ATR to begin to build up its enforcement workforce and invest in necessary information technology over the coming decade, and to detail how it applies the increase in its fiscal year 2023 expenditure plan.

Agribusiness.—The Committee recognizes that consolidation in agribusiness can be detrimental to farmers, consumers, workers, and the environment. The Committee is encouraged by the ongoing

cooperation between DOJ, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Department of Agriculture (USDA) in enforcement of anti-trust laws in the food, agriculture, and meatpacking space. DOJ is directed to continue collaborating with USDA and the FTC to ensure food, poultry production and meatpacking, seed and other industries are free of unfair practices that ultimately harm consumers and threaten the vitality of the marketplace.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The Committee recommends \$2,700,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) and the 94 United States Attorneys' offices, which is \$280,132,000 above fiscal year 2022. The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows: \$2,041,173,000 for criminal litigation; \$626,981,000 for civil litigation; and \$31,846,000 for legal education.

The recommendation includes funding needed to sustain operations at the fiscal year 2022 level, and provides \$196,500,000 in requested increases, including \$74,140,000 to pursue prosecution workload increases arising from the January 6 U.S. Capitol attack and domestic terrorism cases; \$26,380,000 to address fraud related to the COVID-19 pandemic; \$64,300,000 to fund the costs of meeting Federal responsibilities mandated pursuant to the U.S. Supreme Court's 2020 *McGirt v. Oklahoma* decision; and \$20,000,000 to support the EOUSA eLitigation initiative; \$8,000,000 for civil rights and white collar crime investigations; and \$3,600,000 to go towards the EOUSA cyber initiative. The Committee continues to provide \$10,000,000 for continued enforcement of section 210401 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12601), criminal enforcement under sections 241 and 242 of title 18, United States Code, and administrative enforcement by the Department, including compliance with consent decrees or judgments entered into under such section 210401.

Human trafficking.—The recommendation continues bill language requiring that each U.S. Attorney Office (USAO) participate in human trafficking task forces, and DOJ shall continue to submit semiannual reports on the performance of these task forces. USAOs work closely with Federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities to investigate and prosecute sex trafficking cases. Each USAO takes a victim-centered approach to human trafficking, partnering with non-governmental organizations to ensure that trafficking victims receive the trauma recovery and outreach services they need, while prosecuting traffickers to the fullest extent authorized by Congress.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

The Committee recommends \$255,000,000 for the United States Trustee Program (USTP), which is \$16,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation. The Committee has included an increase above current services funding of \$8,953,000 for criminal enforcement coordinators and to help the Trustees meet growing bankruptcy filing workloads following the COVID-19 pandemic.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The Committee recommends \$2,504,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC), which is \$70,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the request.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The Committee recommends \$270,000,000, which is the same amount as fiscal year 2022, for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party. This appropriation is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$25,024,000 for the Community Relations Service (CRS), which is \$4,024,000 above fiscal year 2022 and the same as the request. The recommendation includes not less than \$1,500,000, as authorized, to implement Public Law 114–325, the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act. The recommendation also includes an additional \$1,475,000 above current services for expanded mediation and conciliation services for communities experiencing tensions.

CRS has a unique role to play in the Justice Department. While not a law enforcement agency, CRS operates in all U.S. States and territories to advance justice and reconciliation by working with all parties, including State and local government units, private and public organizations, civil rights groups, and community leaders, to uncover the underlying interests of all involved in conflicts and engaging in healing and conflict resolution. It facilitates the development of mutual understanding in communities challenged by tension and helps them develop local capacity and tools to defuse tension and prevent hate crimes from reoccurring. It also complements DOJ law enforcement activities, particularly when those activities involve members of vulnerable and marginalized communities. The Committee expects these efforts to expand, and CRS's services to be offered in more communities, in fiscal year 2023.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

The Committee recommends \$20,514,000 for expenses authorized by subparagraphs (B), (F), and (G) of section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 2022 amount and the budget request.

Section 528 of this Act requires the Department to submit a spending plan for fiscal year 2023. The Committee directs the Department to include in this plan proposed spending from the Fund, to include estimates of: Fund balances; equitable sharing payments; Joint Law Enforcement Operations obligations; and obligations by component.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,725,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Marshals Service (USMS), which is \$145,000,000 above fiscal year 2022. The recommendation fully funds USMS current services at the fiscal year 2022 level, and provides increases requested to enhance judicial security access systems; equip USMS deputies and task force officers with body-worn cameras; and assume expanded workload mandated by the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* Supreme Court decision. It would also fund increased costs of fiscal year 2022 initiatives to return international fugitives to stand trial in the United States, pursue missing child investigations pursuant to the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act; upgrade fugitive apprehension communications technology; assume expanded workload mandated by the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* Supreme Court decision; enhance judicial security; and expand USMS special operations capacity to address domestic terrorism and violent crime. The Committee also sustains funding to enforce laws relating to international travel of sex offenders, including through the Angel Watch Center.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Judicial and Courthouse Security	\$582,000,000
Fugitive Apprehension	700,000,000
Prisoner Security and Transportation	299,436,000
Protection of Witnesses	71,427,000
Tactical Operations	72,137,000
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Total, Salaries and Expenses	\$1,725,000,000

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$19,260,000, which is \$4,260,000 above fiscal year 2022, and the same as the request, for construction and related expenses in space controlled, occupied, or used by USMS for prisoner holding and related support. The Committee expects USMS to apply this funding to its top priority projects.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

The Committee recommends \$2,129,789,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention (FPD), which is \$6,774,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and the same as the request. The funding continues to include requested funding to facilitate transition from commercial contract detention facilities to facilities owned and operated by Federal, State, or local government, with associated program oversight. USMS is directed to continue to submit monthly reports on individuals in the detention system, as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2022 Appropriations Act, and to anticipate funding needs so as to avoid funding shortfalls or a need for emergency reprogramming.

Contract Detention.—As the Committee has previously noted, USMS does not own or operate any of its own facilities and historically relied on contract facility operators to maintain the necessary flexibility to manage fluctuating populations in an efficient and cost-effective way that best supports the courts as well as those in

custody awaiting court action. Executive Order 14006 changed USMS' ability to continue or enter into new contract facility operations, although the Committee notes its understanding that the Department has discretion to make exceptions where there is a lack of suitable government-operated detention space.

Because the Committee is concerned with the effect of the E.O. on USMS operations, USMS is directed to publish a report and provide the Committee a briefing, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on the impact of E.O. 14006 on the USMS, to include the effects on custody and transportation logistics, budgets, finances, as well as on the U.S. Courts and communities they serve, including proximity to courts, and the ways in which these impacts are being mitigated.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$133,512,000 for the National Security Division (NSD), which is \$12,831,000 above fiscal year 2022 and equal to the request. This amount will sustain NSD operations at no less than the fiscal year 2022 level to address its national security and counterterrorism workload, including its responsibilities under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) and the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA). The Committee has included the requested increase for enhanced intelligence collection and oversight to support NSD's FISA mission, combat terrorism, respond to cyber attacks, and enable secure classified processing capabilities.

Counterespionage Office.—The Department is urged to consider establishing an office in the National Security Division dedicated to countering espionage and influence efforts of the People's Republic of China targeting American businesses, research institutions, and academia.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends \$550,458,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, which is equal to both the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the request. Funds included under this heading will support interagency Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), which target high-level drug trafficking organizations through coordinated, multi-jurisdictional investigations.

Decision unit subtotals.—The recommendation includes the requested funding of \$386,513,000 for investigations and \$163,945,000 for prosecutions. The Committee expects OCDETF to continue to enhance its investigative, intelligence, and prosecutorial efforts through OCDETF-led activities, including the OCDETF Fusion Center, OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces and the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center, and direct collaboration with State and local law enforcement, United States Attorneys' offices and the Criminal Division.

The Committee expects OCDETF to continue to focus on targeting opioid trafficking organizations.

Full-Time Equivalents (FTE).—The Committee directs the Department to submit an updated report on historical investigative and prosecutorial FTE levels for OCDETF concurrent with its fiscal year 2024 budget request.

Transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) in the Caribbean.—The Committee remains deeply concerned with the threats posed by TCOs operating in the Caribbean, particularly in and around Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and notes that pervasively high homicide rates in the two U.S. territories are linked to illegal narcotics trafficking in the region. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Caribbean Corridor Strike Force, the OCDETF Co-located Strike Force in Puerto Rico, to tackle these threats, and expects the Department to prioritize efforts of OCDETF and other DOJ components to identify, disrupt, and dismantle drug trafficking and money laundering organizations in the Caribbean.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$10,676,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is \$539,705,000 above fiscal year 2022. The recommendation includes funding to sustain all programs carried out in fiscal year 2022, to include the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), continues \$5,000,000 in funding as authorized to implement the Emmett Till Civil Rights Act, and \$5,000,000 relating to the enforcement of section 210401 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12601), criminal enforcement under sections 241 and 242 of title 18, United States Code, and administrative enforcement by the Department, including compliance with consent decrees or judgments entered into under such section 210401.

The recommendation includes requested increases of \$51,975,000 for programs to address cyber threats and cybercrime; \$76,189,000 to counter acts of mass violence, threats to public safety, domestic terrorism, and emergent national security threats; \$34,142,000 for counterintelligence requirements; \$36,948,000 for cybersecurity; \$17,786,000 to expand civil rights enforcement; \$20,574,000 to combat crime and corruption; \$16,928,000 for data and technology tools; \$27,351,000 for the body-worn camera program; and \$22,513,000 for costs of workload associated with the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* decision.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Intelligence	\$1,959,824,000
Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence	4,328,648,000
Criminal Enterprise and Federal Crimes	3,740,492,000
Criminal Justice Services	647,036,000
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Total, Salaries and Expenses	10,676,000,000

Hate Crimes Statistics Act (HCSA).—The Committee continues to urge State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to include the cost of participation in the FBI's HCSA program for the pur-

poses of calculating extraordinary expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes under Public Law 111–84, section 4704(b)(3).

Cybersecurity Information Sharing.—The Committee is concerned with the security of our Nation’s sensitive networks and encourages the establishment and enhancement of two-way information sharing between cleared sector partners and the U.S. Government. In order to strengthen the security of critical network sectors, the Committee encourages the FBI, as part of its cybersecurity enhancements included in this bill, to consider how it might leverage partnerships among the FBI (such as through its Innovation Center), academia and private industry through its Office of Private Sector to improve information sharing for the energy and electricity sector and the academic research institution sector.

Cyber Programs.—The Committee strongly supports the Cyber Assistant Legal Attaché (ALAT) program, which facilitates intelligence sharing and helps coordinate joint law enforcement investigations, in the U.S. and working at key overseas missions. Eliminating safe havens for cyber criminals is a key priority, and international cooperation is essential to holding bad actors accountable. The Committee therefore encourages the FBI to consider increasing funding for the Cyber ALAT program.

Cyber Threat Response.—The Committee strongly supports the Bureau’s activities in furtherance of its role as the lead agency for threat response pursuant to Presidential Policy Directive 41. The Committee encourages the FBI to consider increasing funding for the National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force as part of its essential mission and to support information sharing for cyber threat investigations.

Resources to Address Domestic White Supremacist Terrorist Activity and Report.—The recent surge of domestic terrorism cases poses difficult challenges to the security of our Nation. The Committee is aware that the FBI, jointly with the National Counterterrorism Center and Department of Homeland Security, released in May 2021 its report titled, “Strategic Intelligence Assessment and Data on Domestic Terrorism.” It is also cognizant of the multifaceted approach to domestic terrorism exercised by the FBI and its Federal, State and local partners, through the FBI’s own Counterterrorism Division, through its many Joint Terrorism Task Forces, and with partner agencies across the national security and law enforcement communities. The Committee supports funding requested by the FBI to address these threats. In order to assist the Committee in understanding the nature of the challenge facing the Department and FBI, the FBI is directed to provide an updated report on Domestic White Supremacist Terrorist Activity, at the level of detail specified in House Report 116–455, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to include the period of 1 October 2020 through 30 September 2022.

Elder fraud.—The Committee remains concerned about the sharp rise in fraud perpetrated against senior citizens who are wrongly brought under guardianship or have their assets mismanaged or stolen. The Committee is aware that the FBI participates in the Elder Fraud and Elder Justice Initiatives and has Elder Fraud Strike Forces at six of its field offices. It is also aware that the Department has a National Elder Fraud Hotline, and that the FBI

has complementary channels to report elder fraud perpetrated by foreign actors, in addition to the FBI tiplines and the Internet Crime Complaint Center. The Committee directs the FBI to put increased energy into efforts to prevent or investigate such guardianship abuse, including enforcement of Public Law 115–70, the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act of 2017 (EAPPA), and to provide detailed reporting on the FBI’s progress in reducing such fraud, to include data on cases closed and convictions made, as part of the annual EAPPA report to Congress, and to request any necessary funding and staffing for such efforts in its fiscal year 2024 budget request.

Counter Explosives Research.—The Committee supports the critical counter explosive mission of the Critical Incidence Response Group. It is also aware that traditional Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) or Homemade Explosive Devices (HED) include both ground- and airborne explosive threats, such as via unmanned aerial vehicles. Therefore, the Committee encourages the FBI, as it pursues its counter-explosives mission, to consider expanding its ongoing research through its Research and Prototyping for IED Defeat (RAPID) program to bridge science and technology gaps needed to defeat both ground and airborne security threats and mitigate emerging IED/HED threats while also providing for improved training programs for counterterrorism and hazardous device personnel.

National Instant Background Check System (NICS).—Federal Firearms Licensees rely on NICS to be effective to ensure the lawful transfer of firearms to law-abiding citizens. To keep up with the growing number of background checks, the growing number of gun owners (an estimated 8,400,000 first time buyers in 2020), and to help ensure that firearms stay out of the wrong hands, additional resources are needed to provide timely and accurate determinations of an individual’s eligibility to purchase or own a firearm under Federal law. NICS verifies that a prospective purchaser does not have a criminal record or isn’t otherwise ineligible to purchase or own a firearm. Providing NICS with the necessary resources will help to: ensure that NICS remains operational, benefiting the lawful commerce of firearms throughout the U.S.; prevent further application backlogs; and protect lives throughout the nation by helping to keep firearms out of the wrong hands. The Committee therefore directs the FBI to provide NICS with no less than \$125,000,000.

Operational Medicine Program Partnership.—The health and safety of its agents should be a top priority for the FBI, given the routine risk of physical harm they face daily carrying out critical national security missions. The Committee continues to strongly support the FBI’s use of external partnerships as part of its Operational Medicine Program to support medical contingency planning and improve the delivery of medical care for high-risk law enforcement missions.

Addressing Bias in Research Security.—The Committee is aware that the Department ended its “China Initiative”, which was originally announced in 2018 to combat Chinese government efforts to steal U.S. technology, research and intellectual property; and is also aware of concerns the initiative may have reflected bias against those of Chinese ancestry. The Committee expects the De-

partment to take all appropriate steps to counter the threat posed by the Chinese government to U.S. national and economic security, but to do so under the highest standards of objectivity, with no hint of ethnic or racial bias. The Committee directs the Department to collaborate with the National Science Foundation (NSF) on the disclosure requirements the NSF uses to make referrals of cases to the FBI.

Business Email Compromise (BEC).—The Committee notes that the FBI has assessed that “BEC is one of the fastest growing, most financially damaging Internet-enabled crimes. It is a major threat to the global economy,” and welcomes the recent online publication by the FBI’s Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) of the *2021 Internet Crime Report*, detailing the impact of BEC (which targets businesses) and Email account compromise (EAC) that targets individuals. The Committee encourages the FBI to explore ways to increase collaboration and coordination with industry and other private sector partners in addressing BEC and EAC, and to update its reporting on these scams and enforcement efforts on the IC3 website.

Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS).—The Committee recognizes that the FBI’s Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) division deploys emerging technologies, such as biometrics and AI, to enhance Federal, State, and local law enforcement situational awareness, capabilities, and public safety, while strictly adhering to internal privacy protocols, known as Privacy Impact Assessments and Systems of Records Notice, which provide the public an accurate, transparent, and complete explanation of how FBI components are using face recognition (FR) in support of the FBI’s mission to defend against terrorism, enforce criminal laws, and protect civil liberties. For one-to-many FR searches, CJIS uses the FBI Next Generation Identification (NGI) System in conjunction with the Interstate Photo System (IPS) to solely produce investigative leads that are disseminated by the Facial Analysis, Comparison, and Evaluation (FACE) Services Unit at the request of FBI inquiries. The probe photo must be collected pursuant to applicable legal authorities as part of an active and authorized FBI assessment, preliminary investigations, or full investigations. NGI-IPS enables the FACE Unit to probe photo searches against criminal databases and support investigatory efforts solely for the basis of producing investigative leads that require additional oversight. These investigatory and privacy protocols are validated by 2021 statistics wherein CJIS received 9,255 FR search requests supporting over 794 investigative cases and returned 1,769 likely candidates as investigative leads to FBI agents. The Committee urges CJIS to expand internal and interagency research capabilities and to ensure the FBI acquires highly accurate and reliable FR technologies. The FBI shall include, with its expenditure plan for fiscal year 2023, a report on how the FBI can reconcile its obligations to comply with statutory requirements governing privacy while responding to future threats.

Data Analytics.—The proliferation of digital services has resulted in vast amounts of data being collected concerning virtually every aspect of life. As a result, the FBI now finds itself with overwhelming amounts of digital data to process as part of conducting investigations. This can often lead to delays as large data sets are

dissected in an effort to find the right data. While the field of data analytics has made tremendous strides in industry, these efforts have not translated well to law enforcement. In order to better advance law enforcement specific data analytics, the Committee encourages the FBI in partnership with universities to develop research focused on developing and advancing tools and technologies that will provide data solutions to quickly and accurately acquire and analyze digital data sets, overcoming the lengthy obstacles that currently face law enforcement.

Foreign Language Program.—Since its inception, the FBI Foreign Language Program and National Virtual Translation Center (NVTC) have complemented the U.S. intelligence community (USIC) elements' foreign language translation capabilities with support tasks from high-volume surges to immediate translation requirements in 142 language dialects. The committee encourages FBI efforts to adopt commercially available adaptive neural machine learning translation technologies to supplement existing trained linguists and analysts.

Section 702.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the FBI shall submit a report detailing how many queries of information acquired under Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1881a) using United States person selectors were performed in 2020 and 2021, and no later than March 31, 2023, shall report to the Committee and make publicly available the number of such queries performed in 2022.

Retention Bonuses.—Rising costs of living, statutory pay limits, and resource constraints have combined to make it difficult for the FBI to sufficiently compensate employees who effectively protect our country from criminal and terrorist threats. In order to address these concerns, the Committee encourages the FBI to provide retention and relocation bonuses to FBI employees in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5759. FBI employees who the Director determines are performing their duties in an outstanding or exceptional manner should be considered eligible for bonuses under 5 USC 5759(a)(1).

Cyber Assistant Legal Attache.—The Committee strongly supports the FBI's Cyber Assistant Legal Attache (cyber ALAT) Program, which facilitates intelligence sharing and helps coordinate joint law enforcement investigations. Eliminating safe havens for cyber criminals is a key priority, and international cooperation is essential to holding bad actors accountable.

Cyber Security Integration.—The Committee remains concerned about the growing threat of cyber-attacks and recognizes the work done across agencies to develop cyber tactics, techniques, procedures, and tools to address these challenges. The Committee has supported the development and deployment of a Cyber Security Operations Center (CSOC) through the Department of Defense and is interested in the opportunity for the integration of cross-Agency resources. The FBI is directed to conduct a study and provide a report on the feasibility of integrating compatible FBI and CSOC activities to improve threat information, allowing for sharing of sensitive cyber threat profiles and analysis. The report shall include an assessment of the utility and costs associated with such integration.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$61,895,000, which is the same as the request, for the construction of FBI facilities and related activities. Funding in this account will facilitate and expedite work on current design and construction projects, including necessary secure work environment building and modifications, and safety and security upgrades at Quantico.

The Committee reminds the FBI that it expects to receive the report on the construction a new headquarters for the FBI in the National Capital Region, as specified in section 534 of the fiscal year 2022 Appropriations Act, Public Law 117–103.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends total budget authority of \$3,104,603,000 for Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) salaries and expenses, of which \$581,487,000 is derived from fees deposited in the Diversion Control Fund, and \$2,523,116,000 is provided by direct appropriation. The recommended appropriation is \$171,422,000 above fiscal year 2022 and equal to the request.

The funding sustains core activities at the fiscal year 2022 level of effort, including its expanded community efforts through Operation Engage, and includes the requested increases for information sharing and information technology infrastructure, the body-worn camera program, and increased workload resulting from the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* Supreme Court ruling.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit for salaries and expenses as follows:

International Enforcement	\$475,609,000
Domestic Enforcement	2,034,812,000
State and Local Assistance	12,695,000
	<hr/>
Total, Salaries and Expenses	2,523,116,000

Methamphetamine and fentanyl cleanup.—The funding recommendation includes the requested \$10,000,000 to assist State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in efforts to remove and dispose of hazardous materials at methamphetamine and fentanyl labs and processing operations, to include training, technical assistance, purchase of equipment and a container program.

Special Registration for Telemedicine.—In October 2018, Congress took necessary steps in passing the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities (SUPPORT) Act (P.L. 115–271) to combat the worsening opioid overdose epidemic. Section 3232 of the Act amends the Controlled Substance Act (CSA) Section 311(h)(2) to require that no later than one year after enactment, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health & Human Services (HHS), propagate final regulations specifying a Special Registration for the use of telemedicine to prescribe controlled substances under the Ryan Haight Act. More than three full years have elapsed since the SUPPORT Act was signed into law with no appreciable progress in moving forward a rulemaking process to implement this key telemedicine provision. The Committee sup-

ports efforts by the DEA to enable health care providers to safely prescribe controlled substances remotely and to provide mechanisms that can be used to prevent illegal online drug sales and drug diversion. The Committee directs the DEA to promulgate final regulations specifying the circumstances in which a Special Registration for telemedicine may be issued and the procedure for obtaining the registration.

Takeback Programs.—The Committee remains concerned about the ongoing opioid crisis, which has seen an increased death rate of almost 30 percent from 2020 to 2021. The Committee encourages DEA to consider updating regulations within its jurisdiction to enhance and expand opioid takeback programs, thereby improving patients' options to safely and easily return unused opioid medications.

Buprenorphine.—The Committee is concerned by reports of patients not being able to fill buprenorphine prescriptions at pharmacies. Reports indicate that pharmacies are unable or unwilling to stock sufficient buprenorphine products because of unclear regulations on suspicious orders, fear of DEA raids, overly burdensome distributor processes and paperwork requirements, or distributor confusion over whether DEA has caps or quotas on distribution of opioids and/or buprenorphine. The Committee directs the DEA Administrator to clarify the difference between suspicious orders of opioids and suspicious orders of buprenorphine, clarify the difference between suspicious orders and caps or quotas, clarify that the DEA has no quotas or caps on buprenorphine, and clarify how distributor-imposed quotas or caps on opioids or buprenorphine do or do not satisfy suspicious order regulations. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee requests DEA report on what actions it has taken to prevent individuals from being inappropriately denied access to medications for opioid use disorder.

Language Skills.—The Committee urges DEA to prioritize hiring agents with Chinese-language (Mandarin and Cantonese) skills and cultural awareness, and agents with the necessary skills (language and culture) to engage with Chinese money and banking institutions. The DEA is further directed to submit a report, not later than 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, on what resources it needs to investigate and prosecute money laundering from Chinese money and banking institutions.

Express Consignment Couriers.—The Committee urges the DEA, with support from the DOJ, to work with Express Consignment Carriers (ECCs) to develop industry-wide best practices for automated screening algorithms to detect domestic consignments of synthetic opioids. These best practices should be informed by law enforcement metrics. The DEA is directed to submit a report, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, on the status of these efforts.

Illegal Grow Operations.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Department of Justice is directed to submit a report detailing the prevalence of illegal grow operations in States with legal production and sales frameworks; the number and types of crimes associated with the presence of illegal grow operations in States with legal production and sales frameworks; challenges faced by Federal, State, and local law enforcement agen-

cies in combatting illegal grow operations; and recommendations for changes in DOJ policy to improve DOJ support to local law enforcement agencies who are combatting illegal grow operations in States with legal marijuana production and sales frameworks.

Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Aircraft.—DEA’s mission to enforce controlled substances laws requires a well-equipped fleet of aircraft to provide operational and intelligence support to enforcement efforts. DEA currently manages 106 aircraft that provide surveillance, reconnaissance, extraditions, and transportation. However, the age of DEA’s aircraft fleet has reduced reliability and increased operational costs, affecting its ability to provide mission support. DEA’s Aviation Program 2021 Fleet Overview and Modernization Plan illustrates how the Administration intends to replace aircraft and fill capability gaps. The Committee is aware that DEA is considering acquiring a Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA), equipped with ISR capability, which would support DEA’s mission of disrupting and dismantling drug trafficking organizations. The Committee encourages DEA, within funding provided, to explore ways to incorporate MEA capability in its fleet modernization schedule, and to include requirements for funding such actions in its future budget requests.

DEA Community Engagement.—The Committee encourages the DEA to employ health professionals who are representative of the community they serve at large and that they report their collaborative work with DEA field offices to prove community engagement. The Committee encourages the DEA to institutionalize cultural competence training in field offices and report its efforts.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,732,528,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), which is \$201,457,000 above fiscal year 2022 and equal to the request. The recommendation fully funds the requested increase towards combatting gun violence and to implement the Administration’s budget proposals to prevent and respond to gun crime, including responding to ghost guns, improving trace data, and firearms trafficking strike force initiative. Bill language is included to prohibit the transfer of ATF’s current enforcement authorities. A general provision is included to prohibit the move of ATF’s National Canine Training Center or the ATF National Canine Division.

The recommendation assumes that within the resources provided, ATF will prioritize funding for the National Firearms Act Division to improve firearms licensing processing timelines. The Committee is concerned about the large number of pending applications awaiting processing by ATF. In 2013, ATF established eForms, an electronic filing process, to reduce submission and processing times as well as data entry processing backlogs. The Committee is aware ATF is currently developing ATF Form 4 into eForms and encourages ATF to prioritize funding for this continued development within the funds provided. Completing the modernization of the processing system and automating ATF Form 4 applica-

tions is critical and will free up additional resources for improved customer service and prevent backlogs from continuing to mount.

National Tracing Center (NTC) Modernization.—The Committee includes full funding for the NTC Modernization effort to support technology upgrades that will permit more expeditious firearms tracing as well as increased staffing to support the increased volume of work trending at a seven percent annual growth. The Committee recognizes these investments help increase ATF's ability to identify gun traffickers, potential suspects, and patterns of violent gun crime to help law enforcement agencies solve criminal cases. The Committee notes the investment in the e-Trace Program will not only enhance data sharing capabilities, but reduce out-year operations and maintenance costs, improve accuracy, and significantly reduce trace completion times. The Committee directs ATF to produce a report, no later than one year after the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, to the Committee providing an overview of the e-Trace workload and operational costs in the fiscal year to best understand the workload and ensure the program is adequately resourced. The report should include the number of personnel allocated to assist with the tracing of firearms and all associated NTC operations and maintenance costs, the total number of trace requests in the fiscal year and a comparison to the prior fiscal year, the number of successfully processed requests and trace completion times, the number of unsuccessful traces with a summary of the reasons for the trace not being completed, and a summary of any resource or funding challenges to the program.

Central America Tracing Efforts.—The Committee appreciates ATF's efforts to help foreign governments, especially those in Central America, to trace firearms that are used in crimes in those countries. A recent GAO report, "Firearms Trafficking: More Information is Needed to Inform U.S. Efforts in Central America" (GAO 22 104680) indicates that some 40 percent of firearms traced by ATF from these countries originate in the United States, and approximately half of those are legitimately purchased and exported from the United States. The Committee notes that ATF shares trace information with BIS and the State Department. The Committee recognizes that not every firearm recovered in these countries is submitted, which creates discrepancies between seizure data and trace data for recovered crime guns. The Committee encourages ATF, in coordination with all Federal partners, to help increase the participation and engagement of law enforcement in the region and to report on these efforts no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN).—The Committee recommendation includes \$21,208,000 in support of National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) and Crime Gun Intelligence (CGI) and supports the expansion of NIBIN and increasing field support for the remainder of ATF Field Divisions to allow for more participation from law enforcement partners. This initiative will integrate CGI and NIBIN principals for intelligence-led policing to reduce violent crime and protect communities. The Committee is encouraged by the promise of improved CGI and information sharing, and expects funding provided in this bill will aid in interdicting crime guns and preventing gun trafficking.

The Committee continues to support efforts to expand the use of NIBIN and to ensure all law enforcement agencies have access to NIBIN's correlation services, in particular the expansion of the NIBIN National Correlation and Training Center (NNCTC). The Committee appreciates the investments being made by State and local law enforcement partners to collect and share ballistics evidence across geographically separated law enforcement jurisdictions and encourages ATF to continue to build on these investments. Further, the Committee recognizes the ongoing work ATF has underway in an effort to expand NIBIN training and technology to Tribal law enforcement and encourages ATF to continue these efforts to ensure Tribal jurisdictions have access to NIBIN correlation services.

The Committee supports efforts to include both cartridge casings and bullets, where feasible, in the NIBIN program and encourages the Department to promote NIBIN as a critical forensic science tool and to identify opportunities to build partnerships with institutions of higher education to use NIBIN as part of their criminal justice training programs. The Committee notes that funding under State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance for the Forensics Ballistics Programs in Higher Education Program aids in this effort, as it exposes and educates students on the importance of firearm ballistics through the utilization of NIBIN. The initiative allows universities to develop programs to provide students with hands-on training in the processing of firearms evidence used to generate actionable crime gun intelligence.

The Committee is aware of efforts by ATF to increase the presence of NIBIN on the Southwest border, including an increase to Crime Gun Intelligence Centers allotted to Southwest border field offices. The Committee supports and encourages ATF to continue these efforts. Further, the Committee is aware that the ATF's Firearms Trafficking Task Forces are working to combat the illegal flow of firearms into Mexico and encourages ATF, within the amounts provided, to continue its work with intergovernmental partners, including DHS, toward these efforts, and encourages collocation with law enforcement partners where feasible. ATF is directed to report to the Committee on progress in this regard within 60 days of the enactment of this Act.

Federal Firearm License (FFL) Theft.—The Committee supports the request for additional Industry Operations Investigators (IOIs) to support the prioritization and investigation of Federal Firearm License (FFL) burglaries and robberies. The Committee encourages ATF to continue to work with FLETC to ensure ATF is able to onboard and train the maximum number of IOIs in the fiscal year.

Preventing Firearm Straw Purchases.—The Committee notes that preventing firearms purchases by prohibited persons is critical to the mission of ATF in preventing violent crime and protecting the Nation. ATF has designed a public awareness and educational program, "Don't Lie for the Other Guy", to assist firearm retailers in the detection and possible deterrence of "straw purchases," the illegal purchase of a firearm by one person for a prohibited individual, or one who does not want to be associated with the sale of a firearm. The goal of the program is to reduce firearm straw purchases at the retail level and to educate would-be straw purchasers of the penalties of knowingly participating in an illegal firearm purchase.

The Department's Project Safe Neighborhoods initiative supplements this program by providing funding to raise public awareness of the criminality involved in purchasing a firearm for a prohibited person. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages ATF to contribute additional resources to further enhance both ongoing and future public awareness initiatives with its partner organizations supporting these activities.

Violent Gun Crime Reduction.—In July 2021, the Department launched five cross-jurisdictional firearms trafficking strike forces to help reduce violent crime by addressing illegal gun trafficking in significant firearms trafficking corridors across the country, as part of the Department's broader Violent Crime Reduction Initiative, announced on May 26, 2021, which supports local communities in preventing, investigating, and prosecuting gun violence and other violent crime. The Committee recognizes that ATF is utilizing every available resource, including NIBIN and firearms tracing, to identify, investigate, and produce evidence to prosecute violent offenders. The Committee encourages ATF, within the funds provided, to improve its geospatial collaboration and information sharing with State, local, and Federal partners, in compliance with section 759 of the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–254), and to include resource requirements in future year budget requests on both technology and personnel to more fully develop this type of investment.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$8,415,550,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which is \$550,550,000 above fiscal year 2022 and \$409,599,000 above the request. The Committee recommendation includes the requested funding of not less than \$409,483,000 to sustain implementation of Public Law 115–391, the First Step Act of 2018 (FSA), to continue to expand and develop opportunities for incarcerated individuals to participate in evidence-based, recidivism-reducing programming and productive activities. The recommendation sustains BOP operations at no less than the fiscal year 2022 level of operations, and provides an additional amount of \$203,422,000 for BOP to increase hiring efforts to reduce the use of staff augmentation and understaffing at high-security institutions.

The Committee has provided separate funding recommendations by decision unit as follows:

Inmate Care and Programs	\$3,127,516,000
Management Security and Administration	\$4,449,209,000
Contract Confinement	\$838,825,000
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Total, Salaries and Expenses	\$8,415,550,000

Augmentation, Reassignment and Staffing.—Overcrowding at BOP medium- and high-security institutions continues to threaten Correctional Officer and inmate safety, notwithstanding the BOP practice of augmentation or reassignment, whereby a non-custody correctional employee is assigned custody responsibilities, rather

than limiting such practice to rare or exceptional circumstances. The Committee has provided \$203,422,000 above the request to enable BOP to continue to hire more full-time Correctional Officers until such augmentation or reassignment is no longer needed, as well as to improve staffing beyond mission-critical levels in custody and all other departments. The Committee expects BOP to increase staffing, as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2022 Appropriations Act, and to eliminate staffing shortfalls that the Committee understands have grown and in cases led to significant overtime costs. In filling staff vacancies, the Committee expects BOP to ensure that comparable institutions, including those with changing missions, should have comparable staffing levels. BOP shall continue to follow directions in Public Law 117-103, the fiscal year 2022 Appropriations Act, on (1) reporting on its use of augmentation and reduction of such use; (2) reporting on its inmate-to-correctional officer ratio and progress in ensuring each high-security institution housing unit has at least two correctional officers on duty for each shift; and (3) reducing vacancy rates.

Staffing.—Under the First Step Act at the end of 2018, ensuring BOP has adequate programming staff has become essential. However, because BOP eliminated over 5,000 positions during its hiring freeze in 2017–2019, programming areas became severely understaffed. Most Federal Prisons are short staffed, either due to the elimination of key positions or because such staff are being augmented/reassigned to cover for a shortage of Correctional Officers. With the increase provided, the Committee expects BOP to hire additional Correctional Officers and eliminate or significantly decrease augmentation or reassignment of programming staff.

Another key component of the First Step Act is a mandatory screening of all inmates in the Federal Prison System for Dyslexia. The Committee directs BOP to take action to ensure it has Special Education Teachers in all its facilities, and a Special Populations Manager at each BOP institution to ensure that First Step Act Programming can be delivered.

BOP Retention Bonuses.—The Committee recognizes that agencies have the authority to approve a retention incentive without Office of Personnel Management (OPM) approval for payments of up to 10 percent for a group or category of employees. OPM approval is required when an agency would like to exceed these limits, based on critical agency need. Under an OPM retention incentive waiver, an agency could approve a retention incentive of up to 50 percent of basic pay. The Committee continues to encourage BOP to work with OPM to provide retention incentives for groups and categories of employees at BOP facilities in which 10 percent or more of the total available positions are vacant, prioritizing facilities with the largest number of vacancies, and to include funding for such incentives in future budget requests. BOP is also encouraged to initiate a retention program for nonsupervisory staff who have reached retirement eligibility.

Direct hire authority.—The Committee is aware that BOP has requested the Office of Personnel and Management (OPM) to delegate direct hire authority to BOP facilities. To ensure the safety of staff and inmates, the Committee once again encourages BOP to continue to work with OPM to provide direct hire authority for

BOP facilities in which ten percent or more of the total available positions are vacant, prioritizing facilities with the largest number of vacancies.

Correctional Officer Compensation Pay Bands.—BOP, in consultation with the DOJ Justice Management Division, is encouraged to consider increasing the pay bands for the position of Correctional Officer. The current pay band of GL 5/6/7 with a competitive GL-8 is far behind other Federal Law Enforcement Agencies and other jobs within the private sector, making BOP less competitive with other Federal Law Enforcement Agencies. The Committee encourages BOP to consider raising the Correctional Officer pay to the pay band of GL 7/8/9. Although this level is still below that of some other agencies, it will reduce the compensation gap and help BOP address its current staffing crisis.

Medically Assisted Treatment.—The Committee encourages the Bureau of Prisons to make abstinence-based relapse prevention treatment options available to inmates with a history of opioid dependence.

Employee firearms.—The Lieutenant Osvaldo Albarati Correctional Officer Self-Protection Act of 2018 (Section 202 of the First Step Act (Public Law 115–391)) requires that each Federal penal or correctional institution provide a secure storage area located outside of the secure perimeter of the institution for employees to store firearms or allow employees to store firearms in a vehicle lockbox. The Committee directs the BOP Director to continue to report to the Committee on progress in implementing the Act, as specified in House Report 116–455.

Private Sector Partnerships.—The Committee notes that Section 102 of the First Step Act (Public Law 115–391) directs the Attorney General to develop policies for the warden of each BOP institution to enter into partnerships with private entities that employ prisoners or assist prisoners in prerelease custody or supervised release in finding employment. The Committee recognizes the barriers to entering the labor market for formerly incarcerated individuals and the role stable employment plays in reducing recidivism. The Committee directs the BOP to build formal partnerships with private sector businesses and local BOP facilities to promote the development of job pipelines for individuals leaving incarceration. The BOP should also prepare prisoners to assume job responsibilities immediately upon release by providing job-specific and soft-skills trainings inside BOP facilities. The BOP is further directed to submit a report, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, on such efforts, including steps the BOP plans to take to build these partnerships.

Improving Methods for Reducing Recidivism.—The Committee encourages DOJ to explore programs that reduce offender recidivism and end repeated cycles of violence and abuse by teaching skills for reducing stress, processing past trauma, and providing practical knowledge of how to cope with negative emotions. The Committee further encourages the DOJ to explore rehabilitation methods such as mindfulness and meditation that encourage incarcerated individuals to live to each one's highest potential and contribute to society.

Voting rights.—Several jurisdictions authorize BOP to provide voting access and education in Federal prisons. The Committee di-

rects the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to prioritize enabling all eligible persons in BOP custody to access the ballot and ensure that all those in custody have the information and resources needed to exercise their fundamental right to vote.

Government Identification.—Section 604 of the First Step Act (Public Law 115–391) directs BOP to establish procedures to help prisoners obtain identification, including a social security card, driver’s license or other official photo identification, and a birth certificate; prior to release from a sentence to a term of imprisonment in a Federal prison or if the individual was not sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a Federal prison, prior to release from a sentence to a term of community confinement, subject to any limitations in law. The Committee recognizes that without a government identification, returning citizens are often unable to access life-sustaining essentials, including housing, employment, and public benefits. BOP is directed to immediately take steps to ensure compliance with FSA requirements, and ensure that all facilities have procedures in place to help prisoners obtain identification prior to release. The BOP is further directed to report, within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, on such efforts, including the number of inmates currently sentenced to a term in community confinement, as defined in Section 604(a)(2) of the First Step Act, and how many of these inmates currently have a valid form of government identification, disaggregated by facility or contractor. The report should also include the number of inmates sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a Federal prison who were released without being transferred to a community confinement facility, and how many of these inmates had a valid form of government identification on date of release, disaggregated by federal facility. The report should also identify what steps the BOP plans to take to ensure that prisoners have a government ID before release.

Land Mobile Radio and Video Security Upgrades.—The Committee considers Land Mobile Radio (LMR) communications and video security equipment used by BOP critical to officer and inmate safety and security. In an environment where other alternative forms of communication and security measures cannot be employed, LMR and video security continue to be the only safe and secure methods for BOP facilities and personnel. The Committee therefore includes \$25,560,000, \$10,000,000 above the request, for needed upgrades to help address issues with aging systems, blind spots, inoperable cameras, or limited functionality. The Committee urges BOP to apply this funding to the highest priority radio and video security upgrades, to develop a technology refresh plan for its LMR radios and video security systems, and identify such costs as part of its annual budget process, to ensure communications infrastructure and equipment support, rather than compromise, officer safety.

Contract Detention.—The Committee directs the Bureau of Prisons to submit a report to the Committee on its implementation of the GAO and the IG’s recommendations on how to increase reporting and oversight of government-funded, privately operated contract prisons.

Studying population fluctuation.—The Committee recognizes that the BOP prison population is at a 20 year low and understands from recent BOP reporting that the Federal prison population is

expected to fluctuate due to a variety of factors, to include the impact of legislation (such as the Fair Sentencing Act and First Step Act), increased use of home confinement and compassionate release programs, and the increased number of cases since the reopening of courts after Covid-19 pandemic closures. The recommendation provides no less than \$1,570,000 for the Department of Justice to conduct a study for the purposes of monitoring the anticipated fluctuation in prison population that may necessitate movement of incarcerated persons and Federal prison occupancy. The Committee directs the DOJ to monitor and conduct a study, and report its progress by April 1, 2023, with a final report due not later than September 30, 2023. The study is to include but should not be limited to the following: identifying which facilities may need to be closed based on factors including facility disrepair, history of corruption, and utilization, including appropriate cost-benefit analysis; the ability of the BOP to provide adequate healthcare for special needs populations; estimating the cost and complexity of transferring incarcerated individuals; identifying how closures and transfers may impact proximity to primary residence and family support systems; understanding how closures and transfers may impact overcrowding concerns, new staffing needs, programming access and space; developing public health mitigation strategies; evaluating the opportunity to place people into home confinement; estimating the impact closures may have on local economies; and identifying potential job training and placement initiatives needed for BOP employees impacted by closure.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends \$300,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. This amount is \$65,000,000 above fiscal year 2022, and \$120,700,000 above the request. The Committee directs BOP to utilize not less than \$298,000,000 of this funding to address its significant and long-standing backlog of maintenance, repair and modernization projects, which the Committee understands may approach \$1,800,000,000. This investment in BOP infrastructure is an essential part of the effort to mitigate crowding at its high and medium security facilities. The Bureau directs BOP to prioritize its funding for repairs that address life and safety issues, to include those due to geological or seismological factors, and directs BOP to obligate not less than \$40,000,000 for facilities with geological or seismological deficiencies. BOP shall continue to provide monthly status of construction reports and notify the Committee of any changes reflected in those reports, to include for facilities with geological and seismic deficiencies.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of \$2,700,000 for Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, which is the same as fiscal year 2022.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).—The Crime Victims Fund is not financed by taxpayer dollars but by fines and penalties paid by criminals. By statute, the Fund is dedicated solely to supporting victim services. The Committee recognizes the importance of these grants and the essential life-saving services provided to victims within State, local, and tribal jurisdictions, including domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, and child abuse treatment programs. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to fund these programs. Further, the Committee recognizes the resources available through OVC for victims of gun violence. The Committee directs OVC to provide an updated report to the Committee, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the actions it is taking to ensure Crime Victims Fund resources are reaching communities most affected by violence.

The Committee notes that funding from the Crime Victims Fund, under 34 U.S.C. 20103, may be used by the Department to fund the salaries of personnel who provide services to victims of crime, to the extent that such personnel provide such services. The Committee encourages the Department to offer such support.

Tribal Access.—The recommendation includes a 5 percent set-aside for Tribal Victims Assistance within the Crime Victims Fund. The Office for Victims of Crime is directed to consult closely with Tribal stakeholders to improve services for Tribal victims of crime, to include expanded purpose areas described in the OVC final rule effective August 8, 2016. OVC shall continue to follow direction required by House Report 116–455 regarding grant application requirements, accountability, and assistance. The Department is directed to give Tribes maximum flexibility in use of funds in order to best meet the unique needs of victims in Tribal communities. The Department is also directed to streamline administrative requirements as much as possible to increase accessibility for those most in need in Indian Country.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$642,000,000 for the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), which is \$67,000,000 above fiscal year 2022. Funds are to be distributed as follows:

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Amount
STOP Grants	\$225,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	45,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	2,500
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	17,000
Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention	(3,500)
Improving Criminal Justice Responses	65,000
Homicide Reduction Initiative	(4,000)
Domestic Violence Firearms Lethality Reduction Initiative	(4,000)
Policing and Prosecution Initiative	(7,500)

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Amount
Prosecution and Investigation of Online Abuse Initiative	(1,500)
Sexual Assault Services Program	67,850
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	50,000
Violence on College Campuses	25,000
HBCU, HSI and Tribal Colleges	(12,000)
Legal Assistance for Victims	55,000
Abuse Later in Life Program	8,000
Justice for Families Program	22,000
Disabilities Program	9,000
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	1,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,090
Indian Country Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	500
Tribal Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction	5,500
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	3,500
Restorative Justice Responses and Evaluations	11,000
Culturally Specific Programs	12,410
Tribal Special Assistant US Attorneys	3,150
Emerging Issues Related to Violence Against Women	1,500
LGBT Specific Services Program	1,000
National Deaf Services Line	1,000
Underserved Populations Program	5,000
Financial Assistance Program	4,000
Total, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	\$642,000

Domestic Violence Resources.—The Committee remains concerned with the increase in domestic violence cases, especially as seen during the COVID–19 pandemic and stay at home orders. The Committee provides grants to reduce domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as to enhance services to victims including through the Improving Criminal Justice Responses (ICJR) program, as authorized by Part U of the 1968 Act, and provides funding for two new initiatives under ICJR aimed at filling gaps in domestic violence resources for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors’ offices to ensure the justice system provides viable avenues to safety and justice for victims, including those who have experienced harassment and abuse online. The Committee expects these new programs will help law enforcement agencies implement evidence-based, trauma-informed policies as they seek to bring justice to victims.

Rural Victims.—The Committee is concerned about victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in rural communities and reports that victims within these communities are often reluctant to report to law enforcement due to fear of exposure. The Committee encourages OVW to implement projects that reduce barriers to the reporting of crime in rural areas, colonias, and persistent poverty counties and report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on these efforts, including progress from the prior fiscal year.

Underserved Populations Program.—The Committee provides \$5,000,000 in direct resources to support the Underserved Populations Program and develop and implement outreach strategies and enhance services for adult and youth victims of domestic and sexual violence in underserved populations. The Underserved Populations Program is one of OVW’s most competitive programs and was only able to serve a fifth of the applications received in fiscal

years 2018 through 2020. The Committee highlights the program would be a resource for religious minorities.

Savanna’s Act.—The Committee appreciates the steps taken by the Department to date to implement the provisions of Savanna’s Act (Public Law 116–165). The Committee believes improved data collection is critical to better address the crisis of Murdered and Missing Indigenous Persons (MMIP). The Committee notes that beginning with the Indian Country Investigations and Prosecutions report to Congress for calendar year 2022, the Department will start to include available statistics related to MMIP, pursuant to requirements in Public Law 116–165. The Committee looks forward to this data release.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

The Committee recommends \$80,000,000 for Research, Evaluation and Statistics, which is \$10,000,000 above fiscal year 2022. Funds are distributed as follows:

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$45,000
National Institute of Justice	35,000
Domestic Radicalization Research	(8,000)
Research on School Safety	(1,000)
Violence Against American Indian/Alaskan Natives at Extraction Sites	(2,000)
Gun Violence Prevention	(1,000)
Campus Sexual Assault Climate Survey	(1,000)
Total, Research, Evaluation and Statistics	\$80,000

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).—The Committee recognizes the importance of the timely release of data on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. The data produced by BJS is an indispensable resource for policymakers and researchers in understanding and advancing equality in the justice system. The Committee’s recommendation provides \$45,000,000 for BJS, an increase of \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 2022.

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring Program.—The Committee directs BJS to collect and analyze data, to be made publicly available, on the following: a measure showing how representative is the existing workforce of the average police and sheriff department, compared to the community served, based on demographics including, at a minimum, gender and race; the percentage of those employed by the average police and sheriff department that live in the jurisdiction in which they are currently employed; a measure of average officer pay in police and sheriff departments compared to cost of living in the jurisdiction in which they are currently employed; and legislative and administrative recommendations for increasing the percentage of officers that live in the jurisdiction in which they are employed and how representative the law enforcement agency is of the community it serves. The Committee directs BJS to provide an update to the Committee on

the status of its efforts no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ).—The recommendation includes \$35,000,000 for NIJ. Within this amount, the Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for domestic radicalization research, \$1,000,000 for school safety research, \$2,000,000 for research on violence against American Indians/Alaskan Natives (AIAN) at extraction sites, \$1,000,000 for gun violence prevention research, and \$1,000,000 for a climate survey on sexual harassment and sexual assault on college campuses. In addition, \$1,090,000 is to be transferred from the Office on Violence Against Women for research and evaluation on violence against Indian women.

White Supremacist Domestic Radicalization Research.—The Committee is alarmed at warnings from the FBI and other authorities that white supremacists and violent anti-government domestic extremists pose the greatest present risk to national security. These groups are infiltrating security and law enforcement agencies and the military, including seeking to recruit members from within them, and pose a deep and continuing threat to our country's national security by disrupting ongoing investigations of white extremist organizations and routinely harassing Black, Latino, and other minority communities. To respond to this elevated threat, which manifested in the attempted insurrection of January 6, 2021, the Committee provides \$8,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for funding for research concerning domestic white supremacy and violent anti-government ideology, and directs the National Institute of Justice to direct this increase toward research efforts that trace the most common methods and sites of radicalization of Americans to white supremacist and violent anti-government extremism. The Department is encouraged to partner with academic institutions to evaluate the effectiveness of existing targeted violence and terrorism prevention programs and to increase understanding of, and effectiveness at countering, white supremacist and violent anti-government extremism.

Petitions for Habeas Relief.—The Committee recognizes that the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (Public Law 104–132) substantially changed the appeals process for Federal review of state petitioners. The Committee directs NIJ, within the funds provided, to examine petitions for habeas relief and report to the Committee on the status of the study, with an estimated timeline to share the results of the study, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act. The study should include the number of habeas petitions in federal courts, the subsequent results, and the reasoning for successful claims of habeas relief.

Study on Animal Cruelty and Future Violence.—The Committee is concerned about the link between animal cruelty and future violence, and recognizes the need for a further study into the underlying factors that contribute to acts of animal cruelty as a predictor of future violence against humans. The Committee directs the Department to carry out a study on: (1) evidence-informed risk factors associated or correlated with individuals who commit acts of animal cruelty, (2) whether certain acts of animal cruelty can be correlated with certain evidence-informed risk factors, (3) whether certain acts of animal cruelty demonstrate a tendency or likelihood to commit a future act of violence against humans, (4) the types of

interpersonal violence most commonly associated with certain acts of animal cruelty, and (5) recommendations of areas in which future research on animal cruelty is needed. The study shall also develop best practices for early interventions that prevent acts of animal cruelty, and interventions with individuals who have committed acts of animal cruelty, to prevent future acts of violence.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$2,749,689,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs, which is \$536,689,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$231,689,000 above the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	\$716,939
Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative	(15,000)
Smart Prosecution	(8,000)
NamUS	(5,000)
Officer Training for Responding to People with Mental Illness and Disabilities	(10,000)
John R. Justice Grant Program	(5,000)
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	(18,000)
Kevin and Avonte's Law	(3,000)
Project Safe Neighborhoods	(40,000)
Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review	(15,000)
National Center for Restorative Justice	(4,000)
Ashanti Alert Network	(1,000)
Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Pilot	(4,500)
Child Advocacy Training	(2,000)
Rural Violent Crime Initiative	(8,000)
Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act.	(5,500)
Forensics Ballistics Programs in Higher Education	(3,000)
Byrne Discretionary Community Project Grants	(131,613)
Grants to Combat Contraband Cellphone Use	(2,000)
Child-Friendly Family Visitation Centers in Correctional Facilities	(2,000)
Training on Racial Profiling and De-Escalation and Duty to Intervene Programs	(10,000)
Cybercrime Enforcement and National Resource Center	(7,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	234,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	95,000
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Cybercrime Prevention	13,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	(2,500)
Internet of Things	(2,000)
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vests Partnerships	30,000
Transfer to NIST/OLES	(1,500)
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,250
National Instant Criminal Background Check Systems (NCIS) Initiative	110,000
NICS Acts Record Improvement Program	(25,000)
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	40,000
DNA Initiative	168,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	(128,000)
State and Local Forensic Activities	(20,000)
Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	(14,000)
Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program Grants	(6,000)
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	90,000
CASA—Special Advocates	15,000
Tribal Assistance	55,000
Second Chance Act/Reoffender Reentry	125,000
Smart Probation	(8,000)
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	(5,000)
Pay for Success	(7,500)

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	(5,000)
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	(5,000)
Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry	(10,000)
Anti-Opioid Initiative	460,000
Drug Courts	(100,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act	(45,000)
Residential Substance Use Treatment	(42,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	(38,000)
Prescription Drug Monitoring	(35,000)
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program	(200,000)
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act of 2018	2,500
STOP School Violence Act	120,000
Emmett Till Grants	4,000
Hate Crimes Prevention Act Grants	70,000
Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice	30,000
Community Trust Initiative	225,000
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	(35,000)
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	(40,000)
Community Violence Intervention and Prevention Program	(150,000)
Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act	15,000
Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance	10,000
Extreme Risk Protection Order Initiative	40,000
Public Defender Improvement Program	25,000
Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training Academies	20,000
Accelerating Justice System Reform	15,000
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	\$2,749,689

Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) Formula program.—In addition to the carveouts mentioned in the table above, the recommendation includes \$417,326,000 for the Byrne JAG Formula grant program, \$35,433,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Funding under this formula program is authorized for law enforcement programs including those that promote data interoperability between disparate law enforcement entities; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs, other than compensation. Use of this funding is broad and flexible to address community needs and fill gaps within State and local criminal justice systems such as strategic planning, research, testing, training, equipment, technical assistance, prevention programs, innovation programs, and community partnerships. The Department is urged to release funding as expeditiously as possible. Recipients are urged to provide meaningful language access to their programs and services to individuals with limited English proficiency.

The Committee would like to reiterate the following allowable uses of Byrne JAG formula grant funding: body-worn cameras; gun-shot detection technology; law enforcement training including immersive training; newer, more efficient forensics testing tools; immersive, reality-based training programs that utilize role-playing and live-action scenarios for law enforcement officers; radio communications to provide secure communications systems; supporting expungement and record clearing initiatives; human trafficking prevention initiatives; accreditation assistance; computer-aided dis-

patch equipment; gun storage safety initiatives; and cloud-native, multi-tenant records management systems.

The Committee acknowledges the need for law enforcement to have lifesaving equipment to better protect officers in the field and the people they serve. This includes enhanced video surveillance capabilities such as cameras and license plate readers to better identify and respond to various planned and unplanned events; radio communications to provide a secure communications system; and items on the Controlled Equipment List to protect officers on the front lines of large-scale incidents such as riot batons, riot shields, and riot helmets. The Committee notes that lifesaving equipment to better protect officers in the field is an allowable expense under Byrne JAG.

The Committee recognizes the importance of virtual reality de-escalation training and the use of humane remote restraint devices that enable law enforcement to restrain an uncooperative subject without requiring the infliction of pain. Providing such training and equipment can significantly improve the ability of law enforcement to de-escalate confrontations with non-compliant subjects and avoid potential lethal use of force, particularly with respect to individuals with mental health conditions. The Committee notes that Byrne JAG funding may be used for such research, procurement, and training and encourages the Department to award funds for these purposes.

The Committee understands the critical importance of immersive, real-life, scenario-based police training in ensuring the safety of both police officers and the communities they serve. The Committee recommends that the Department prioritize support for the implementation of new training systems that enable customizable scenario-based training, particularly those that utilize Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, and Artificial Intelligence, to equip police officers to safely and appropriately respond to the full range of situations they may encounter in the line of duty. Particular focus should be placed on de-escalation techniques. Training scenarios should include interactions with all members of the community, including youth; LGBTQ individuals; individuals with limited English proficiency; individuals with disabilities; multicultural communities; individuals with an impairment, such as a mental health condition or being under the influence of drugs or alcohol; and individuals experiencing homelessness.

The Committee is concerned by the impact on law enforcement of the growing epidemic of opioid and synthetic drug use, and notes that funds within this account may be utilized for the implementation of medication-assisted treatment to maintain abstinence from drugs.

Finally, the Committee provides \$7,000,000 for a new cybercrime enforcement program as authorized by Sections 1401 and 1402 of Title XIV of Public Law 117–103. The Department is directed to brief the Committee on its implementation plan for these funds prior to the submission of its fiscal year 2023 spend plan. The Committee reminds the Department of direction in House Report 117–97 on “Cybercrime as an Area of Emphasis” and encourages the Department to incorporate those priorities as part of its implementation of these funds.

STOP School Violence Act.—The Committee recommends \$175,000,000 for the STOP School Violence Act grant program. Within this amount, \$120,000,000 is provided to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for evidence-based school safety programs outlined in the Act and \$55,000,000 is provided within the Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) program. The Committee directs the offices to work with other Federal agencies to notify States, localities, Tribes, and school districts of funding availability upon release, increase training and technical assistance for school district applicants, and provide microgrants for school districts, including rural, tribal, and low-resourced schools. Through the STOP School Violence Act program, school districts should use funds for security hardening measures; evidence-based school threat assessments and trainings for school personnel and students to identify threats of school violence; locks, lighting, ballistic glass and other deterrent measures; safety and security of school premises by utilizing design elements and principles; technology for expedited notification of local law enforcement during an emergency; and other measures determined to provide significant improvement in physical security of schools.

The Committee recognizes the significant emotional impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on youth and teachers and directs BJA to prioritize evidence-based programming and students to identify warning signs and prevent tragedies such as suicide, mental health crisis, and interpersonal violence; develop and operate school-based teams to help receive, triage, and intervene when warning signs are reported; and create and implement anonymous reporting systems, among other allowable uses, as permitted under the Act.

National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP).—The Committee recommends \$110,000,000 for NCHIP to support States, territories, and Tribes in ensuring the effective and efficient exchange of complete and accurate criminal history records. These records are necessary for criminal-justice decisions on pretrial release, career-criminal charging, sentencing, and correctional assignments; and for pre-employment, licensing, and other noncriminal-justice decision-making purposes. The Committee is aware that many State laws and policies provide for the expungement or sealing of certain criminal records, making it possible for people with past convictions to access employment and housing, or exercise their social and civic rights, but many States do not have the resources for appropriate technology to effectively implement such policies. The Committee urges the Department to ensure that within the funds provided, grants awarded under NCHIP are made available for supporting the implementation of records systems that allow for the efficient expungement or sealing of criminal history records.

Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) Initiative.—The Committee recognizes that twenty states and the District of Columbia have some form of an Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) law. The Committee believes that proper implementation and enforcement of ERPOs can better protect the health and safety of law enforcement, individuals subject to these orders, families, and the general public. The Committee's recommendation provides \$40,000,000 for competitive grants to States, Tribes and localities who have strong due process protections both to develop and im-

prove the implementation of existing ERPO laws. The Committee encourages that grant funds support a comprehensive implementation, including trainings and technical assistance for local law enforcement, judges, and support personnel in the safe and equitable application of the law; the creation of and support for multidisciplinary implementation teams, including a professional or specialist trained in crisis intervention and mental health coordination, and other activities as determined by the Attorney General.

Community Trust Initiatives.—The Committee includes \$225,000,000 for Community Trust Initiatives, and within this amount, recommends \$150,000,000 for the Community Violence Intervention and Prevention (CVI) Program. The Committee further encourages the Department to give priority consideration to applicants under other applicable discretionary grant programs, such as Project Safe Neighborhoods, to support CVI strategies.

The Committee also includes \$35,000,000 for the Body Worn Camera (BWC) Partnership program. The Committee recognizes that BWC programs are an important tool that when strategically implemented can be an integrated part of a jurisdiction's holistic problem-solving and community-engagement strategy, helping to increase both trust and communication between the police and the communities they serve. The Committee also acknowledges that review of BWC footage by officers for lessons on issues such as procedural justice, constitutional policing, and courtesy-professionalism-and-respect is being done in some departments for officer performance review and training and encourages this type of review. The Committee urges the Department to encourage grantees to implement continuous training programs that use first-person body-worn camera footage to bolster office accountability, training, and honesty.

Combating Hate.—The Committee recommends \$117,500,000 in grant funds through State and Local Law Enforcement Activities and Juvenile Justice for hate crime prevention programs. The enactment of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111–84) provided the Federal Government with more tools and data to help states address and combat these bias-motivated attacks. The recommendation provides \$70,000,000 for grant opportunities authorized in section 4704 of Public Law 111–84 to help States, localities, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to conduct educational outreach and training on hate crimes and to investigate and prosecute hate crimes. The Committee further urges the Department and agency recipients of these grants to prioritize efforts to identify, investigate, report on, and prevent hate crimes that occur online or are related to bias-motivated harassment and criminal activity occurring online. Furthermore, the Committee remains concerned that hate crimes remain substantially underreported. Victim reluctance to contact law enforcement may arise from perceptions of police bias, distrust of law enforcement or the criminal justice system, or barriers such as language or concerns about their immigration status. The Committee believes that accurate data reporting is critical to be able to address hate crimes and provides \$15,000,000 for the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE program to support the Department's efforts with State, local, and Tribal jurisdictions on increasing the compliance of localities reporting into the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting

System (NIBRS). DOJ is directed to conduct outreach and provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies that have not consistently reported hate crimes data, with particular attention to small agencies with the fewest resources for administrative management and data analysis.

Community Support for Victims of Hate Crime.—In addition to the Shepard-Byrd hate crime prevention grants, the Committee recommends \$30,000,000 for grants awarded to community-based organizations that will further community-based strategies for conflict resolution and community empowerment and education. Grants will be provided to community-based organizations and civil rights groups to implement and facilitate educational classes and community services for defendants convicted of hate crimes directly related to the community harmed by the offense; culturally competent and linguistically appropriate public education campaigns on the collection of data and public reporting of hate crimes; safety ambassadors to escort vulnerable community members in public places; in-language support for victims and/or surviving families of hate crimes, including mental health support; the provision of upstander, de-escalation trainings in multiple languages; and other community-based strategies deemed appropriate for communities of color and other vulnerable and historically disadvantaged communities.

Officer Training for Responding to People with Mental Illness or Disabilities.—Of the amounts available for Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants, \$10,000,000 shall be made available for “Officer Training for Responding to People with Mental Illness or Disabilities” Programs. Grants shall be awarded for State and local law enforcement officers or corrections officers to receive training from a program, and the cost of transportation and lodging associated with law enforcement officers or corrections officers attending such programs. Training shall include law enforcement or corrections officers’ responses to people suspected to be under the influence of a drug or psychoactive substance, and response to circumstances in which a person is suspected to be suicidal or suffering from a mental illness; training on techniques and strategies designed to protect the health and safety of law enforcement officers and the public, including the person or persons a law enforcement officer encounters during a behavioral health crisis response; and the health and safety of corrections officers and inmates at the correctional facility, including the inmate a corrections officer encounters during a behavioral health crisis response, or in the normal course of business of interactions with the inmate. Training provided pursuant to grants awarded under this section shall be developed in conjunction with healthcare professionals, including behavioral health professionals, individuals with lived experience and peer support specialists, and care coordinators or case managers to provide crisis intervention training focused on understanding mental and behavioral health, developing empathy, navigating community resources, de-escalation skills, and practical application training for officers.

Consent Decrees and Other Litigation Related to Police Practices.—The Committee is aware of the Civil Rights Division’s increasing investigations into law enforcement agencies and the resulting consent decrees currently being enforced. The Committee is also aware of the benefits received by the local communities and

their citizens after a consent decree has been successfully enforced and the required reforms implemented. The Committee believes the Department should work with these agencies to identify funding opportunities to cover the resource gap needed to fully implement such reform efforts.

Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review.—The Committee recognizes the need for legal representation and investigation services for individuals with post-conviction claims of innocence. The Committee recommends \$15,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 over fiscal year 2022, for the Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review program. This program works to improve the quality and effectiveness of representation in death penalty cases through State-level training for both the prosecutors who represent the public and the defense attorneys who represent indigent defendants in State capital cases, including forensic training. Given the urgent need to identify and remediate wrongful convictions, the Committee directs that at least 50 percent of the appropriated amount to the Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review grant programs shall be used to support Wrongful Conviction Review grantees providing high quality and efficient post-conviction representation for defendants in post-conviction claims of innocence. Wrongful Conviction Review grantees shall be nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and/or State or local public defender offices that have inhouse post-conviction representation programs that show demonstrable experience and competence in litigating post-conviction claims of innocence. Grant funds shall support grantee provision of post-conviction legal representation of innocence claims; case review, evaluation, and management; experts; potentially exonerative forensic testing; and investigation services related to supporting these post-conviction innocence claims.

Mentally Ill Offender Act.—The Committee is aware that there is often a correlation between those suffering from mental health disturbances and repeat criminal offenders. The Committee recommends \$45,000,000 for the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program, \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. In addition, the Committee recommends prioritization of funds for the operational expenses for centers that provide assistance to those with severe mental health needs who are at risk of recidivism. These mental health centers can provide, but are not limited to, the following services: crisis care, residential treatment, outpatient mental health and primary care services, and community re-entry wraparound supports such as case management and connections to permanent supportive housing. The Committee recommends that funding levels for grants made be commensurate with demonstrated community needs. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Department to include appropriate Medication Assisted Treatment including long-acting medications, such as injectable anti-psychotic medication, as an allowable expense to improve treatment adherence and reduce risk for relapse and re-incarceration.

Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Cybercrime Prevention.—The Committee provides \$13,000,000 for grant programs funded under Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Cybercrime Prevention, \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This

amount includes \$2,500,000 for intellectual property enforcement and \$2,000,000 to provide training to prosecutors with regard to the prosecution of cybercrime.

Sexual Assault Kit Initiative.—The Committee recognizes that the demand for forensic science services, including those related to sexual assault cases, remains exceptionally high, as outlined in the Department’s needs assessment dated December 20, 2019. Accordingly, the Committee provides \$90,000,000 for this initiative, an increase of \$40,000,000 above fiscal year 2022.

The Committee notes that unsubmitted kits, including partially tested kits, are being addressed under SAKI. Further, CODIS-eligible testing of previously “partially tested rape kits” is also allowable under the Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) program.

Research has provided DNA testing improvements and best practices, especially as they relate to sexual assault processing, and the Committee notes that research and development continues to be necessary in order to maximize crime laboratories’ decision-making protocols on the selection of sexual assault kit DNA evidence and to develop research-based guidelines on how many and which swabs should have completed DNA analysis.

DNA Initiative.—The Committee recommends \$168,000,000 for DNA backlog and crime lab improvements to strengthen and improve Federal and State DNA collection and analysis systems that can be used to accelerate the prosecution of the guilty while simultaneously protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution. The Committee expects that OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority in order to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. Within funds provided, \$128,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$14,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, \$20,000,000 is for State and Local Forensic Activities, and \$6,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, of which up to \$2,000,000 shall be expended to establish regional Supporting Access to Nurse Exams (SANE) training programs. Regional SANE training programs are identified as establishing a level of excellence in forensic nursing and are qualified to prepare current and future sexual assault nurse examiners/forensic nurse examiners to be profession-ready and meet the applicable State certification and licensure requirements.

The Committee understands that forensic genetic genealogical (FGG) DNA analysis is a powerful tool for human identification from forensic evidence where Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) has failed to lead to an identification. However, this type of advanced testing is cost prohibitive to many small or under-resourced law enforcement agencies. The Committee notes that FGG DNA activities are an eligible expense under several existing grant programs, including Byrne JAG, SAKI, and Shepard-Byrd Hate Crime Prevention Act grants. The Committee directs the Department to ensure these activities are highlighted in opportunity announcements. Further, the Committee urges that within the funds made available for “Local, State and Federal Forensic Activities”, grants for FGG DNA are also eligible.

Rapid DNA.—The Committee understands that under certain conditions, Rapid DNA technology can help law enforcement agen-

cies quickly compare DNA samples against profiles in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) and determine possible connections between a suspect and known criminal activity or facilitate exoneration of innocent suspects. The Committee recognizes the local law enforcement community's interest in these uses as well as the technology's potential for generating investigative leads from crime scene samples and uses in the aftermath of disasters.

In 2017, Congress enacted the Rapid DNA Act (Public Law 115–50) with broad bipartisan support. Working with stakeholders, the FBI has developed a process for states to use Rapid DNA to analyze and upload qualifying arrestee DNA samples, per State law, to the national DNA database for near-immediate searches against the index of unsolved crimes. The Committee recognizes that while the FBI has not yet cleared the way for the direct upload of crime scene samples from Rapid DNA to the national database, it has published guidance for best practices for non-CODIS uses. The Committee appreciates the FBI's support of local law enforcement in this manner. By decentralizing DNA testing, some of the burden can be removed from crime laboratories that are experiencing significant backlogs. Therefore, in the interest of public safety, the Committee encourages the Department to work to expand the availability of grant funding for Rapid DNA use in non-CODIS environments.

Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution (PREA) Audit Quality Initiative.—Facility audits are a key component in helping agencies move their sexual abuse prevention and response policies from written documents to everyday practices. Congress enhanced the audit process in 2018 to ensure greater oversight of the audit process and improved audits. More than four years later, these changes have not been fully implemented by the PREA Management Office, in large part due to insufficient resources. The Committee supports the Department providing the necessary resources.

Anti-Opioid Initiative.—The recommendation includes \$460,000,000 for programs to reduce opioid addiction, as authorized by the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (CARA; Public Law 114–198). Within this amount is \$100,000,000 for drug courts; \$45,000,000 for the Mentally Ill Offender Act; \$42,000,000 for residential substance use treatment, \$38,000,000 for veterans treatment courts; \$35,000,000 for prescription drug monitoring; and \$200,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program (COSSUP), which includes no less than \$11,000,000 for additional replication sites employing the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) model, with applicants demonstrating a plan for sustainability of LEAD model diversion programs, prioritizing sites with geographic barriers.

The Committee continues to support funding that provides virtual transitional substance use and misuse services to individuals who are incarcerated. By building on and leveraging investments in medication assisted treatment and telehealth services, the Committee supports programs that offer internet-based substance use and misuse education, peer coaching and case management. Such programs facilitate a seamless transition from jails to the community and reduce relapse and recidivism. Of the amount made available for COSSUP, the Committee supports programs that provide

comprehensive, virtual transition of care from jails to the community for individuals struggling with substance use and misuse.

Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Program.—The Department is encouraged to prioritize grant awards for law enforcement agencies that utilize Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program models. These pre-arrest diversion programs give police the authority to divert low-level, non-violent offenders to community-based treatment instead of processing an arrest. As noted above, within the amounts provided for COSSUP, no less than \$11,000,000 shall continue to be made available for sites employing models consistent with LEAD.

Pre-Trial Services for Women with Children.—The Committee recognizes that the incarceration of custodial parents swells the child welfare system and undermines child well-being, with approximately 20,000 children entering foster care in fiscal year 2018, due in part to parental incarceration. The Committee directs the Department to support pilot programs for Pre-Trial Services for Women with Children, utilizing existing programs to implement pre-trial diversion programs as alternatives to the prosecution and detention of custodial parents awaiting adjudication, with a priority for projects serving high-crime, high-poverty areas. The Committee encourages that the pilot programs promote alternatives to incarceration with supportive services for mothers and children to improve family stability, protect the well-being of the children, decrease entry into foster care due to parental incarceration, and lower the incarceration rate.

Supporting Local Communities.—The recommendation includes \$131,613,000 for Byrne Discretionary Community Project Grants to prevent crime, improve the criminal justice system, provide victims' services, and for other related activities. The accompanying table details funding for congressionally-designated activities, which are incorporated by reference in the bill:

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY COMMUNITY PROJECT GRANTS

Recipient	Project	Amount
Anne Arundel County	Anne Arundel County Fresh START Program	\$400,000
Anne Arundel County	Fresh START Program	400,000
Beaver County District Attorney's Office.	Ten-County SW PA Rapid DNA Law Enforcement Initiative	577,000
Boston Medical Center Corporation	Boston Medical Center (BMC) Violence Intervention Advocacy Program (VIAP).	370,000
Bucks County Department of Corrections.	Bucks County Dept. of Corrections Outmate Program	900,000
Bucks County District Attorney's Office.	Bucks County DA L.O.V.E. Is the Answer	545,000
Cambria County District Attorney's Office.	Multi-County Rapid DNA Law Enforcement Database Initiative	577,000
Camden County Prosecutor's Office	Lake Area Counties Against Human Trafficking and Organized Crime Program.	505,000
Chester County District Attorney's Office.	Chester County District Attorney's Office Rapid DNA Program	325,000
Chicago Police Memorial Foundation.	Get Behind the Vest	540,000
City of Alexandria	Full Deployment of Body-Worn Cameras in Alexandria Police Department.	1,000,000
City of Austin	City of Austin Neighborhood Peace Project Expansion	1,002,000
City of Binghamton	Binghamton Community Policing and Crime Prevention	864,000
City of Boulder City, Nevada	Boulder City Police Department Patrol Fleet	400,000
City of Charlotte	Alternatives To Violence: Cure Violence Implementation	1,000,000

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY COMMUNITY PROJECT GRANTS—Continued

Recipient	Project	Amount
City of Erie	Erie Youth Violence Prevention Program	500,000
City of Erie	Patrol Vehicle and Tactical Equipment	319,000
City of Glendale	Glendale Police Department Homeless Outreach Program	731,000
City of Hampton	Hampton Gun Violence Intervention Program	4,600,000
City of Harvey	Streetlight Improvement for Enhanced Public Safety	1,500,000
City of Hayward	The Hayward Evaluation and Response Teams (HEART) Program	709,000
City of Henderson	Mental Health Co-Responder Crisis Response Unit	2,955,000
City of Lancaster	Lancaster City Public Safety and Crime Prevention Project	1,100,000
City of Lovejoy Police Department	City of Lovejoy Police Tasers	34,000
City of Miramar	Public Safety Mental Health Program	100,000
City of Montclair	Montclair Police Body-Worn Camera Program	800,000
City of Montgomery	Safe Neighborhood Camera Initiative	200,000
City of New Bedford	Equitable Approaches to Public Safety in the City of New Bedford	563,000
City of Newport News	Gun Violence and Violent Crime Reduction Initiative	760,000
City of North Las Vegas	North Las Vegas Police Officer Wellness Program	145,000
City of Oakland	Procedural Justice/Community Police Trust	646,000
City of Orlando	City of Orlando Police Department In-Car Camera Systems Project ...	985,000
City of Portland	Community Safety Plan Design and Programming	2,000,000
City of Richmond, Office of Neigh- borhood Safety.	Office of Neighborhood Safety Community Violence Intervention Pro- grams Project.	300,000
City of San Leandro	City of San Leandro Police Department Community Police Review Board.	300,000
City of Scranton	The Scranton Police Department Community Policing Technology and Equipment Initiative.	3,500,000
City of Spokane	City of Spokane Municipal Court Domestic Violence Intervention Pro- gram.	500,000
City of Virginia Beach, VA	City of Virginia Beach Law Enforcement Training Equipment Up- grades.	1,500,000
City of Washington	Washington, IL, Police Evidence Storage	583,000
Clark County	Clark County District Attorney's Office Case Management System— Criminal and Juvenile Divisions.	1,576,000
Clark County	Counseling Services for Domestic Violence and DUI to Reduce Recidi- vism for Indigent Clients.	175,000
Cleveland Peacemakers Inc.	Cleveland Peacemakers Alliance's Violence Prevention Program	500,000
Contra Costa County, Office of the District Attorney.	Transition Aged Youth Diversion Program (TAY)	1,000,000
Contra Costa County, Probation Department, Office of Reentry & Justice.	Strategies for Supporting Youth in the Community	1,180,000
County of Lassen	Lassen and Plumas County Emergency Communications Integration Project.	1,405,000
County of Orange	Orange County Intelligence Assessment Center Project	3,470,000
County of Ventura	Ventura County Family Justice Center Oxnard Satellite	640,000
Credible Messenger Mentoring Movement.	Credible Messenger Mentoring Initiative	530,000
Dakota County Sheriff's Office	Electronic Crimes Unit Outreach and Program Expansion	325,000
Detroit Police Department	Body-Worn Camera Program	1,000,000
Douglas County	Douglas County Youth Legal Services and Violence Reduction Initia- tive.	1,000,000
Downriver Community Conference ..	Technology Improvements for Downriver Mutual Aid Consortium	750,000
Durham County	Justice Movement Community Coordinated Violence Intervention Project.	700,000
Elk Grove Village Police Depart- ment.	Elk Grove Village Cares Program	500,000
Elko County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA Technology	486,000
Family & Children's Place	Louisville Collaboration to Prevent Child Abuse, Youth and Family Vi- olence.	2,000,000
Full Gospel Christian Assemblies International.	Orchid Healing Circles for Victims of Gun Violence	120,000
Gary Police Department	Gary Police Department—Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras Project	1,000,000
Gentlemen By Choice Community Development Corporation.	Ty's Place—A Safe Place for Teens: Youth Personal Development and Leadership Program.	250,000
Grant Parish Sheriff's Office	Grant Parish Forensic Rapid DNA Technology for Investigations	462,000
Hamilton County Board of County Commissioners.	Hamilton County Justice Center Security Improvements	1,000,000

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY COMMUNITY PROJECT GRANTS—Continued

Recipient	Project	Amount
Henderson Police Department	Equipment for Eldorado Valley Regional Public Safety Training Facility.	1,087,000
Hennepin Technical College	Hennepin Technical College Procurement of Scenario-Based Training Equipment.	2,090,000
Houston Police Department	Houston Police Department Mobile Community Storefront Program and Equipment.	1,000,000
Indian River State College	Indian River State College Public Safety Complex Expansion for Emergency Response Training.	3,000,000
Ingham County	Advance Peace	500,000
Inspirate Health Network	Youth Violence Reduction Initiative	1,000,000
Jacksonville State University	Northeast Alabama Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Program	500,000
Justice Innovation Inc.	New Rochelle Community Youth Violence Intervention Initiative	1,125,000
King County	King County Crisis Response Team	1,000,000
King County Sheriff's Office	King County Sheriff's Office Body-Worn Cameras	1,000,000
Kings County Sheriff's Office	Kings County Sheriff's Office Patrol Vehicle Replacement	234,000
L.E.A.D. Inc, Tennessee	Drug and Violence Prevention Program	203,000
Lake County State's Attorney	Lake County Gun Violence Prevention Initiative	750,000
Lamar University	Lamar University: Rapid and Remote Scanning of High-Risk Cargo Containers with Gamma Rays Technology at Texas Ports and Terminals.	
Lifeline to Success, Inc.	Reentry Services to Reduce Recidivism	500,000
Louisiana Department of Public Safety & Corrections, Public Safety Offices, Office of State Police.	Less Than Lethal and De-escalation Training Center	2,220,000
Luzerne County District Attorney's Office.	Luzerne County Emergency Services Unit	2,500,000
Madera County Sheriff's Office	Madera County Sheriff's Office Rapid DNA System Project	703,000
Maria Pew Family Foundation DBA Maria's Voice.	Expanding Community-wide Domestic Violence Primary Prevention Education.	250,000
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office ...	Rapid DNA Enhancement Project	600,000
Mecklenburg County Criminal Justice Services Department.	Data and Dashboards: Research and Enhancements to Ensure Mecklenburg County's Criminal Justice System is a Leader in Data-Informed Decision Making.	1,000,000
Merced County	Sheriff Merced County Rapid DNA System	457,000
Metro Solutions Inc.	DLIVE Violence Intervention	409,000
Michigan State Police	Support for Mid-Michigan Law Enforcement	4,347,000
Mississippi Forensics Laboratory ...	Unidentified and Missing Persons Digital and Skeletal Remains Repository.	500,000
Montgomery County District Attorney's Office.	The Racial Justice Improvement Project (RJIP)	443,000
Municipality of Ciales	Law Enforcement Equipment, Technology, and Training for the Ciales Municipal Police.	92,000
Municipality of Loiza	Acquisition of Two Police Patrol Boats for the Loiza Municipal Police	279,000
Municipality of Vieques	Municipality of Vieques Security Camera System	420,000
New Mexico Department of Public Safety.	The Forensic Laboratory Gas Chromatograph—Infrared Detector (GC IRD) Instrument Project.	411,000
New York Police Department	Patrol Response	1,000,000
North East Community Action Corporation.	Aspire Partnership Vocational Skills Training/Certificate Program	40,000
North Orange County Public Safety Collaborative.	North Orange County Public Safety Collaborative	5,000,000
Northern Regional Police Department.	Police K9 Program	170,000
Oakland County Sheriff's Office	Oakland County Sheriff's Office Training Equipment	410,000
Office of the Ocean County Prosecutor.	Comprehensive Officer Assistance Program	300,000
Office of the Sheriff of Bucks County.	Bucks County Sheriff Rapid DNA	750,000
OhioHealth Corporation	Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio Outreach and Education.	400,000
One Step Further, Inc.	Gate City Coalition/Cure Violence Model Program	621,000
Orange County Sheriff's Office	Identification of Unidentified Murder Victims Using Genetic Genealogy	49,000
Orange County Sheriff's Office	OCSO Crisis Intervention Training (CIT)	185,000

BYRNE DISCRETIONARY COMMUNITY PROJECT GRANTS—Continued

Recipient	Project	Amount
Orleans Parish Sheriff's Office	Technology, Equipment, and Programming Improvements to Support People in Custody and Streamline Reentry.	3,907,000
Ouachita Parish Sheriff's Office	Ouachita Parish Forensic Rapid DNA Technology for Investigations	706,000
Police Activity League of Waterbury, Inc..	Police Activity League Program Expansion	172,000
Portage County Adult Probation Department.	POWER PROGRAM—(Probationers, Offered, Work, Empowerment, Re-direction).	250,000
Prince George's County	Police Athletic League Partnerships and Program Expansion	1,117,000
Ramsey County	Familiar Faces: Engaging Frequent Users of Emergency and Shelter Services.	2,000,000
Riverside County Sheriff's Department.	Forensic Rapid DNA Technology	515,000
Salt Lake County	Salt Lake County Jail—Barriers for Suicide Prevention	4,000,000
Sandwich Police Department	Transparency Equipment Improvement	121,000
Sanford Police Department	Sanford Police Department Barricades and Related Equipment for Community Events.	99,000
Scott County Sheriff's Office	Scott County Sheriff's Office Purchase of Rescue Technology and Equipment.	84,000
Shaphat Outreach	No Shots Fired	1,200,000
Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office	Modernization of the Siskiyou County Sheriff's Department	899,000
Spokane County Sheriff's Office	Spokane County Sheriff Helicopter Replacement	500,000
Spokane Police Department	Spokane Police Department Technology Improvement Plan	1,317,000
St. Nicks Alliance Corp	North Brooklyn Anti-Violence Initiative	1,000,000
Stand with Parkland	Implementation of Threat Reporting Mobile Application for Local Education and Public Safety Agencies.	500,000
Stark County Sheriff's Office	Stark County Sheriff's Office Driving Simulator and Body-Worn Cameras.	350,000
Stratham Police Department	In-Car Camera System	43,000
The Foundation United	Foundation United Funding to Help Law Enforcement Reduce and Eliminate Human Trafficking.	800,000
The Womans Opportunity Rehabilitation Center Inc..	WORC Justice Services	638,000
Thurston County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA Forensic Technology for Investigations	448,000
Town of Chapmanville	Law Enforcement K-9 Drug Interdiction Project	14,000
Town of Danville	Danville Police Vehicle Upgrade	65,000
Town of Davie	Body-Worn Camera Program	800,000
Town of Eatonville	Eatonville Weed and Seed Community Policing Initiative	1,000,000
Town of Fishkill	Fishkill Police Department Body Camera Acquisition Project	600,000
Town of Fuquay-Varina	Continuous Operation Body Camera System	180,000
Town of Newton	First Response Communications Equipment	1,333,000
TRUCE of Baton Rouge, Inc.	High-Risk Youth Crime and Violence Diversion Program	375,000
Twelfth Judicial District Drug Task Force.	Technology Saving Arkansans	137,000
Urban Peace Institute	LA Peacemakers Coalition	7,400,000
Utah Department of Public Safety, State Bureau of Investigation.	Utah Forensic Genetic Genealogy DNA Testing Initiative	300,000
Village of Amityville	Village of Amityville Police Vehicles Request	210,000
Village of Blanchester Police Department.	Police Cruisers	100,000
Virgin Islands Police Department ..	Marine Enforcement Vessels	3,984,000
Volunteer UP Legal Clinic	South Jersey Pro Bono Legal Clinic	500,000
Washington County	Washington County Sheriff Office Hybrid Patrol Vehicles and River Patrol Boats.	1,600,000

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$410,000,000 for Juvenile Justice programs, which is \$50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report directed in the fiscal year 2022 Explanatory Statement under the heading “Arts Programs and Therapies for At-Risk and Justice-Involved Youth” and continues the direction for a report identifying grant

opportunities within OJJDP for art-based programs and therapies for fiscal year 2023. Funds are distributed as follows:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Part B—State Formula Grants	\$75,000
Emergency Planning—Juvenile Detention Facilities	(500)
Youth Mentoring Grants	110,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	62,500
Prevention of Trafficking of Girls	(5,000)
Tribal Youth	(14,000)
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	(500)
Girls in the Justice System	(5,500)
Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	(12,000)
Children Exposed to Violence	(8,000)
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	36,000
Missing and Exploited Children Programs	107,500
Training for Judicial Personnel	4,500
Juvenile Indigent Defense	3,000
Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative	3,500
Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Collaboration Initiative	4,500
Eliminating Records-Related Barriers to Youth Success	1,000
Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention Initiative	2,500
Total, Juvenile Justice	\$410,000

Statutes of Limitations.—The Committee is aware that State statutes of limitation laws have prevented survivors of child sexual abuse, child exploitation, and child sex trafficking from seeking justice when their trauma causes them to delay disclosure of their abuse until later in life. The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize awards to grantees in States that have eliminated civil and criminal statutes of limitations laws and revived time-barred civil claims for child sexual abuse, child exploitation, and child sex trafficking for adults who were a child at the time of the sexual abuse claim in question.

Youth Mentoring Grants.—The recommendation includes \$110,000,000 for youth mentoring grants, which is \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

The Committee recognizes the success of the Youth Mentoring program. Through trusted peer-to-peer mentoring relationships, in the community and in schools, Youth Mentoring grantees can provide needed attention and support to at-risk children. Mentoring relationships enhance a child’s overall well-being by improving their emotional, social, and educational development.

The Committee recognizes the value of community partnerships, including from business, government, education, and labor, to advance career and technical education (CTE) and science, technology, engineering, arts and math (STEAM) concepts and goals for youth participating in mentorship programs. The Committee directs the continued solicitation towards youth mentorship programs pursuing these community partnerships in order to support the ability of youth to translate CTE and STEAM skills and concepts to future career achievement.

The Committee understands the importance of mentorship experiences tailored to mentees’ backgrounds. Accordingly, the Committee encourages support for Black, Indigenous, and people of

color (BIPOC)-led organizations to increase the impact and availability of mentors serving whose identities reflect mentees' own identities.

The Committee believes that the Department must take a more aggressive approach to disrupt the school-to-prison pipeline and limit out-of-school suspensions. The Committee encourages the Department, in coordination with relevant partners such as the Department of Education, to explore implementing programs that are focused on disadvantaged students of color in elementary and secondary school; available to all schools in all districts; and include a curriculum that prevents unnecessary trauma and harm; incorporates positive alternatives to suspension, in-school arrests, and expulsion; and promotes educational development and attainment. The Committee looks forward to the report directed in House Reports 116–101 and 116–455, detailing how the Department could partner with relevant stakeholders to implement such a program.

Furthermore, the Committee notes that exposure to community violence, domestic violence, and violence in school—coupled with pervasive poverty—impacts the thinking, behavior, and well-being of girls. This results in high rates of school dropouts, physical and mental illness, and involvement in the juvenile justice system. The Committee directs the Department to encourage grantees to identify opportunities for prevention programs aimed toward girls who are at risk of contact with the juvenile justice system.

Prevention of Trafficking of Girls.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for grants for the Preventing of Trafficking of Girls program, \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee notes these funds are eligible for nonprofits and other nongovernmental entities that have undergone rigorous evaluation and have a successful track record of administering research-based prevention and early intervention programs for girls who are vulnerable to trafficking and are most likely to end up in the juvenile justice system, and that funding should be used to scale up and replicate these programs.

Missing and Exploited Children Programs.—The recommendation includes \$107,500,000 for missing and exploited children programs, which is \$8,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

The Committee recommends \$60,000,000 for task force grants, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) program as authorized under Public Law 110–401. The Committee continues prior-year direction for the Department to include in its ICAC Task Force grant solicitation a prioritization of proactive investigations of suspects possessing, distributing, or producing violent and sadistic child sexual abuse imagery. The Committee also supports the continuation of the Department encouraging ICAC grantees to dedicate increased resources and efforts to proactive investigations, which have demonstrated potential to rescue children.

Children Exposed to Violence.—The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for programs to support activities under the Children Exposed to Violence grant program, which supports coordinated and comprehensive efforts to build the capacity of families and communities to help children exposed to violence heal from trauma, increase protective factors to prevent youth violence or delinquency,

and develop intervention and awareness strategies to support children. The Committee recognizes that many of the programs funded under Children Exposed to Violence utilize trauma-informed practices that take into consideration the adverse childhood experiences (ACE) faced by the target population being served. The Committee notes that ACE response teams would be an allowable use of these funds.

In addition, the Committee recognizes that mentoring can play a role in effective approaches to address youth and community violence. The Committee urges the utilization of this grant funding to support partnerships between youth mentoring programs and agencies, community-based organizations, and partners in the private sector to create systems of collective impact and implement community-based approaches to address violence in high-crime, high-poverty areas. The Committee encourages that awardees also offer wraparound services to youth impacted by trauma, and programming designed specifically for victims of violence.

Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Collaboration Initiative.—The Committee recommends \$4,500,000 for a new program dedicated to youth who have come into contact with both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems, which includes foster care and other child protective services, also known as “dual status youth”. Youth who have a history of child maltreatment and involvement in the child welfare system have an increased likelihood of involvement in risky or criminal behavior. However, the juvenile justice system is often not prepared to recognize or respond to the complex needs of dual status youth. Funds should be used to support the necessary collaboration between these two systems and ensure they are working together to develop comprehensive plans for youth while also engaging with foster families and group homes.

Alternatives to Youth Incarceration.—The cost of youth incarceration is astronomically high, especially when considering many youth who spend time in the juvenile justice system have a higher rate of recidivism into the adult system. Closing failed youth prisons would allow more young people and communities nationwide to receive much more effective and cost-efficient community-based alternatives that would dramatically improve outcomes, address racial disparities, and ensure public safety. Therefore, the Committee recommends \$3,500,000 to develop a new initiative to fund State, local, and Tribal entities to close and repurpose youth prisons. The Committee encourages that the funding should be used by grantees to support a robust planning process to help redirect resources freed up by youth prison closures to support effective alternatives to incarceration and community-based programs for system-involved youth; needed services and opportunities outside of the justice system; and to address economic impact of youth prison closures on communities, such as the re-employment of laid-off employees of youth prisons.

Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention Initiative.—The recommendation provides \$2,500,000 for a new program aimed at youth who hold hate-related beliefs, including those in contact with the juvenile justice system. The Department is encouraged to fund the development of long-term prevention initiatives, including anti-bias education programs and early intervention initiatives designed to help inoculate both youth and the communities

in which they live against extremism and to help steer young people away from dangerous ideas and initiatives, including by combatting online hate and radicalization. The Committee also encourages the Department to ensure that the initiative promotes civics education, digital literacy, and pro-democracy education programs.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total of \$167,800,000 for the Public Safety Officer Benefits program, which is \$11,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within the funds provided, \$133,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office that is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes. Additionally, within the total, \$34,800,000 is recommended for disability benefits for public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled as a result of a catastrophic injury sustained in the line of duty, and for education benefits for the spouses and children of officers who are killed in the line of duty or who are permanently and totally disabled as a result of a catastrophic injury sustained in the line of duty.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$540,927,000 for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Programs, which is \$29,183,000 above fiscal year 2022. Funds are distributed as follows:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
COPS Hiring Grants	\$277,400
Tribal Resources Grant Program	(34,000)
Regional Information Sharing Activities	(44,000)
Tribal Access Program	(4,000)
Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act	(10,000)
Collaborative Reform Model	(10,000)
Civilian Review Boards	(4,000)
Community Policing Development	50,000
POLICE Act	12,000
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	16,500
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	36,500
STOP School Violence Act	55,000
COPS Technology and Equipment Community Projects	93,527
Total, Community Oriented Policing Services	\$540,927

STOP School Violence Act.—The recommendation includes \$55,000,000 for evidence-based school hardening measures, including metal detectors, locks, lighting, ballistic glass, and other deterrent measures in coordination with law enforcement, as well as training for local law enforcement officers to prevent student violence, technology for expedited notification of local law enforcement during an emergency, and other measures determined to provide significant improvement in physical security of schools. The Com-

mittee encourages the Department to use funds for enhanced metal detectors at schools.

Active Shooter Training.—The recommendation includes \$12,000,000 for the POLICE Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–199), an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee notes the importance of training partnerships that offer nationwide, dynamic force-on-force scenario-based training. The Committee understands the training has been adopted by numerous States and agencies as their standard active shooter training and that the FBI has adopted this program as its national training standard for active shooter response.

The Committee directs the Department to ensure that such training authorized under the POLICE Act be made available for primary schools, secondary schools, and college campuses, and that such training is integrated with campus police officers and local law enforcement.

The Department shall report to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, on the number of schools that have received active shooter training and the number of schools' campus police officer units that have received active shooter training in connection with this program over the last three fiscal years.

Community Policing Development (CPD).—The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for CPD, for competitive grants provided directly to law enforcement, including training programs. Of this amount, (1) \$20,000,000 is for officer training in de-escalation techniques, of which no less than \$4,000,000 is for grants to regional de-escalation training centers that are administered by accredited institutions of higher education and offer de-escalation training certified by a national certification program; (2) \$10,000,000 is for assisting agencies with gaining accreditation to ensure compliance with national and international standards covering all aspects of law enforcement policies, procedures, practices, and operations, of which no less than \$3,000,000 is to be provided for small and rural law enforcement agencies for this purpose; (3) \$5,000,000 is for the CPD Microgrants program, which provides funding for demonstration and pilot projects that offer creative ideas to advance crime fighting, community engagement, problem solving, and organizational changes to support community policing; (4) \$3,000,000 is for grants to support tolerance, diversity, and anti-bias training programs offered by organizations with well-established experience training law enforcement personnel and criminal justice professionals; and (5) \$12,000,000 is to expand the use of crisis intervention teams in order to embed mental and behavioral health services with law enforcement, including funding for specialized training. The Committee directs the Department to provide a status update on the program within 60 days of the enactment of this Act.

Police Accountability and Community Engagement.—The Committee urges the Department to make CPD Microgrants funding available to help nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, community groups, youth groups, and faith-based organizations facilitate organized dialogues that bring together community members and law enforcement officers so that they may collaborate to develop shared goals that will enhance the collective safety of the community. The dialogues should include diverse groups of community members, local elected officials, law enforce-

ment leaders and officers, business leaders, and community members, including youth groups, to assess the state of police-community relations in States and local communities. The Department is further urged to partner with these organizations to develop strategies that will result in concrete action items that will improve the relationships between the police and the communities and further the goal of enhancing collective safety. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Department shall submit a progress report to the Committee on the results of the dialogues as well as on any law enforcement practices that have changed as a result of the dialogues.

Law Enforcement Screening and Training to Eliminate Bias.—The Committee recognizes the importance to effective policing of law enforcement personnel reflecting the communities they serve, and of officers identifying and eliminating biases that impair their ability to earn and maintain community trust, and carry out their duties fairly. In addition, to fulfill their mission, law enforcement agencies should implement best practices to prevent active proponents of white supremacy and violent anti-government extremism from joining their ranks, and to eliminate such individuals from officer corps. The Committee continues to encourage the Department to provide the highest priority to COPS Hiring program applicants and law enforcement agencies that request support for screening and counseling programs to identify, and prevent the radicalization of, applicants and personnel who endorse violent and hateful extremist movements. The Committee further applauds the Department's prioritization of COPS Hiring grants to program applicants and law enforcement agencies that require their employees to complete trainings on ethnic and racial bias, racial profiling, gender bias, sexual orientation and gender identity bias, and/or cultural diversity in fiscal year 2022 and supports its continuation in fiscal year 2023.

Civilian Review Boards.—Within the amount provided for COPS, the Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for grants for the development of best practices for, and the creation of, civilian review boards to oversee local police departments. Civilian review boards funded under this program should be independent and adequately resourced, have investigatory authority and staff subpoena power, have representative community diversity, have policy making authority, provide advocates for civilian complainants, have mandatory police power to conduct hearings, and conduct statistical studies on prevailing complaint trends.

Rural law enforcement staffing.—The Committee recognizes certain State and local law enforcement agencies in rural and low-populated counties are critically underfunded and understaffed. Law enforcement understaffing is a detriment to communities and public safety. The Committee encourages the Department to fund grants for critically understaffed law enforcement agencies.

COPS Technology and Equipment Community Projects.—The recommendation includes \$93,527,000 for grants to State, local, and Tribal law enforcement to develop and acquire effective technologies and interoperable communications that assist in responding to and preventing crime. These project recommendations will allow recipients the opportunity to establish and enhance any of a variety of technical equipment and/or programs to encourage the

continuation and enhancement of community policing efforts within their jurisdictions. These projects should help improve police effectiveness and the flow of information among law enforcement agencies, local government service providers, and the communities they serve.

COPS is directed to ensure that all equipment funded under this program meets the requirements of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Office of Law Enforcement Standards. The accompanying table details funding for congressionally designated activities, which are incorporated by reference in the bill:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Recipient	Project	Amount
Amelia County	Amelia County Public Safety Interoperable Radio System	\$1,000,000
Atlantic City Police Department	Atlantic City Police Department—City Wide Cameras	800,000
Benton County	SECOMM Microwave System Replacement	2,000,000
Bergen County Sheriff's Office	County Park/Road Cameras and Message Boards	954,000
Borough of Bogota Police Department.	Communications Equipment Upgrades	255,000
Boulder County Sheriff's Office, Office of Disaster Management.	Boulder County Sheriff Long Range Acoustical Device Siren System ...	1,080,000
Calhoun County Sheriff's Department.	Policing Equipment and Technology Upgrades	436,000
Cayuga County	Cayuga County Emergency 911 Radios Replacement Project	1,000,000
Chesterfield County Sheriff's Office	Virtual Realty Training System	175,000
Christian County Emergency Services.	Christian County Emergency Services SWINS Radio Project	8,547,000
Citrus Heights Police Department ..	Citrus Heights Police Department Emergency Communication Enhancements.	540,000
City of Aurora, IL	1Public Safety Modernization and Technology Infrastructure Upgrade	2,280,000
City of Baltimore	License Plate Readers	1,300,000
City of Battle Ground	Battle Ground Public Safety Technology Improvements	413,000
City of Boynton Beach	Emergency Operations Radio Tower Replacement Project	1,025,000
City of Chandler	Joint Mobile Command Center Equipment	680,000
City of Donna	Acquisition of Safety Mobile Application for Domestic Violence Victims.	325,000
City of Doral Police Department	Doral Police Department Real-Time Operations Center Safe-City Policing Technology Project.	1,000,000
City of Easton	LIDAR for City of Easton Public Safety and Emergency Response	349,000
City of Eupora	Eupora Police In-Car Video/Body Camera/License Plate Reader	125,000
City of Eupora	Eupora Police Technology Modernization	128,000
City of Fairview Park	Fairview Park Police Department Radio Replacement Project	604,000
City of La Verne	City of La Verne Public Safety Camera Network Upgrade Project	500,000
City of Long Beach	Long Beach Police Department Body Camera Project	95,000
City of Longview	De-Escalation Police Training Simulator Project	215,000
City of Middletown Middletown Police Security and Technology Initiative.	300,000.	
City of Peoria	Regional Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management System (RMS).	2,000,000
City of Perry	City of Perry Security Upgrades	130,000
City of Petersburg	Petersburg Emergency Public Safety Communications System	3,203,000
City of Round Rock	Round Rock Public Safety Equipment	2,000,000
City of Salinas	Salinas Police Integrated Technology for Community Safety	1,165,000
City of Sarasota	Sarasota Police Department Equipment Upgrade	300,000
City of St. Louis	Improvement of 911 Dispatch System	685,000
City of St. Petersburg, Florida	Police Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD)/Record Management System (RMS)/Mobile System.	750,000
City of Washougal Police Department.	Washougal Body-Worn Cameras Project	131,000
City of West Palm Beach	Secure Mobile Radio Site	969,500
Clay County	Enhancing Community Policing for Clay County, NC by Improving the Flow of Critical Technology.	300,000
County of Burlington	Burlington County Emergency Communications Project	1,200,000

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT COMMUNITY
PROJECTS—Continued

Recipient	Project	Amount
County of Del Norte	Sheriff's Office Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management (RMS) Systems Update.	550,000
County of Mono	Public Safety Radio System Upgrade	3,000,000
County of Ocean	9-1-1 Call Center and Emergency Management Office	500,000
Cowlitz 911 Public Authority	Cowlitz 911 Public Safety Radio Technology Modernization & Radio System Microwave Replacement.	2,179,000
Curry County	Virtual Reality Training Simulators	267,000
Dallas Police Department	Dallas Police Department Record Management System	935,000
East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Office	EBRSO Investigative Support Unit	736,000
Edina Police Department	Edina Police Department Procurement of Tactical Micro-robot Systems.	78,000
Escambia County Commission	P25 Radio Infrastructure for the Escambia County Commission	1,204,000
Hampton Police Department	Radio System Upgrades	1,376,000
Hancock County Commission	Video Monitoring in Cruisers, Body Cameras	325,000
Hancock County E-911	Commission Hancock County E-911 Radios	900,000
Harris County Sheriff's Office	Virtual Reality Training Equipment	100,000
Lancaster Police Department	Lancaster Police Department Body-Worn Cameras	200,500
Lane County Lane	County Public Safety Dispatch Center Equipment Upgrade	176,000
Lewis County	Lewis County Public Safety Radio Communications Project	2,800,000
Liberty Hill Police Department	Liberty Hill Equipment Modernization	128,000
Londonderry Police Department	Emergency Dispatch Center Workstations and Equipment Upgrades ..	75,000
Louisa County	East End Radio Improvements	1,000,000
Miami Dade Police Department	Miami Dade Police Department Mobile Computing Upgrade	3,750,000
Middle Rio Grande Development Council.	Regional Trunking Radio System Upgrade	5,484,000
Midland County	Midland County Sheriff's Office Radio and Communications Infrastructure Project.	685,000
Mississippi Department of Public Safety.	MS Capitol Police Technology Improvements	550,000
New York Police Department	Fixed Plate Reader System Installation	2,000,000
Nottoway County	Nottoway County Public Safety Radio Communications System	1,000,000
Olathe Police Department	Mobile Command Post Equipment Upgrades	300,000
Pasco Sheriff's Office	Technological Upgrades to the Center for the Recovery of Endangered and Missing Persons (CREMP).	2,000,000
Piatt County Sheriff's Office	911 Radio Communication System Upgrade	607,000
Pierce County Sheriff's Department	Pierce County Metro Dive Team Equipment	248,000
Porter County Sheriff Department ..	Porter County Sheriff Department Equipment Acquisition	400,000
Rappahannock Regional Criminal Justice Academy.	Virtual Reality Judgement Training Simulator	125,000
Rochester Police Department	City of Rochester: Upgrade Video Camera Surveillance System	300,000
Suffield Police Department	Computer Aided Dispatch/Records Management System Project	180,000
The City of Gautier	City of Gautier Police Equipment Upgrade and Improvements	507,000
The City of Vallejo	The Vallejo Ghost Gun and Gun Violence Prevention Initiative	830,000
Tillamook County	Tillamook County Public Safety Radio Communication System	2,000,000
Tiverton Police Department	Tiverton Public Safety Communications Project	500,000
Toledo Police Department	Enhanced Portable Radio Equipment	1,250,000
Town of Amherst	North Amherst Police Communications System Tower and Equipment Acquisition.	900,000
Town of New Fairfield	New Fairfield PD Emergency Communications System Upgrade	2,100,000
Town of Watertown Police Department.	Watertown PD Two Way Radio Communications Upgrade	3,375,000
Township of Chatham	Public Safety Information Sharing Technology Community Project	809,000
Township of South Hackensack	South Hackensack Public Safety Communications Project	210,000
Township of Weehawken	Public Safety Department's Radio System Update	1,000,000
Union City Police Department	Union City's Digital Trunked Radio System Replacement	1,200,000
Wahkiakum County Sheriff's Office	Wahkiakum County Radio Improvement Project	1,595,000
Warren Police Department	Law Enforcement Technology Enhancement	170,000
Wayne Police Department	Law Enforcement Equipment Upgrades	54,000
West Milford Township	West Milford Township—Communications Equipment	2,893,000
Whatcom County Sheriff	Whatcom County Integrated Public Safety Radio System	500,000
Whiting Police Department	Technology and Equipment: License Plate Readers	215,000
Windsor Heights Police and Fire Department.	Windsor Heights P25 Radio Replacement Project	301,000

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included the following general provisions for the Department of Justice:

Section 201 makes available additional reception and representation funding for the Attorney General from the amounts provided in this title.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds to require any person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion.

Section 203 establishes that the Director of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is obliged to provide escort services to an inmate receiving an abortion outside of a Federal facility, except where this obligation conflicts with the preceding section.

Section 204 establishes requirements and procedures for transfer proposals.

Section 205 prohibits the use of certain funds for transporting prisoners classified as maximum or high security, other than to a facility certified by the BOP as appropriately secure.

Section 206 prohibits the use of funds for the purchase or rental by Federal prisons of audiovisual equipment, services and materials used primarily for recreational purposes, except for those items and services needed for inmate training, religious, or educational purposes.

Section 207 requires review by the Deputy Attorney General and the Department Investment Review Board prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds for major information technology projects.

Section 208 requires the Department to follow reprogramming procedures for any deviation from the program amounts specified in this title or the accompanying report, or the reuse of deobligated funds provided in previous years.

Section 209 prohibits the use of funds for OMB Circular A-76 competitions for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

Section 210 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from holding additional responsibilities that exempt U.S. Attorneys from statutory residency requirements.

Section 211 permits up to 2 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs to be used for training and technical assistance, and up to 2 percent of grant funds made available to that office to be used for criminal justice research, evaluation and statistics by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Section 212 provides cost-share waivers for certain DOJ grant programs.

Section 213 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 214 prohibits funds, other than funds for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System established under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, from being used to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to a known or suspected agent of a drug cartel where law enforcement personnel do not continuously monitor or control such firearm.

Section 215 permits DOJ to participate in Performance Partnership Pilot collaboration programs.

Section 216 establishes reporting requirements for certain Department of Justice funds.

Section 217 provides for the use of offsetting collections credited to and made available in the Working Capital Fund.

Section 218 provides for humanitarian expenses incurred from illness, injury or death while on duty for certain Department of Justice personnel.

Section 219 prohibits funds to move a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives facility.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The Committee recommends \$7,965,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which is \$1,313,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Climate Change Adaptation.—The Committee continues to support the direction provided by Executive Order 14008 regarding climate adaptation and resilience and the mandate for each Federal agency to produce annual Climate Action Plans. The Committee remains concerned about the quality of these action plans and the climate information on which they are based. The Committee, therefore, repeats the direction contained in House Report 117–97 and adopted by Public Law 117–103 that OSTP shall develop guidance for Federal agencies regarding their Climate Action Plans required by E.O. 14008, as well as to review and assess the appropriateness of such plans once developed. The Committee looks forward to the briefing required on this topic in House report 117–97 and adopted in Public Law 117–103.

National Circular Economy Roadmap.—The Committee encourages OSTP to develop a National Circular Economy Roadmap that includes a vision for how the science and technology enterprise should support the development of a circular economy in the United States, identification of key public and private stakeholders that could contribute to or benefit from a transition to a circular economy, and recommendations on specific federal policies needed to drive this transition.

Federally Funded Scientific Research.—The Committee recognizes the considerable progress made by OSTP in bringing to completion the department and agency public access plans called for by the OSTP Memorandum “Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research,” issued February 22, 2013. The Committee understands that 22 departments and agencies with annual expenditures on research and development of \$100,000,000 or more now have completed their public access plans for increasing access to peer-reviewed scholarly publications and digital data resulting from Federally funded research. The Committee encourages OSTP to continue its efforts to coordinate the implementation of public access policies across Federal departments and agencies and to identify additional opportunities to enhance access to the results of Federally funded research. The Committee received OSTP’s

quarterly progress reports regarding department and agency public access planning efforts, the most recent report being issued on January 9, 2017. Further, OSTP shall report to the Committee on an annual basis on the progress of departments and agencies in implementing their public access plans, including relevant measures of progress, and regarding additional steps being taken to improve access to the results of Federally funded research. In addition, at least 90 days prior to making any changes to the Federal Government's public access policies as outlined in the 2013 OSTP memorandum on "Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research", the Committee directs OSTP to submit to the Committee a report on the costs and budgetary impact of such changes. The report shall include a complete analysis of any newly-created costs, including any potential new costs for grant recipients.

Open Access Publishing of Scientific Research.—The Committee is concerned that financing mechanisms for open access publishing of scientific research, in particular article processing charges and transformative agreements, may present growing barriers to knowledge generation and sharing. Article processing charges paid by authors and their institutions may create particularly significant burdens for early-career researchers and those from traditionally underrepresented communities. To inform further development of open access policies among Federal research agencies, OSTP is directed to deliver a report to the Committee, no later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act, on article processing charges and transformative agreement costs borne by Federal research grantees during fiscal years 2016 through 2021 and how these financing models affect who can publish. This report shall analyze the effects of open access financing mechanisms, including article processing charges and transformative agreements on costs paid as part of Federal research grants, as possible given limited data on the subject. The report should also assess how these open access financing mechanisms may affect the volume of research publications authored by scientists who are early career or are from smaller, lesser-funded, and historically underrepresented institutions, including Historically Black Colleges and Universities; Hispanic-Serving Institutions, EPSCoR, and other Minority-Serving institutions; where researchers choose to publish; and potential variability in effects across different research disciplines including, but not limited to, the life sciences, physical sciences, social sciences, humanities, mathematics, and engineering. As part of this report, OSTP shall also include a discussion of how more data might be collected to inform understanding of the impacts of these charges and the feasibility of such data collection.

Alternative Protein Research.—The Committee notes that research focused on creating the characteristics of animal meat using plants, animal cell cultivation, and fermentation, known as alternative protein research, may advance the development of sustainable protein sources that help mitigate risks related to antibiotic resistance, food security, and greenhouse gas emissions. The Committee further notes that this research is multidisciplinary and involves multiple Federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Science Foundation. The Committee recognizes that research and development efforts on new tech-

nologies such as alternative proteins should be coordinated across the Federal Government. Accordingly, the Committee directs OSTP to establish an interagency group under the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) to provide recommendations on coordination and support of alternative protein research and development throughout the Federal Government. The Committee directs OSTP to provide an intermediate report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, on the progress of this group.

Critical and Emerging Technologies List.—The Committee encourages OSTP to update the Critical and Emerging Technologies List as necessary, but no less than every two years.

Arctic Observing System.—The Committee recognizes the significant impacts of the changing climate in the Arctic, which have dramatically outpaced the changes on the rest of the planet. Unfortunately, the Nation’s ability to monitor, detect, and understand marine, terrestrial, and atmospheric changes and their implications for the rest of the planet is limited by the insufficient observing facilities in the Arctic. The Committee looks forward to the report from OSTP directed in House report 117–97 and adopted in Public Law 117–103 on the need to establish and maintain a sustained Arctic observing network.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

The Committee recommends \$1,965,000 for the National Space Council, which is equal to the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the request. The Committee appreciates the Council’s efforts to adhere to the quarterly briefing requirements set forth in division B of Public Law 116–260.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$25,446,200,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is an increase of \$1,404,900,000 over the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$527,600,000 below the request.

NASA’s fiscal year 2023 budget request envisions bold new research in Earth Science and Aeronautics, which taken together can improve our understanding of climate change and take direct steps to address the greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. Importantly, the request also continues efforts to lead our Nation into a new era of human space exploration through the Artemis program and to develop a new generation of STEM students through strong support for STEM engagement initiatives.

In the coming months, NASA will launch Artemis I and begin a new era in human space exploration, and the Committee provides significant resources to ensure that this new chapter is a successful one.

The recommendation incorporates NASA’s proposed new nomenclature for components of the Exploration Systems Mission Directorate. The Committee’s program and project recommendations for NASA are included in the consolidated funding table below and in narrative direction throughout this report. The Committee reminds NASA that any deviations from the amounts included in the table below are subject to section 505 requirements of this Act. When executing its budget for fiscal year 2023, NASA shall incorporate

the funding levels established in both the table and the narrative direction.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount
Science:	
Earth Science	\$2,334,800
Planetary Science	3,200,000
Astrophysics	1,525,000
Heliophysics	760,200
Biological and Physical Science	85,000
Total, Science	7,905,000
Aeronautics	950,000
Space Technology	1,250,000
Deep Space Exploration Systems	7,323,700
Orion Multi-purpose Crew Vehicle	(1,338,700)
Space Launch System (SLS) Vehicle Deployment	(2,600,000)
Exploration Ground Systems	(749,900)
Space Operations	4,256,000
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)	150,100
Safety, Security and Mission Services	3,138,700
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	424,300
Office of Inspector General	48,400
Total, NASA	\$25,446,200

SCIENCE

The Committee provides \$7,905,000,000 for Science, which is \$290,600,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation.

Earth Science.—The recommendation includes \$2,334,800,000 for Earth Science programs, which is \$270,100,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$76,700,000 below the request. NASA’s budget submission reflects a renewed urgency and focus on Earth science. Climate change is a global crisis, and this research is critical to helping Americans understand the nature of climate change and how to effectively respond. Fiscal year 2023 funding will accelerate the recommendations of the most recent Earth Science Decadal Survey to scale-up the Earth System Observatory, establish the new Earth Information Center, and leverage public-private partnerships to increase access to climate data. As NASA engages in this critically important work, it is encouraged to continue collaboration with other relevant Federal agencies, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and National Science Foundation.

Earth Information Center.—The Committee strongly endorses the Administration’s proposal to establish an Earth Information Center. NASA is encouraged to explore greenhouse gas monitoring and detection technologies at multiple locations as part of the Center’s

focus on data accessibility for Federal, state, local, academic, and public stakeholders. NASA is also encouraged to make this website user friendly and accessible in multiple languages. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, NASA is directed to brief the Committee on its plans to expand the Center's services beyond greenhouse gas monitoring.

Earth Systematic Missions.—The Committee provides the requested funding level for the four major systematic Earth Science missions in implementation: Surface Water and Ocean Topography, NASO-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar, Sentinel-6, and Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, ocean Ecosystem (PACE).

Venture Class Missions.—The Committee provides \$194,500,000, as requested, for Venture Class missions. These are competitively-selected, low-cost missions that expand NASA's ability to solicit innovative research and application missions within Earth Science. NASA is reminded to ensure mission classification is appropriately distributed across all levels of risk to allow for a more competitive process and a diverse portfolio of science.

Geostationary Carbon Cycle Observatory (GeoCarb).—The Committee provides the requested funding level of \$47,600,000 for GeoCarb.

Small Satellite Launch.—The Committee directs NASA to continue to work with commercial industry to examine ways for small satellite missions that bolster NASA's overall scientific objectives to procure launch services that are tailored to their mission-dependent orbits, locations, and schedules, while minimizing launch costs. Dedicated and tailored launch opportunities can enhance the breadth of research and science, such as climate science, which NASA achieves with small satellite platforms and can expand opportunities for NASA to leverage small satellites in support of its scientific objectives. The Committee applauds NASA's efforts to ensure a competitive and robust national space launch industry through the Venture-Class Acquisition Dedicated and Rideshare (VADR) contracting regime for venture-class launch services and welcomes the first two VADR Requests for Launch Service, which were issued in May. The Committee encourages NASA to increase the number of VADR Requests for Launch Service in fiscal year 2023 and beyond.

Commercial Small Satellite Data Acquisition.—The NASA Commercial Smallsat Data Acquisition (CSDA) Program is chartered to identify, evaluate and acquire data from commercial sources to support NASA's Earth science research and application goals. The Committee provides up to the requested funding level of \$55,000,000 and directs NASA to utilize, to the greatest extent practicable, open contracting mechanisms that allow for the testing and evaluation of commercial data, for research purposes, on a continual rolling basis, regardless of constellation size. In doing so, NASA may consider on-demand tasking of various data types, quantities, and qualities to meet research requirements.

Wildfire Detection Technologies.—The Committee welcomes NASA's emphasis in the budget on wildfire detection and mitigation research. Within funds provided for Earth Science and in addition to funding for activities directly related to wildfire science and technology, the Committee provides \$8,000,000 for NASA to initiate concept studies, in collaboration with commercial space-based

remote sensing providers, to develop and demonstrate low-cost and scalable infrared sensing and other technologies that passively monitor areas of the United States that are susceptible to wildland fires, support reduction of wildfire risk, and provide early warning to first responders.

University Small Satellite missions.—The Committee supports NASA’s collaborative efforts with U.S. colleges and universities to conduct research through small spacecraft missions, including CubeSat and SmallSat missions. The Committee believes these competitively selected projects led by principal investigators at institutions of higher education help train the next generation of scientists and provide much-needed research. The Committee directs NASA to provide not less than \$30,000,000 for these missions across the Science Directorate.

Robotically Assembled Earth Science Platform.—The Committee directs NASA to provide a report, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, on the feasibility, necessity and relative priority of partnering with industry to develop and demonstrate a prototype on-orbit robotically assembled Earth Science Platform that utilizes robotic assembly and on-orbit structure manufacturing technologies derived from the OSAM-2 SBIR Phase III effort. The report should outline any future funding needs associated with this potential demonstration.

IDEA Compliance.—The Committee supports full compliance with the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA) and encourages NASA to consider cloud options to implement an interoperable digital asset management solution to minimize redundancy, improve digital asset sharing, and enhance the agency’s digital service delivery to the public and its own employees.

Planetary Defense.—The Committee provides not less than \$142,700,000 for Planetary Defense, which is \$55,000,000 above the request, including not less than \$94,900,000 for the Near-Earth Object (NEO) Surveyor mission, which is \$55,000,000 above the request. Congress enacted legislation in 2005 requiring NASA to find 90 percent of near-Earth objects greater than 140 meters in diameter within 15 years, yet NASA proposes delaying a mission with potential to help NASA more quickly meet this legal requirement. While NASA has rightly expressed concern about a lack of funding in prior years for near-Earth object surveillance, the Committee is concerned by the agency’s proposal to delay a high priority of the Planetary Science Decadal Survey until 2028. The Committee directs NASA, as part of its fiscal year 2024 budget request, to provide a timeline for a NEO Surveyor launch prior to 2028.

Lunar Discovery.—The Committee provides \$496,300,000 for Lunar Discovery, which is \$10,000,000 greater than the request. Within the funds provided, not less than \$255,300,000 shall be for Commercial Lunar Payload Services, including \$97,000,000 for the Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover (VIPER) mission to the South Pole of the Moon to search for and sample lunar water ice. A successful mission could provide key scientific insights, data needed to support and enable commercial activity for a sustainable American presence in cislunar space, and preparation for future missions beyond the Moon.

Mars Sample Return.—The Committee provides the requested funding for Mars Sample Return. However, the Committee is con-

cerned about the rise in cost of Mars Sample Return, as noted by the Planetary Science and Astrobiology Decadal Survey 2023–2032. The Committee is aware that the Mars Sample Return mission is expected to reach Key Decision Point-B later this year and directs NASA to brief the Committee on expected changes to cost, schedule and management challenges revealed during that decisional process, including NASA’s efforts to address such challenges. As NASA conducts Mars Sample Return formulation studies to determine mission architecture and science requirements, the Committee directs NASA to provide a report not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act assessing the feasibility and cost of using more than one Ingenuity-class Mars Helicopter. The report should examine whether using more than one Ingenuity-class Mars Helicopter could increase redundancy and ensure NASA has a capability to return samples by augmenting the Ingenuity helicopter design to add a sample retrieval capability.

Europa Clipper.—Funding is provided at the requested level of \$345,000,000 to continue development of the Europa Clipper.

Juno Mission Extension.—The Committee provides \$30,500,000, equal to the request, for the extended mission of Juno, which allows for both additional observations of Jupiter and flybys of Ganymede, Europa, and Io that will lead to new discoveries and benefit the development and execution of the Europa Clipper and the European Space Agency’s Jupiter Icy Moons Explorer (JUICE) missions. The Committee further expects NASA to support a budget profile in the fiscal year 2024 budget submission that will allow Juno to maintain staff levels necessary to do critical engineering and navigation calculations needed to continue the entire approved science scope of the mission extension.

Mars Exploration.—The Committee provides \$233,900,000, equal to the request, to support the Mars Exploration initiative.

New Frontiers.—The Committee provides \$478,400,000 for New Frontiers, which is equal to the request. The Committee supports NASA’s plan to issue an Announcement of Opportunity for the fifth New Frontiers mission in fiscal year 2023 rather than fiscal year 2025, and encourages NASA to increase the New Frontiers V development cap, exclusive of launch and operations costs, as recommended by the most recent Planetary Decadal Survey. The Committee directs NASA to brief the Committee on its progress toward completion of these possible revisions to New Frontiers V no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

Dragonfly.—Within funding for New Frontiers, not less than \$390,400,000 is provided for the Dragonfly mission. This level is equal to the budget submission and \$189,300,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Small Innovative Missions for Planetary Exploration (SIMPLEx).—SIMPLEx are the only competitive planetary science missions that innovative commercial companies can lead, and the only planetary small spacecraft program within all of NASA. The Committee supports SIMPLEx solicitations and welcomes NASA’s plan for a new solicitation in fiscal year 2023. However, the Committee is concerned that increased costs of larger Planetary missions could continue to crowd-out these unique mission opportunities. As a result, the Committee urges NASA to consider ways to maximize opportunities for SIMPLEx missions, including the potential for dedi-

cated smallsat launch, in addition to the current option of using rideshare on large launch vehicles, which will further accelerate and enhance overall planetary science mission objectives.

Astrophysics Research.—The Committee recognizes the role of the Astrophysics Research program in supporting the development of novel astrophysics observation technologies that lay the foundation of future mission architectures. Additionally, a strong research program maximizes the scientific value of space-based missions by ensuring that the data collected through such observations can continue to provide new insights into the mechanisms behind cosmological phenomena. The Committee also understands that supporting these activities through extramural grant funding contributes to the long-term viability of the U.S. astrophysics community.

Astrophysics Future Missions.—The Committee provides \$23,900,000 for Astrophysics future missions, which is equal to the request. The Committee directs NASA to compete an Astrophysics Probe mission no later than 2023, as recommended by the Astro2020 Decadal Survey “Pathways to Discovery in Astronomy and Astrophysics for the 2020s.”

Cosmic Origins.—Within funds provided for Astrophysics, \$93,300,000 is provided for the Hubble Telescope and \$172,500,000 is provided for the James Webb Space Telescope.

Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope.—The Committee provides \$482,200,000 for Roman, which is equal to the request and \$19,400,000 below the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee supports NASA’s emphasis on developing the Roman Space Telescope before investing heavily in the recommendations of the next Decadal.

Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA).—The Committee is concerned by NASA’s decision to terminate the SOFIA mission without engaging in a senior review. To ensure there is no detriment to American scientific endeavors the Committee directs NASA to report within 30 days of enactment of this Act on NASA’s strategy to mitigate the science and data collection that will no longer be produced by SOFIA, including any scientific capability gaps and any other information that normally would be considered as part of a senior review, as well as NASA’s detailed plan to discontinue the program and any further resources that are needed to ensure a smooth transition. Further, the Committee provides no less than \$30,000,000 for SOFIA to ensure an orderly close-out of the mission.

Space Weather Science and Applications.—Within funds provided for Heliophysics, \$25,000,000 is provided for the Space Weather Science and Applications program. This funding is \$2,700,000 above the request and equal to the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Space Weather Science supports innovation in space weather observational capabilities and research-to-operations, operations-to-research, and computational aspects of space weather mitigation in accordance with the recommendations of the National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan. The Committee also notes the relevance of these activities to safeguarding human health against radiation during long-duration deep space exploration activities.

Magnetospheric Multiscale (MMS).—The Committee supports the MMS mission and is concerned that NASA has proposed to reduce

the extended mission operations budget of the MMS mission too rapidly in fiscal year 2023. The Committee provides up to \$20,800,000, which is \$5,000,000 above the request, for MMS to ensure that the mission's primary phase two objective of observing additional night side reconnection events can be accomplished in the next three years.

Heliophysics Explorer.—The Committee is encouraged by NASA's commitment to accelerate the cadence of alternating Small Explorer (SMEX) and Medium-class Explorer (MIDEX) missions while also enabling a regular selection of Missions of Opportunity (MOs) to allow heliophysics researchers to rapidly respond to and participate in missions both inside and outside of NASA. This commitment follows the recommendations of the National Research Council Decadal Survey, and will improve scientific understanding while simultaneously developing the scientific workforce through increased research opportunities for students and faculty.

Heliophysics Technology Program.—The Committee appreciates NASA including Heliophysics Technology as a standalone program line in the budget request and provides the requested level of \$29,900,000 for the Heliophysics Technology Program. The Committee recognizes the critical role that technology development programs play in enabling novel and transformative capabilities and mission concepts, and notes the contributions of these programs in other Divisions within the Science Mission Directorate.

Biological and Physical Sciences.—The Committee provides \$85,000,000 for Biological and Physical Sciences, which is \$2,500,000 above fiscal year 2022.

Transformational Microgravity Research.—Within Biological and Physical Sciences, funds may be used for the development and demonstration of in-situ analysis, sample preparation and handling, and specialized equipment for the next generation of microgravity science. In partnership with industry and, to the extent practicable, leveraging Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) investments, NASA should develop and operate space-based capabilities for transformational microgravity science that advances U.S. leadership in such areas as quantum physics, thriving in deep space, and soft matter.

Science Mission Directorate Computing.—High-end computing for modeling and simulation of mission flight tests, satellites, instruments and engineered vehicles and components can reduce failure rates and reduce the time and cost of experimentation and testing. As the demand for high-end computing increases across the agency, the Committee recommends no less than \$75,000,000 within the Science Mission Directorate to support the Scientific Computing project and the High-end Computing Capability project.

AERONAUTICS

The Committee provides \$950,000,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$69,300,000 greater than the fiscal year 2022 appropriation.

Hypersonics Technology Project.—The Committee directs that, of the funds provided for Aeronautics, not less than \$45,000,000 is for NASA's ongoing Hypersonics Technology Project (HTP), which is \$6,400,000 above the request. The Committee continues to emphasize the importance of a national hypersonics research strategy and urges program managers to continue to coordinate closely with

partners in the Department of Defense to enable NASA to leverage investments in ground and flight activities to develop and validate advanced physics-based computational models as building blocks toward a long-term vision for high-speed hypersonic and high-Mach air transport. Focus areas for the project should include reusable vehicle technologies, hypersonic propulsion systems, and high temperature materials such as polymer derived ceramic composite materials and other advanced material development. Of these funds, the Committee directs that not less than \$15,000,000 should be prioritized toward funding opportunities for public-private partnerships with the goal of advancing hypersonic and high-Mach technologies that meet both NASA's strategic goals and industry needs.

University-Led Initiatives.—Within funds provided for Aeronautics, the Committee recommends up to \$10,000,000 for advancement of university-led aeronautics materials research. NASA is encouraged to partner with academic institutions that have strong capabilities in aviation, aerospace structures, and materials testing and evaluation, including research on wire-arc additive manufacturing aluminum alloys for lightweight aerospace parts fabrication.

Sustainable Flight Demonstrator (SFD).—The SFD is NASA's next X-Plane flight demonstrator to demonstrate advanced structures and technologies that could increase efficiency and reduce emissions by as much as 25 percent. The Committee supports this important initiative and expects NASA's investments and partnerships to advance and demonstrate high reward technologies to achieve performance improvements that move industry emissions reductions closer to this 25 percent target.

Vertical Lift Research.—The Committee supports NASA's Vertical Lift Research Centers of Excellence (VLRCOE) cooperative agreements to advance fundamental research at universities across the country that support high-speed rotorcraft, electric vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) capability, and unmanned aircraft systems. To continue advancing these efforts in coordination with NASA's broader Advanced Air Mobility goals, the Committee directs NASA to continue its work with other government agencies, academia, and industry to build and maintain a modeling and simulation environment to analyze various aviation demand scenarios and associated supply chain ecosystem needs. The Committee additionally directs NASA to report on these actions not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act. In developing this report, NASA should consult with stakeholders in government, academia and industry to identify security and technology policy recommendations, as well as any additional policy recommendations.

Advanced Capabilities for Emergency Response Operations (ACERO).—The Committee appreciates NASA's new emphasis on wildfire fighting and provides \$10,000,000, which is \$2,000,000 more than the request, to begin the ACERO initiative. ACERO is aimed at improving aerial responses to wildfires and other natural disasters and will leverage NASA-developed UAS traffic management capabilities, along with other NASA science and technology capabilities, to develop an interagency concept of operations with other Federal, state, and local agencies.

Additive Manufacturing.—Within funds provided for Aeronautics, the Committee encourages additive manufacturing (AM) research. Additive manufacturing creates advancements in space flight and

applications in all aviation sectors. The Committee encourages NASA to utilize AM funding to support activities that create performance-enhancing designs that are not achievable using conventional manufacturing methods; simplify supply chains by consolidating multiple parts into fewer multi-component assemblies; reduce operational costs by repairing and remanufacturing legacy components of aerospace systems; and increase manufacturing mobility.

Flight Research.—The Committee supports the important flight research and related work of various NASA centers. To ensure these centers have the necessary resources to continue this important research to help the Aeronautics Mission Directorate fulfill its unique mission, the Committee directs NASA to provide a report not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act which includes a short-term and long-term assessment of such centers' infrastructure, such as hangars, research facilities, and other structures, and equipment needed at or supporting these centers, as well as a review of the condition and lifespan of the aircraft and any additional long-term needs.

Aerosciences Evaluation and Test Capabilities (AETC).—The Committee is eagerly anticipating the submission of the required report under Public Law 117–103 regarding NASA's AETC portfolio, which includes NASA wind tunnels, propulsion test facilities, and specialty tunnels. These facilities are critical to helping maintain U.S. leadership in supersonic and hypersonic capabilities for NASA, the Department of Defense, and private industry. The Committee is troubled by reports of high maintenance needs on these aging facilities and directs NASA to report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this Act on AETC's process for portfolio maintenance and repair decisions, as well as near-term priority investments and maintenance that are needed to meet expected demand growth and reliable availability of these facilities. Such report should include a detailed explanation of how requested resources in each of the outyears, as shown in the fiscal year 2023 budget submission, will meet expected demand and reliable availability of these facilities.

High-Performance Chase Aircraft.—The Committee understands the value of high-performance chase aircraft such as the F/A–18 and F–15 that enhance NASA's unique research capabilities, and recognizes the ongoing concern about some current chase aircraft having end-of-life issues and growing maintenance costs. Thus, the Committee directs NASA to continue providing updates to the Committee, as necessary, and consultations with the Department of Defense on strategies to address high-performance chase aircraft issues, including through potential aircraft transfers, and the potential need for administrative and legislative steps to facilitate such actions.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends \$1,250,000,000 for Space Technology, which is \$140,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$187,900,000 below the request. The Space Technology Mission Directorate supports a range of technologies at all readiness levels, and provides resources for small businesses to play a vital role in developing the tools that will be used to explore our

solar system. Within the Directorate's efforts, the Committee supports technological efforts with broad application across NASA missions, including advanced materials and structures, autonomous systems to fabricate crew habitats, advanced power systems, remote sensing and detection of water, in-space and additive manufacturing, thermal protection, and artificial intelligence relating to space logistics and mission sustainability.

Space Technology Mission Directorate.—The Committee reaffirms its support for the independence of the Space Technology Mission Directorate and recognizes that its current status enables it to support the development of a wide array of various technologies. This diverse portfolio contains technology development activities that have broad applications beyond human exploration and that help to meet the agency's science objectives, establish new commercial and academic partnerships, and stimulate the growth of the Nation's technology sector. This approach also ensures that NASA technologists and their external partners maintain the ability to address long-term strategic goals rather than only focusing on short-term, mission-specific objectives. In addition, the Directorate's direct engagement with the academic community is supporting the development of the next generation of space technologists. The Committee directs NASA to preserve the Directorate's focus across NASA and in support of each of the mission directorates.

Small Orbital Debris Prize.—The Committee supports NASA's agency-wide efforts to address the problem of orbital debris through research, development of early-stage technology, and measurement technologies. NASA should continue to use its existing program acquisition approaches, including the Prizes Challenges and Crowdsourcing Program, to seek novel ideas on how to detect, trace, and remove space debris 10 centimeters and smaller. While NASA should continue to focus on detection and removal of large objects like dead satellites and rocket bodies, the Committee also expects NASA to focus on small space debris. Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, NASA is directed to establish a crowdsourcing prize competition soliciting ideas on how to detect, track, and remove space debris 10 centimeters and smaller.

Larger Orbital Debris Remediation.—The Committee is concerned that the Federal Government lacks a specific and comprehensive strategy to address the intensifying risks posed by orbital debris through remediation of the space environment using active debris removal. NASA has a vital role in supporting the development of innovative approaches to debris management. Appreciating NASA's role in fostering scientific solutions to this rapidly growing problem, the Committee directs that of the funds provided for Space Technology, up to \$5,000,000 is to advance early-stage technology for active debris remediation addressing tall pole technology gaps, including the grapple and capture of uncontrolled tumbling objects where no viable/credible solutions currently exist.

Regional Economic Development.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000, which is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. These funds are designed to enable various NASA centers to partner with the Manufacturing Extension Program and its local offices, and to ensure NASA's unique capabilities are used as part of a larger economic development strategy. These partnerships

should target technologies of interest to NASA's overarching mission of exploration but should also drive innovation and economic growth. The Committee directs NASA to report to the Committee on its fiscal year 2023 plan for executing these funds, with clear metrics for success, including an accounting of the partnerships with economic development entities for Federal, state, and regional economic development agencies with experience in this area.

On-Orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing (OSAM-1).—The Committee provides \$227,000,000 for continued development of the OSAM-1 or Restore-L/Space Infrastructure Dexterous Robot (SPIDER). The Committee encourages NASA to continue its collaborations with the commercial space sector and university partners to use this technology for space sustainability.

Flight Opportunities Program.—The Committee provides \$30,000,000, which is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$10,000,000 above the request for the Flight Opportunities Program. Flight Opportunities provides researchers valuable, low-cost access to microgravity for technology development and research by integrating payloads aboard commercial suborbital spacecraft, sounding rockets, and parabolic aircraft.

Nuclear Thermal Propulsion.—The Committee provides \$110,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2022 level and \$95,000,000 more than the request, for the development of nuclear thermal propulsion, of which not less than \$80,000,000 is for the design of test articles that will enable a flight demonstration. As NASA moves towards post-International Space Station operations at the end of the decade, it is important to ensure that all on-station space technology activities as they relate to science and future deep-exploration activities relating to habitation and propulsion have effective continuity plans in place. NASA is directed to provide to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, a plan for post-ISS in-space science and propulsion activities, as well as recommendations for ensuring NASA activities in Low Earth Orbit.

Nuclear Electric Propulsion (NEP).—The committee is encouraged by the potential for space nuclear propulsion technologies relating to nuclear electric propulsion. As the National Academy of Sciences identified in a February 2021 report, a multi-year research program would need to include subsystem development, prototype systems, ground testing, and cargo missions as a means of flight qualification prior to first crewed use. Accordingly, the Committee directs that \$15,000,000 shall be utilized to begin a systematic approach to Nuclear Electric Propulsion (NEP). Within 180 days of the enactment of this Act, NASA, in coordination with other relevant Federal departments and agencies such as the Department of Energy, shall submit a multi-year plan for in-space propulsion-system demonstration for NEP.

Lunar Surface Power.—The Committee recognizes the need for steady, reliable, and uninterrupted power for future extended science and exploration missions on the lunar surface, particularly at the poles, and is supportive of past and ongoing investments in a mix of technologies, including both Vertical Solar Array Technology (VSAT) and Fission Surface Power (FSP). The Committee notes the strategic benefits of a portfolio approach to lunar surface power, including affordability, mobility, and readiness. NASA is directed to sponsor the development and deployment of a mix of

lunar surface power solutions in support of the Artemis program and to enable the commercialization of lunar power as a service. NASA is directed to report to the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on its plan to leverage investments made in surface power with its over-arching plan for a sustainable lunar presence into the 2030s. Further, the Committee directs the Space Technology Mission Directorate to utilize existing technology maturation efforts with commercial partners to execute one surface power demonstration by 2026 and provides \$40,000,000 in fiscal year 2023 to begin this initiative. Funds provided for this demonstration shall be used for both payload development and for associated delivery services to the lunar surface via the Commercial Lunar Payload Services program.

Moon-to-Mars Demonstrations and Advancing Technologies for Mars.—To support NASA’s effort to land astronauts on Mars following the Artemis lunar missions this decade, and the development of Moon-to-Mars specific technologies and cross-cutting applications for the commercial space economy, the Committee recommends \$85,000,000 for new Tipping Point and Announcement of Collaborative Opportunities (ACO) solicitations, consistent with the request. The Committee directs NASA to consult with industry and prioritize new opportunities for competitively selected public-private partnerships and technology demonstrations for systems that advance this objective, and the Committee expects NASA to prioritize demonstration efforts that allow for competitive public-private partnership opportunities focused on high-level, NASA-defined objectives for the development of Moon-to-Mars specific technologies, including technologies relating to entry, descent, and landing; in-space propulsion; cryogenic fluid management; large scale additive manufacturing; and electric propulsion.

Leveraging Technologies for Moon to Mars (M2M).—The Committee is aware of NASA’s M2M methodology to create a blueprint for sustained human exploration of the solar system, and the methodological principles of being goal-based and having constancy and unity of purpose. Further, the Committee recognizes the varied investments NASA has made, often in collaboration with the private sector, to develop, mature and deploy technologies and capabilities for the Artemis program and the larger M2M effort. Such investments are vital for growing the agency’s ability to conduct crewed and uncrewed missions in cislunar and deep space as well as manage their associated risks and costs, both now and in the future. These investments must be leveraged fully for a sustainable program of exploration and science. As such, the Committee directs NASA to report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act on its plan to integrate the technology elements and capabilities it has fostered through years of investment into a coherent strategy for lunar, cislunar and deep space exploration within the context of the M2M campaign and beyond. The report should include NASA’s goal-based architecture, including plans to leverage targeted prior investments in major subcomponents and other supporting technologies to meet future exploration goals, whether for additional lunar missions, precursor missions to Mars, or other missions to deep space.

DEEP SPACE EXPLORATION SYSTEMS

The Committee provides \$7,323,700,000 for Deep Space Exploration Systems, which is \$532,000,000 greater than the fiscal year 2022 appropriation.

Orion.—The Committee provides \$1,338,700,000, which is equal to the request. The Committee does not include authority for NASA to transfer a portion of Orion funds to the Space Operations Mission Directorate because NASA has not demonstrated a rationale for this transfer at this time. However, the Committee notes that at some point after the launch of Artemis I, such a transition may be justified and therefore urges NASA to continue working with Congress and its commercial partners to mature the Orion program.

Space Launch System (SLS).—The Committee provides \$2,600,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2022 appropriation, and \$20,200,000 above the Administration's request. Within the amount provided, not less than \$600,000,000 is provided for SLS Block 1B Development.

Exploration Ground Systems (EGS).—The Committee provides up to \$749,900,000, which is \$159,900,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the requested level for EGS.

Mobile Launcher 2 (ML 2).—Within the amounts provided for EGS, up to \$232,100,000 may be used for the ML 2. According to NASA's Office of the Inspector General, the ML 2 has ballooned in cost from an estimated \$380 million to nearly \$1 billion. Already, Congress has appropriated nearly \$500 million to ML 2, yet construction has not begun. Accordingly, the Committee includes a provision in the bill limiting the use of funds for ML 2 until 30 days after NASA submits a plan to Congress, GAO and the Office of Inspector General detailing a cost and schedule baseline for the ML 2. The Committee further urges NASA to consider new methods of ensuring that cost and schedule estimates are met on this project, including the possible use of outside management advisory services.

Human Landing System (HLS).—The Committee includes \$1,485,600,000, as requested, and \$290,600,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level, for the HLS. The Committee applauds NASA's efforts to ensure competition among potential providers for a future sustained HLS services capability, and expects that NASA, through the Sustaining Lunar Development program, will commit significant resources to develop multiple HLS systems for use in the Artemis program once additional contracts are awarded.

SPACE OPERATIONS

The Committee provides \$4,256,000,000 for Space Operations, which is \$214,700,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation.

Sub-Orbital Crew Program.—Within the funds provided for the Commercial Crew and Cargo program, NASA is provided up to \$20,000,000 for Sub-Orbital Crew and encourages NASA, to the greatest extent practicable, to support flights for non-NASA personnel, especially those directly engaged in scientific activities.

21st Century Launch Complex Program.—Within the amounts provided for Space Operations, the recommendation includes up to \$20,000,000 for the 21st Century Launch Complex Program. The

Committee supports maintaining multiple launch facilities to serve the International Space Station (ISS) and ensure uninterrupted domestic cargo access to the ISS. However, the Committee remains concerned with efforts directed toward filling critical maintenance, capacity, and range safety gaps at NASA launch facilities, and directs NASA to take into consideration the full potential of all NASA-owned launch complexes in awarding the balance of funds made available by this appropriation and in planning for future funding requests for this critical space infrastructure program.

Rocket Propulsion Test program.—The recommendation includes \$48,200,000 for the Rocket Propulsion Test program. Additionally, the Committee directs NASA to assess the commercial space and other benefits of test stand modifications at the Agency's rocket engine test facility to enable next-generation, lox-kerosene Oxygen-Rich Staged Combustion (ORSC) engine test capabilities.

Commercial Low-Earth Orbit Development.—The Committee recommends \$224,300,000, which is \$123,200,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the request.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS (STEM) ENGAGEMENT

The Committee provides \$150,100,000 for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement, which is \$13,100,000 greater than the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the budget request. STEM engagement is a critically important part of NASA's mission to inspire America's students, create learning opportunities, and enlighten inquisitive minds.

National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program.—The recommendation includes \$62,000,000 for the Space Grant program and directs that each State consortium receive not less than \$1,000,000 in base funding, which shall be allocated to State consortia for competitively awarded grants in support of local, regional, and national STEM needs.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).—The recommendation includes \$26,000,000 for EPSCoR, consistent with the budget request.

Minority University Research and Education Project (MUREP).—The recommendation includes \$48,000,000 for MUREP, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the fiscal year 2022 level.

Next Generation STEM.—The recommendation includes \$14,100,000 for Next Generation STEM, which is \$600,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee appreciates NASA's relationships with TEAM II participants, museums, and planetariums through STEM Education and Accountability Projects (SEAP), as well as the productive use of cooperative agreements with NASA Visitor Centers, and encourages NASA to continue these successful partnerships.

SAFETY, SECURITY AND MISSION SERVICES

The Committee provides \$3,138,700,000 for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, which is \$118,100,000 greater than the fiscal year 2022 appropriation.

Working Capital Fund (WCF) reporting.—NASA shall continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committee on the expenditures and unobligated balances of NASA's WCF.

Science, Space, and Technology Education Trust Fund.—The Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 1989 (Public Law 100–404) established and funded the Science, Space, and Technology Education Trust Fund, with the funds required to be subsequently invested in special issue securities, earning interest from the corpus fund to be credited to the Trust Fund for the purpose of making grants for programs directed at improving science, space, and technology education in the United States. Recipients of these grants are required to provide matching funds from non-Federal sources. The Committee is aware that, due to current interest rates, interest derived from the corpus fund may soon be insufficient to meet the levels of legally required disbursements of funds, as specified in the original Act. Therefore, up to \$1,000,000 is made available from amounts under this heading.

Community Projects.—Within the appropriation for Safety, Security and Mission Services, the Committee recommendation also provides funds for the following Community Projects:

NASA COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Recipient	Project	Amount
American Museum of Natural History	Planetarium Programming Development	\$1,500,000
Houston Independent School District	Houston-Rice Planetary Project	1,983,320
Virginia Air and Space Center	STEMConnect: NASA STEM Literacy & Community Enrichment.	687,680

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The Committee provides \$424,300,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is an increase of \$14,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the request.

Construction.—The recommendation includes \$348,100,000 for Construction of Facilities, minor revitalization, planning and design, and demolition, including the highest repair priorities described in the Administration’s request.

Environmental Compliance and Restoration.—The recommendation includes \$76,200,000, as requested, for Environmental Compliance and Restoration activities. NASA’s Environmental Compliance and Restoration (ECR) program cleans up hazardous materials and waste products released to the surface or groundwater at NASA installations, NASA-owned industrial plants supporting NASA activities, current or former sites where NASA operations have contributed to environmental problems, and other sites where the Agency is legally obligated to address hazardous pollutants.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$48,400,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, which is \$3,100,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included the following administrative provisions for NASA:

The bill includes a provision that makes funds for any announced prize available without fiscal year limitation until the prize is claimed or the offer is withdrawn.

The bill includes a provision that establishes terms and conditions for the transfer of funds.

The bill includes provisions that require NASA to submit its agency spending plan at the activity level and subjects both the spending plan and specified changes to that plan to reprogramming procedures under section 505 of this Act.

The bill allows for the transfer of funds from Deep Space Exploration Systems to Construction.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Committee recommends \$9,631,243,000 for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which is \$793,243,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

The Committee supports infrastructure investments that expand our understanding of the universe and inspire students to pursue careers in the sciences. The Committee recognizes that current and future large scientific facilities represent an enormous investment of Federal resources that must be administered wisely. The Committee supports basic research in fundamental science areas and expects that as NSF uses the 10 Big Ideas as a focusing tool, the funding for the fundamental scientific disciplines will be maintained.

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES).—The Committee encourages the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) to undertake a study to identify, compile, and analyze existing nationwide data, and conduct survey research as necessary, to better understand the national cyber workforce. The Committee directs NSF to provide the funding necessary to conduct this study and report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Noting the already low ratio of personnel to budget at NCSES relative to other Federal statistical agencies, the Committee supports the request to add personnel, which may include statisticians, economists, research scientists, and other statistical and support staff as needed, to ensure adequate staffing for this research.

Divestment activities.—The Committee is aware that NSF is working with a variety of academic, private sector, and other government agencies with respect to the future operation of some of its observatories. NSF shall continue to keep the Committee informed regarding the status of these activities. Any proposal by NSF to divest the Foundation of these facilities shall be proposed as part of any future NSF budget request and is subject to NSF administrative provisions included in the accompanying bill.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends \$7,705,530,000 for Research and Related Activities (R&RA), which is \$546,130,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The recommendation accepts the proposal to remove the transfer for the Graduate Research Fellowship Program from R&RA, resulting in an effective increase of more than \$700,000,000 for R&RA programs. The Committee believes that strategic investments in the physical sciences and technology are vitally important for the United States to remain the global leader in innovation, productivity, economic growth, and high-paying jobs for the future and strongly supports the Foundation's role in the American research enterprise.

Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships.—The Committee supports the recently created Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP) within R&RA to accelerate the translation of fundamental scientific discoveries into technologies and products that improve the national standard of living.

Regional Innovation Engines.—The recommendation includes no less than \$170,000,000 for the requested Regional Innovation Engines, a new program to create regional-scale innovation ecosystems throughout the United States and spur economic growth by bringing together the science and technology research enterprise and regional-level resources to promote long-term national competitiveness.

Climate Science and Sustainability Research.—The recommendation provides \$1,050,000,000 for climate science and sustainability research through the U.S. Global Change Research Program and Clean Energy Technology, an increase of \$150,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee notes, in particular, the need to explore topics that will inform climate change resilience and adaptation strategies with regard to changes to both the natural environment as well as on the built environment.

Wildfire Research.—The Committee notes the need to improve understanding of the formation and impacts of wildfire, including from air quality, to protect communities, particularly in the wildland urban interface. As part of the effort in climate science and sustainability research, the Committee encourages NSF to support cross-disciplinary work necessary to protect life and property from the increasing threat of wildland fire. Further, NSF shall coordinate and collaborate with other Federal agencies, as appropriate, as they work to better understand the dynamics of fire ignition, fire spread, and fire weather, as well as other components of this complex issue.

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).—The Committee supports the work of the Oceans and Human Health program to better understand the public health risk of environmental exposures and encourages NSF to continue to support research into the human health impacts of HABs in marine coastal regions, the Great Lakes Basin, and freshwater systems. HABs jeopardize the integrity of drinking water resources in these regions. The Committee further encourages research to help understand the impacts of dissolved nitrogen and phosphorous in the systems, and to understand their impacts on HAB's incidences. The recommendation supports no less than the fiscal year 2022 level for HAB research activities.

Carbon Dioxide Removal.—The Committee encourages NSF to prioritize research into carbon dioxide removal and utilization technologies, such as direct air capture, terrestrial and biological carbon removal, carbon mineralization, ocean-based carbon removal, and carbon utilization. The Committee further encourages NSF to fund research and development of these carbon dioxide removal technologies, and direct air capture materials research that includes early-stage application of sorbents, solvents, membranes, and related components.

Navigating the New Arctic.—The Committee recognizes the critical need for greater understanding of the impact that Arctic warming will have on the environmental and socio-economic conditions of communities along the eastern coast of North America. As NSF continues the Navigating the New Arctic program, the Committee urges NSF to address Arctic change in the North Atlantic, including coordination activities, expanded observation networks and other research infrastructure, and workforce training.

International Ocean Discovery Program.—The recommendation supports the request for the International Ocean Discovery Program.

Sustainable Chemistry Research.—The Committee continues to support the Sustainable Chemistry Basic Research program and encourages it to be expanded. NSF shall report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on this program. Additionally, the Committee encourages NSF to continue coordinating with OSTP on implementation of the Sustainable Chemistry Research and Development Act provisions in subtitle E of title II of Public Law 116–283.

COVID–19 Research.—The Committee commends the Foundation for its efforts to better understand the spread of COVID–19, to educate on the science of virus transmission and prevention, and to develop processes to address the pandemic using Rapid Response Research (RAPID) funding grants as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act. The Committee encourages NSF to continue to support RAPID and other grant funding for SARS–CoV–2 wastewater research, including for non-centralized wastewater treatment services surveillance.

Critical Minerals.—The Committee recognizes the important role of NSF in carrying out activities for critical minerals as authorized by the Energy Act of 2020, and encourages cooperation with other agencies to the maximum extent possible in order to promote a secure and robust critical minerals supply chain and build a strong critical minerals workforce.

Artificial Intelligence (AI).—The Committee believes it is important to maintain leadership in artificial intelligence and commends NSF for continuing to prioritize investments in this area. The Committee recognizes the potential of artificial intelligence to transform the economy, foster economic growth, support national security, and enhance well-being. To continue the progress in this emerging field, the recommendation includes up to \$686,000,000 to support AI-related grants and interdisciplinary research initiatives, which is \$50,000,000 above fiscal year 2022 and equal to the request. The Committee supports the continued expansion of the National AI Research Institutes. Within this funding increase, the Committee encourages the Foundation to expand its efforts in workforce devel-

opment for AI and other emerging technologies, including education programs for non-computer science students, with focused outreach to community colleges, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and other Minority Serving Institutions.

In addition, the Committee encourages NSF to increase the pipeline of students graduating with AI and data literacy through partnerships, cooperative agreements, and other pilot mechanisms. The Committee continues to urge NSF to invest in the ethical and safe development of AI. The Committee acknowledges receiving the NSF Leadership and Investments in Artificial Intelligence Research Report and further encourages NSF to report to the Committee on any cooperative projects on Artificial Intelligence between United States entities and international partners.

Algorithmic Bias.—The Committee encourages NSF to partner with non-governmental organizations, academic institutions (with special consideration given to minority-serving institutions), and other Federal agencies, including NIST, to fund research on algorithmic bias in AI, machine learning and intelligent systems and its impacts on decisions related to employment, housing, and creditworthiness and to develop methods, tools, and programs for resolving bias within an algorithm. The Committee recognizes that the science sponsored through such collaboration is important for studying the impact that algorithms have on protected classes and for developing an understanding of what kinds of discrimination and bias protected classes face in these particular activities.

Content Moderation.—The Committee urges NSF to increase support for research into the safety and ethical effects of content moderation and recommendation algorithms that will advance new technical methods to reduce the likelihood of unexpected negative effects from these algorithms. No later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, NSF shall provide the Committee with a report on its efforts to prioritize such research.

Quantum Information Science.—The Committee supports NSF's research program in quantum information science and technology in support of the Foundation's authorized activities included in sections 301 and 302 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368). This emerging field of science promises to yield revolutionary new approaches to computing, sensing and communication. Accordingly, the Committee recommends up to \$240,000,000 toward activities as authorized under Section 301 of the National Quantum Initiative and up to \$50,000,000 toward the National Quantum Information Science Research Centers as authorized under section 302 of the National Quantum Initiative Act.

High-Performance Computing.—The Committee commends NSF on its continuing commitment to its high-performance computing and data analysis capabilities and urges NSF to make timely and significant investments in high-performance computing. NSF should remain committed to developing and supporting systems that facilitate tremendous leaps in computational capabilities including artificial intelligence, storage, quantum computing, simulations, and data analyses that enable a broad range of scientific research. NSF should further commit to supporting access to at-scale data resources for advancing science in these fields, and likewise commit to expanding scientist access to these resources. Leading

edge high-performance computing infrastructure is vital for continued U.S. world leadership and international scientific competitiveness, particularly given computational investments and technical achievements in high-performance computing by other nations, notably China and Japan. The Committee encourages NSF to continue supporting its programs focused on providing world-class leadership computing for the national open science community.

Astronomy.—U.S.-based astronomy researchers and facilities funded through NSF continue to make groundbreaking discoveries utilizing world-class scientific research instruments and facilities. NSF funding enables research in the U.S., at facilities across the globe, and at observatories operated by universities, including the National Optical Astronomy Observatories, the National Radio Astronomy Observatories, and the National Solar Observatory. As NSF determines the appropriate levels of support for astronomy research grants by scientists and students engaged in groundbreaking research and investments, the Committee expects NSF to continue its support of world-class scientific research facilities and instrumentation to maximize its investments in research while preparing for facility upgrades and activities associated with supporting the recommendations from Astro2020. In addition to this support, partnerships should be explored when feasible to maximize research capabilities at such facilities. Further, the Foundation shall support planning activities and encourage partnerships that aim to broaden the U.S. astronomy community's access to the next generation of optical and infrared telescopes.

Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope (DKIST).—The recommendation fully funds the request for the operations of DKIST.

Arecibo Observatory (AO).—The Committee recognizes the significant loss to U.S. scientific research and capabilities resulting from the uncontrolled collapse of the iconic 305-meter radio telescope platform at AO. The Committee further notes the recommendation by the Decadal Strategy for Planetary Science and Astrobiology 2023–2032 that NSF should review the current radar infrastructure to determine how best to meet the community's needs, including expanded capabilities to replace those lost with Arecibo. NSF shall keep the Committee apprised of the status of this review and ongoing operations at Arecibo.

Combating Anti-Asian Hate Crimes and Incidents.—The Committee supports NSF's comprehensive approach to understanding and combating anti-Asian sentiment. The Committee understands that NSF has funded 100 grantees to study this issue across the country. Within 90 days of the enactment of this Act, NSF is directed to update the Committee on the status of this research.

Social, Behavioral, and Economic (SBE) Sciences.—The Committee supports SBE and recognizes the fundamental importance of its research for advancing our understanding of human behavior and its application to a wide range of human systems, including public health, national defense and security, education and learning, and the integration of human and machine. SBE funds over half of our nation's university-based social and behavioral science research but remains the smallest of NSF directorates. The Committee believes this research provides an evidence-based understanding of the human condition, resulting in more-informed policymaking and better-informed spending on a full range of national

issues. The Committee encourages NSF to continue its support of these programs.

Dyslexia.—The Committee believes it is important to continue research on the science of dyslexia and encourages NSF to support multi-directorate, merit reviewed, and competitively awarded research on the science of specific learning disabilities, including dyslexia, such as research on the early identification of children and students with dyslexia, professional development for teachers and administrators of students with dyslexia, curricula and educational tools needed for children with dyslexia, and implementation and scaling of successful models of dyslexia intervention.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).—The recommendation includes no less than \$225,000,000 for the EPSCoR program to help targeted jurisdictions strengthen STEM capacity and capability to broaden the expertise base, impact jurisdictional economic growth, and develop a skilled workforce capable of generating high-tech jobs in all states of the nation.

Growing Research Access for Nationally Transformative Equity and Diversity (GRANTED).—The Committee provides up to \$35,000,000 for the newly proposed GRANTED program, which is designed to increase opportunities for researchers at emerging and underserved research institutions who have historically lacked institutional support to obtain Federal research funding.

Innovation Corps.—The Committee recognizes the value of translating basic research for public benefit, and the recommendation includes up to \$40,000,000 for the Innovation Corps program to continue to build on the initial successes of its highly innovative public-private partnership model and recent expansion of the program to additional academic institutions.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Excellence in Research.—The Committee is supportive of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Excellence in Research program and as such, includes \$26,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee directs NSF to use research infrastructure improvement grants, co-funding programs, and other innovative mechanisms to boost HBCU participation and capacity throughout NSF research programs.

Industrial Innovation and Partnerships.—The Committee recognizes that NSF's Industrial Innovation and Partnerships programs have long supported activities in advanced manufacturing of U.S. steel, and supports the continuation of these activities in fiscal year 2023.

Fairness in Merit Review.—The Committee notes the potential for bias in NSF's merit review process and supports the Foundation's ongoing efforts to understand how successful underrepresented groups are in the merit review process. NSF shall brief the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on its actions and findings in understanding and addressing bias in the merit review process. As part of this briefing, NSF shall include a discussion of the option of adopting institution-blind, investigator-blind, and dual-anonymous processes for merit review of proposals, with a focus on the fairness of the process faced by all applicants.

Research Security.—The Committee supports NSF’s initiative to create clear guidelines that inform researchers and universities on disclosure requirements pertaining to research security. Additionally, the Committee encourages NSF to continue to engage university and affinity groups to listen to any community concerns and share information about NSF’s policies and processes. Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, NSF shall brief the Committee on its ongoing plans for community outreach and engagement on research security issues.

Further, the Committee notes that large universities, especially those with major endowments, enjoy considerable resources to help their staff and faculty with administrative concerns on filing paperwork pertaining to research security. Smaller universities and colleges lack such resources and may find it difficult to attract and retain foreign talent. The Committee encourages NSF to explore ways to work with less-resourced institutions on disclosure requirements and international talent retention.

Power Dynamics in the Research Community.—The Committee notes that imbalanced relationships between lead researchers and graduate students, especially those from foreign countries, can lead to harmful outcomes. The Committee is concerned that students may not be aware of mechanisms or are hesitant to voice their concerns out of fear of retaliation, or that the existing mechanisms may possibly be inadequate. Additionally, any potential or perceived bias in research security can have a deleterious effect on attracting top talent from foreign countries. To ensure that the U.S. remains a destination for scientific research and to address concerns about power relationships, NSF is encouraged to continue to develop approaches to analyze and study means to address potential bias and develop safe spaces to voice concerns without the fear of repercussion. NSF shall provide a report to the Committee on these activities no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$187,230,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (MREFC), which is equal to the request. The recommendation includes the following requested amounts: \$1,000,000 for enhanced oversight; \$60,000,000 for Antarctic Infrastructure Recapitalization; \$33,000,000 for the Large Hadron Collider Upgrade; \$76,250,000 for Mid-scale Research Infrastructure; \$1,980,000 for Regional Class Research Vessels; and \$15,000,000 for the Vera C. Rubin Observatory. NSF shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on the activities funded in this account.

Great Lakes Research Fleet.—The Committee notes that the Great Lakes resources represent a unique, linked, and economically-critical freshwater ecosystem that faces significant environmental challenges, including invasive species, runoff, and harmful algal blooms; and notes that the Lakes’ long-term health depends on the quality of scientific knowledge and technical and policy solutions gained by research operations. The Committee is concerned that the vessels of the Great Lakes ecosystem Federal research fleet are nearing the end of their useful service lives and are inadequate for the demands of their interdisciplinary research mission.

The Committee directs NSF to coordinate with relevant Federal agencies to study and report back to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act on the costs of modernizing the vessels within the Great Lakes Research Fleet.

Astro2020.—The agreement recognizes the recent release by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NAS) of the 2020 Decadal Survey in Astronomy and Astrophysics, “Pathways to Discovery in Astronomy and Astrophysics for the 2020s” (Astro2020), and the agreement notes that NSF is currently assessing how to best implement the included recommendations. NSF is expected to include the appropriate levels of support for recommended current and future world-class scientific research facilities and instrumentation in subsequent budget requests. NSF is also expected to support a balanced portfolio of astronomy research grants by scientists and students engaged in ground-breaking research. The Committee also reiterates its support for preliminary investments in emerging priority facilities in R&RA, such as the next generation Very Large Array and the Extremely Large Telescopes. As NSF develops plans for realizing Astro2020, the Foundation shall provide regular briefings to the Committee on its progress and shall inform the Committee if additional funds are needed to avoid delays in project design and development.

Biological Infrastructure.—The Committee commends NSF for its investments in critical biological infrastructure such as computational tools that have transformed how researchers approach biological questions. The Committee directs NSF to review and report on its biological infrastructure investments and develop a plan for how to review their impact. The report should evaluate the 10-year center mechanism use for platform operations and what other mechanistic approaches could provide more flexibility to assess and maintain critical infrastructure during its useful life.

Academic Research Infrastructure.—The Committee notes that there is considerable support for academic research infrastructure construction and modernization across all NSF directorates. The construction, modernization and replacement of obsolete facilities and platforms, including those widely used by scientific communities to facilitate research and access to research environments, are essential to ensuring investments in principal investigator (PI)-driven basic and applied investigations maximize U.S. scientific and economic competitiveness. The Committee encourages NSF to evaluate future MREFC and Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure (MSRI) requirements in light of increasing investment in the national R&D ecosystem, including access to critical aging research facilities and platforms that benefit large segments of the science and technology community. Additionally, NSF should consider opportunities to collaborate with extramural science partners to finance projects where appropriate.

STEM EDUCATION

The Committee accepts NSF’s proposal to rename the Directorate for Education and Human Resources (EHR) as the Directorate for STEM Education (EDU), as well as the identical change request with respect to that account. The recommendation includes \$1,250,000,000, which is \$244,000,000 above fiscal year 2022 for EDU.

CyberCorps[®], Scholarships for Service.—The Committee provides no less than \$74,000,000 for the CyberCorps: Scholarship for Service program, an increase of \$11,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. NSF is encouraged to use the additional funding to increase the number of scholarships awarded at participating institutions and to increase the number of institutions that receive grants to participate in the program.

Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP).—The Committee accepts NSF's proposal to consolidate GRFP within EDU and provides up to \$320,000,000, an increase of \$30,000,000, to increase the amount provided to each fellow, as requested, as well as to increase the number of fellows.

Broadening participation programs.—Broadening participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics will fuel innovation and provide additional expertise to solve complex problems. Embracing the contributions of all will produce better science and create a better society. The Committee accepts the proposed name change from the Division of Human Resource Development (HRD), which will become the Division of Equity for Excellence in STEM (EES).

In support of NSF's mission to broaden participation in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, the Committee recommends the following: \$78,000,000 for Advanced Technological Education; \$10,000,000 for Alliances for Graduate Education and the Professoriate; \$28,510,000 for Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology; \$45,500,000 for HBCU—Undergraduate Program; \$57,000,000 for Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation; \$68,000,000 for the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program; and \$19,000,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program. Lastly, \$30,500,000 is provided for NSF INCLUDES and \$19,250,000 for ADVANCE.

Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs).—The Improving Undergraduate STEM Education: Hispanic-Serving Institutions (IUSE: HSI) program, managed and funded equally by EES and the Division of Undergraduate Education, is provided \$30,000,000 through each division, for a total of \$60,000,000, an increase of \$11,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. HSIs and the IUSE: HSI program play an important role in increasing the recruitment, retention, and graduation rates of Hispanic students pursuing STEM degrees, particularly at institutions of higher education that typically do not receive high levels of NSF funding. The Committee is concerned by the severe underrepresentation of Hispanic Ph.D. graduates in the STEM fields and directs NSF to collaborate with stakeholders in preparing a report that investigates and makes recommendations about how to increase the rate of Hispanic Ph.D. graduates in STEM fields. NSF shall report back to the Committee on the status of this report not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Transformational Education Innovation and Translation.—NSF is encouraged to collaborate with the Department of Education on transformational education innovation and translation, including interventions grounded in scientific understanding to improve student outcomes and achievement. This may include instrumenting large-scale digital learning platforms to create a research infrastructure that drives continuous improvement in the use of the

learning sciences. NSF should consider how to help address the learning loss associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, foster the benefits of distance learning, and consider the learning needs of under-resourced and underrepresented students, such as those in urban or rural communities.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$460,000,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management, which is \$60,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

The Committee recommends \$5,090,000 for the National Science Board, which is \$490,000 over fiscal year 2022 and equal to the request. The Committee supports recommendations from the Office of Inspector General to promote effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity in NSF programs and grants.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$23,290,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is \$4,390,000 above fiscal year 2022 and the equal to the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes a provision that establishes thresholds for the transfer of funds.

The bill includes a provision regarding notification prior to acquisition or disposal of certain assets.

NSF NONRECURRING EXPENSES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill includes the requested provision establishing the NSF Nonrecurring Expenses Fund to reinvest funds that would otherwise expire to support the national science and research enterprise.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$14,350,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights, which is \$1,350,000 above fiscal year 2022. Within the amounts provided, \$2,000,000 is for the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys (CSSBMB). The Commission on Civil Rights is directed to provide a detailed spend plan for the funds provided for the CSSBMB not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Field Hearings.—The Commission is encouraged to conduct field hearings on priority topic areas such as the treatment and diversion of mentally ill persons in our Nation’s criminal justice system.

The Commission should also consider investigating the related civil rights implications and disparate impacts of remote learning on the educational system during COVID-19.

Policing Reform.—The Committee commends the Commission for its report, *Police Use of Force: An Examination of Modern Policing Practices*, and directs the Commission to continue disseminating the findings and recommendations on constitutional policing reform found in that report and other related Commission reports.

Donations.—The Committee includes bill language granting the Commission the authority to accept donations to carry out its mission, similar to authority provided to 45 other Federal agencies. The Commission shall provide the Committee quarterly updates on all gifts and donations, as well as the terms of, and specific activities funded by, the gift or donation. Additionally, anticipated funding from gifts or donations shall be included in the Commission's annual spending plan submitted to the Committee pursuant to section 528 of this Act.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$464,650,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), which is \$44,650,000 above fiscal year 2022 and equal to the request. Funds will allow the EEOC to continue its prioritization of the enforcement of Federal anti-discrimination laws and to pursue litigation and strategic initiatives quickly and aggressively. In addition, funding is provided to increase front-line and investigative staff, as the agency continues to recover from its lowest staffing levels ever in fiscal year 2020, and to continue needed modernization of information technology, and support analysis of newly collected data, reporting, and access. As in prior years, the Committee directs the EEOC to provide a detailed hiring plan, organized by fiscal quarter, within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

EEOC Training Resources on Workplace Harassment and Discrimination.—The Committee directs the EEOC to disseminate resource materials on fostering respectful workplaces free of harassment and discrimination, including best practices and training resources that address the needs of a diverse set of workplaces. The EEOC should use funds to increase public awareness regarding access to workplace trainings, educate the public about the EEOC's work, and explain how to report instances of harassment or discrimination. Resources and public education campaigns should be made available in multiple languages. The Committee directs the EEOC to include an update on these activities in the Commission's fiscal year 2024 budget submission.

Summary of Equal Pay Data and Report.—The Committee is disappointed that the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine has not yet completed the report required by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying P.L. 116-260, which was to be provided to the Commission by December 2021. It is expected that when the Commission receives this report, the Commission shall respond to the report on pay information collected through the revised EEO-1 form for 2017 and 2018, and shall develop a revised proposal for collecting pay data from employers, in-

cluding a process and timeline for doing so. Within 90 days of the enactment of this Act, the EEOC shall submit to the Committee a report setting forth a timeline and process for analyzing the summary pay information collected through the revised EEO-1 form, and for publishing a publicly available report describing the methodology and the results of the analysis.

Skills-Based Hiring.—The Committee is aware that employers may at times seek to adopt skills-based hiring practices as an alternative to postsecondary degree requirements in the hiring process. The Committee directs the Commission to provide education and technical assistance to employers explaining how they may use skills-based employment tests in a manner that complies with the laws and regulations enforced by the EEOC.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$122,400,000 for the International Trade Commission (ITC), which is \$12,400,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted amount.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee recommends \$675,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which is \$186,000,000 above fiscal year 2022.

LSC is a nonprofit corporation established to promote equal access to justice and to provide grants for high-quality civil legal assistance to low-income persons. LSC grants help the most vulnerable people, including thousands of low-income individuals, veterans, children, families, and seniors with civil legal assistance with matters addressing family law, including domestic violence, child support, and custody, as well as with housing matters, including evictions and foreclosures. The recommended funding level includes \$631,1,000 for basic field grants, an increase of \$182,350,000 above fiscal year 2022. The increased funding will enable LSC's grantees to expand their outreach and assist more low-income Americans. With State, local, pro bono, and private sources underfunded, LSC is critical to closing the access-to-justice gap.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The bill continues certain restrictions on the uses of LSC funding. In addition, the bill adopts the proposal to amend the requirement in Section 1007(c) of the LSC Act regarding certain requirements of the Governing Bodies of LSC Recipients.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee provides \$4,500,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission to continue the critical work of the Commission to protect these important species.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

The Committee recommends \$75,000,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), which is \$4,000,000 above fiscal year 2022. The Committee notes that Title IX of the United States-Mexico-Canada Implementation (USMCA) Act (Public Law 116–113) included \$90,000,000 in supplemental appropriations available to USTR for obligation until fiscal year 2023. The Committee reminds USTR of the quarterly expenditure reports directed in House Report 116–101. The Committee directs the continuation of these reports for fiscal year 2023 and expects the inclusion of all funds provided to USTR, including supplemental appropriations, in its reports to the Committee, including information on staffing that supports the implementation of the USMCA.

Bilateral Trade Agreements.—As the USTR continues multiple and simultaneous bilateral trade agreement discussions on behalf of the United States with various countries, including China and India, the Committee encourages USTR to continue to prioritize key U.S. export markets to ensure U.S. exporters are treated fairly, and where applicable, USTR is encouraged to prioritize resources to monitor compliance with trade obligations and enforce terms of such agreements. The Committee supports USTR’s work to provide equitable market access for United States exports, including American-produced boric acid and America-grown almonds, pistachios, and walnuts, in India, and fresh citrus and other specialty crops, in China, and urges USTR to continue to prioritize fair treatment for American companies and enforcement of all of our trading partners’ obligations.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$60,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of USTR.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000, as requested, which is to be derived from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund, for trade enforcement activities authorized by the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125).

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$7,640,000 for the State Justice Institute, which is \$440,000 above fiscal year 2022.

The additional funding is provided to enhance the Institute’s efforts to improve the quality of justice in State courts and address the unique challenges of the opioid epidemic, mental health issues, juvenile justice, child abuse, and court technology.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 501 prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes unless expressly authorized by law.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriation contained in this Act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly authorized.

Section 503 provides that the expenditure of any appropriation contained in this Act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Section 504 provides that if any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of other provisions shall not be affected.

Section 505 prohibits a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs, or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments funds for existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

Section 506 provides that if it is determined that any person intentionally affixes a "Made in America" label to any product that was not made in America that person shall not be eligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act. The section further provides that to the extent practicable, with respect to purchases of promotional items, funds made available under this Act shall be used to purchase items manufactured, produced, or assembled in the United States or its territories or possessions.

Section 507 requires quarterly reporting on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 508 provides that any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions in this Act, or, for the Department of Commerce, from actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property, shall be absorbed within the budgetary resources available to the department

or agency, and provides transfer authority between appropriation accounts to carry out this provision, subject to reprogramming procedures.

Section 509 prohibits funds made available in this Act from being used to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products or to seek the reduction or removal of foreign restrictions on the marketing of tobacco products, except for restrictions that are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type. This provision is not intended to impact routine international trade services to all U.S. citizens, including the processing of applications to establish foreign trade zones.

Section 510 limits the obligation of receipts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund to \$2,050,000,000 during fiscal year 2023. The language also provides for a Tribal set-aside.

Section 511 prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds for programs that discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students participating in such programs.

Section 512 prohibits the transfer of funds made available in this Act to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except for transfers made by, or pursuant to authorities provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

Section 513 requires the Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation to conduct reviews of activities funded in this Act and requires certifications regarding conflicts of interest.

Section 514 prohibits funds for acquisition of certain information systems unless the acquiring department or agency has reviewed and assessed certain risks. Any acquisition of such an information system is contingent upon the development of a risk mitigation strategy and a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest. Each department or agency covered by this section shall consult with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and other relevant agencies when reviewing supply chain risks and making a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest. Each department or agency covered by this section is directed to ensure it is following the criteria established by the FBI and the National Institute of Standards and Technology when acquiring or renewing certain information systems. Each department or agency covered under this section shall submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate describing reviews and assessments of risk made pursuant to this section and any associated findings or determinations.

Section 515 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

Section 516 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to include certain language in trade agreements.

Section 517 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to authorize or issue a national security letter (NSL) in contravention of certain laws authorizing the FBI to issue NSLs.

Section 518 requires congressional notification regarding any project within the Departments of Commerce or Justice, the National Science Foundation or the National Aeronautics and Space

Administration totaling more than \$75,000,000 that has cost increases of 10 percent or more.

Section 519 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence related activities as authorized by Congress during fiscal year 2023 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.

Section 520 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies that the organization has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

(RESCISSIONS)

Section 521 provides for rescissions of unobligated balances from the Department of Justice.

Section 522 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act for the purchase of first class or premium air travel in contravention of certain Federal regulations.

Section 523 prohibits the use of funds, under certain circumstances, to pay for the attendance of more than 50 department or agency employees, who are stationed in the United States, at any single conference outside the United States.

Section 524 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 525 requires funds, to the extent practicable, to be used to purchase light bulbs that are “Energy Star” qualified or have the “Federal Energy Management Program” designation.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) or the National Space Council (NSpC) to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA, OSTP or NSpC after consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement or victim assistance purposes.

Section 528 requires each department and agency funded in the bill to submit spending plans.

Section 529 prohibits funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Section 530 prohibits funds from being used by the Department of Justice or Drug Enforcement Administration in contravention of section 7606 of Agricultural Act of 2014.

Section 531 prohibits the Department of Justice from preventing certain States and territories from implementing State or territory laws regarding the use of medical marijuana.

Section 532 requires a quarterly report from the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation on official travel to China.

Section 533 requires not less than 10 percent of the funds provided for certain programs be provided to persistent poverty counties or any Territory or possession of the United States.

Section 534 provides that the Department of Commerce and Federal Bureau of Investigation may utilize funding to provide payments pursuant to section 901(i)(2) of title IX of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020.

Section 535 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act for NASA, OSTP, or the National Space Council (NSpC) to engage in certain bilateral activities with Russia or a Russian-owned company.

Section 536 prohibits funds in this Act from being used to conduct, contract for or otherwise support live tissue training.

Section 537 withholds funding from NASA's Mobile Launcher 2 project until detailed cost and schedule information are provided to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and the NASA Office of Inspector General.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following materials are submitted in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

[To be added.]

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding: The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Department of Justice:	
Working Capital Fund	\$100,000,000
Assets Forfeiture Fund	100,000,000
Office of Justice Programs	75,000,000
Community Oriented Policing Services	15,000,000
Office on Violence Against Women	15,000,000

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED
SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI, and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—Construction	The Ohio State University	Columbus, OH	Battery Innovation Laboratory and Education Center	\$4,500,000	Beatty, Carey
DOC	NIST—Construction	The University of Scranton	Scranton, PA	Workforce Development, Applied Research and Outreach Center in Health, Science and Cybersecurity	16,623,000	Cartwright
DOC	NIST—Construction	St. Mary's University	San Antonio, TX	Construction and Equipment for the Innovation Center at St. Mary's University	5,561,000	Castro (TX)
DOC	NIST—Construction	Clafin University	Orangeburg, SC	Clafin University Bioscience Research and Technology Center	17,417,000	Clyburn
DOC	NIST—Construction	Tennessee State University	Nashville, TN	Tennessee State University Harned Hall Biological Sciences Research Building Renovation	3,000,000	Cooper
DOC	NIST—Construction	Institute for Sustainable Biotechnology at the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico	Barranquitas, PR	Center for Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture	942,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOC	NIST—Construction	University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez Campus	Mayaguez, PR	Aerospace Research Institute	7,500,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOC	NIST—Construction	Harris County	Harris County, TX	Institute of Forensic Sciences Design and Renovation	12,164,000	Green (TX)
DOC	NIST—Construction	The University of Toledo	Toledo, OH	Health Sciences Bioresearch Lab	6,900,000	Keptur
DOC	NIST—Construction	Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology (CCAT)	East Hartford, CT	Connecticut Manufacturing Technology & Innovation Center	16,173,000	Larson (CT)
DOC	NIST—Construction	University of Missouri—Columbia	Columbia, MO	Next Generation University of Missouri Research Reactor	20,000,000	Luetkemeyer
DOC	NIST—Construction	University of Colorado Boulder	Boulder, CO	University of Colorado Boulder JILA	2,000,000	Neguse
DOC	NIST—Construction	Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences	East Boothbay, ME	Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences Innovation and Education Wing Project	10,622,000	Pingree
DOC	NIST—Construction	Utica University	Utica, NY	Utica University Crime Lab	717,000	Tenney

DOC	NIST—Construction	Mount St. Mary's University	Emmitsburg, MD	Mount St. Mary's Expanding STEM Access, Innovation and Workforce Development in Rural Maryland	4,000,000	Trone
DOC	NIST—Construction	Ohio University	Athens, OH	Russ Research Center Digital Design Studio Development	1,500,000	Turner
DOC	NIST—Construction	Wright State University	Dayton, OH	The Wright State University Power House Research Center	2,000,000	Turner
DOC	NIST—Construction	Florida International University	Miami-Dade County, FL	Robotics and Autonomous Systems Laboratory for Coastal Conservation and Restoration	9,562,000	Wilson (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Connecticut	Storrs, CT	Long-term Risk Management and Mitigation Strategies of Crumbling Foundations	4,000,000	Courtney
DOC	NIST—STRS	Mentoring Youth Through Technology	Harvey, IL	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) After School Program	100,000	Kelly (IL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Desert Research Institute	Reno, NV	Quantifying Carbon Fluxes	2,500,000	Lee (NV)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Rochester Institute of Technology	Rochester, NY	Rochester Institute of Technology	2,000,000	Morelle
DOC	NIST—STRS	NH Manufacturing Extension Partnership	Concord, NH	Building the Next Generation of Skilled Workforce in Manufacturing	450,000	Pappas
DOC	NIST—STRS	Morgan State University	Baltimore, MD	Center for Equitable Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning	2,000,000	Ruppersberger
DOC	NIST—STRS	Oakland University	Rochester, MI	Oakland University Vehicular Wireless Communications System Testing and Standards Facility	3,000,000	Stevens
DOC	NIST—STRS	Schoolcraft Community College District	Livonia, MI	Industry 4.0 Training at Schoolcraft College's Manufacturing & Engineering Center	1,025,000	Stevens
DOC	NIST—STRS	Griffiss Institute	Rome, NY	Smart-X Internet of Things (IoT) Living Lab	3,000,000	Tenney
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Desert Research Institute	Reno, NV	Lake Tahoe Basin Instrumentation and Data Sharing	2,000,000	Amodei
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Gulf Shellfish Institute	Palmetto, FL	Estuary Habitat Restoration and Resilience	2,500,000	Buchanan

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NOAA—ORF	University of South Florida	St. Petersburg, FL	Surveillance of Pollution from Emerging Chemical Threats in Tampa Bay	3,400,000	Crist
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Texas State University	San Marcos, TX	Texas State University Meadows Center Climate Change Impact on Water Initiative	2,000,000	Doggett
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Florida Gulf Coast University	Fort Myers, FL	Examining the Influence of Discharges on Coastal Ecosystems Health and HAB Dynamics	440,000	Donalds
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Louisiana State University, Office of Research & Economic Development	Baton Rouge, LA	Coastal High Frequency RADAR System for Coastal Protection and Prediction	5,000,000	Graves (LA)
DOC	NOAA—ORF	The Water Institute of the Gulf	Baton Rouge, LA	The Resilience Center	2,500,000	Graves (LA)
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Port of Morgan City	Morgan City, LA	Meteorological Stations Operations and Maintenance	200,000	Higgins (LA)
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Buffalo Niagara Waterkeeper	Buffalo, NY	Shoreline Monitoring and Assessment in the Eastern Basin of Lake Erie	480,000	Higgins (NY)
DOC	NOAA—ORF	University of Iowa	Iowa City, IA	Advanced Hydrologic Monitoring, Assessment, and Flood Forecasting for Eastern Iowa	1,000,000	Hinson, Miller-Meeks
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Noyo Center for Marine Science	Mendocino County, CA	Fighting Climate-Driven Collapse in Coastal Habitats	294,000	Huffman
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Regents of the University of Washington	Seattle, WA	Equity and Ecosystem Health Through Water Column Observation	1,500,000	Jayapal
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Nature Conservancy	Honolulu and Hawaii Counties, Hawaii	Building Coastal Resilience through Community-Based Conservation	500,000	Kahele
DOC	NOAA—ORF	University of Louisiana Monroe	Monroe, LA	State Mesonet Network Project	2,000,000	Leflow
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Oklahoma State University	Stillwater, OK	Oklahoma Center for Hydrological Integrated Monitoring, Modeling, and Mitigation	1,800,000	Lucas

DOC	NOAA—ORF	New England Aquarium Corporation	Boston, MA	New England Aquarium Modernization and Educational Programming	2,400,000	Lynch
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Mote Marine Laboratory, Inc.	Sarasota, FL	Mote Marine Laboratory's Florida Seagrass Project	750,000	Murphy (FL)
DOC	NOAA—ORF	The Nature Conservancy in Florida	Winter Park, FL	Modernization of Recreational Fishing Catch Data and Support Humane Catch and Release Education in the South Atlantic	750,000	Murphy (FL)
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Hudson River Park Trust	New York, NY	Hudson River Habitat Enhancement Project	750,000	Nadler
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Mississippi State University Global Center for Aquatic Health and Food Security	Gulfport, MS	Gulf Coast Aquatic Health Laboratory	1,800,000	Palazzo
DOC	NOAA—ORF	The Regents of the University of California; University of California, San Diego	San Diego County, CA	Aerosolized Coastal Water Pollution Impacts Study	1,500,000	Peters
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Coral World Ocean and Reef Initiative, Inc.	St. Thomas, VI	Coral and Aquatic Research and Restoration	900,000	Plaskett
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Upper Columbia United Tribes	Spokane, WA	Upper Columbia United Tribes Salmon Reintroduction Project	5,000,000	Rodgers (WA)
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Center for Marine Science at UNC Wilmington	Wilmington, NC	UNC Wilmington Marine Science Center Research	750,000	Rouzer
DOC	NOAA—ORF	University of Miami	Coral Gables, FL	University of Miami Marine Aquaculture Pilot-Scale Grow-Out Module	750,000	Salazar
DOC	NOAA—ORF	University of Washington Tacoma	Tacoma, WA	Center for Urban Waters—Protecting Salmon from Toxic Chemicals	1,000,000	Strickland
DOC	NOAA—ORF	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Las Vegas, NV	Water Analyzing Equipment for Climate Research and Education	200,000	Titus
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Florida International University	Miami, FL	Coastal Subsurface Water Table and Saltwater Intrusion Monitoring Systems	9,776,000	Wasserman Schultz
DOC	NOAA—ORF	Nova Southeastern University	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	Coastal Ecosystems Disease Etiology, Remediation, and Restoration for Community Ecological and Economic Health	3,841,000	Wasserman Schultz

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Windsor Heights Police and Fire Department	Windsor Heights, IA	Windsor Heights P25 Radio Replacement Project	301,000	Axne
DOJ	COPS Tech	Citrus Heights Police Department	Citrus Heights, CA	Citrus Heights Police Department Emergency Communication Enhancements	540,000	Bera
DOJ	COPS Tech	Pasco Sheriff's Office	Land O'Lakes, FL	Technological Upgrades to the Center for the Recovery of Endangered and Missing Persons (CREMP)	2,000,000	Bilirakis
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Sarasota	Sarasota, FL	Sarasota Police Department Equipment Upgrade	300,000	Buchanan
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of St. Louis	St. Louis, MO	Improvement of 911 Dispatch System	685,000	Bush
DOJ	COPS Tech	Escambia County Commission	Brewton, AL	P25 Radio Infrastructure for the Escambia County Commission	1,204,000	Carl
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Round Rock	Round Rock, TX	Round Rock Public Safety Equipment	2,000,000	Carter (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Liberty Hill Police Department	Liberty Hill, TX	Liberty Hill Equipment Modernization	128,000	Carter (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Wayne Police Department	Wayne, IL	Law Enforcement Equipment Upgrades	54,000	Casten
DOJ	COPS Tech	Clay County	Hayesville, NC	Enhancing Community Policing for Clay County, NC by Improving the Flow of Critical Technology	300,000	Cawthorn
DOJ	COPS Tech	Tiverton Police Department	Tiverton, RI	Tiverton Public Safety Communications Project	500,000	Cicilline
DOJ	COPS Tech	Suffield Police Department	Suffield, CT	Computer Aided Dispatch/Records Management System Project	180,000	Courtney
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of St. Petersburg, Florida	St. Petersburg, FL	Police Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD)/Record Management System (RMS)/Mobile System	750,000	Crist
DOJ	COPS Tech	Olathe Police Department	Olathe, KS	Mobile Command Post Equipment Upgrades	300,000	Davids (KS)

DOJ	COPS Tech	Calhoun County Sheriff's Department	Hardin, IL	Policing Equipment and Technology Upgrades	436,000	Davis, Rodney
DOJ	COPS Tech	Piatt County Sheriff's Office	Monticello, IL	911 Radio Communication System Upgrade	607,000	Davis, Rodney
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lane County	Lane County, OR	Lane County Public Safety Dispatch Center Equipment Upgrade	176,000	Defazio
DOJ	COPS Tech	Whatcom County Sheriff	Whatcom County, WA	Whatcom County Integrated Public Safety Radio System	500,000	DeBene
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Doral Police Department	Doral, FL	Doral Police Department Real-Time Operations Center Safe-City Policing Technology Project	1,000,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	COPS Tech	Harris County Sheriff's Office	Harris County, TX	Virtual Reality Training Equipment	100,000	Fletcher
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Aurora, IL	Aurora, IL	Public Safety Modernization and Technology Infrastructure Upgrade	2,280,000	Foster
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Boynton Beach	Boynton Beach, CA	Emergency Operations Radio Tower Replacement Project	1,025,000	Frankel, Lois
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of West Palm Beach	West Palm Beach, FL	Secure Mobile Radio Site	969,500	Frankel, Lois
DOJ	COPS Tech	Middle Rio Grande Development Council	Carrizo Springs, TX	Regional Trunking Radio System Upgrade	5,484,000	Gonzales, Tony
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Fairview Park	Fairview Park, OH	Fairview Park Police Department Radio Replacement Project	604,000	Gonzalez (OH)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Donna	Donna, TX	Acquisition of Safety Mobile Application for Domestic Violence Victims	325,000	Gonzalez, Vicente
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bergen County Sheriff's Office	Bergen County, NJ	County Park/Road Cameras and Message Boards	954,000	Gothheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of Bogota Police Department	Bogota, NJ	Communications Equipment Upgrades	255,000	Gothheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	West Milford Township	West Milford, NJ	West Milford Township—Communications Equipment	2,893,000	Gothheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Office	Baton Rouge, LA	EBRSO Investigative Support Unit	736,000	Graves (LA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Mississippi Department of Public Safety	Jackson, MS	MS Capitol Police Technology Improvements	550,000	Guest

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of New Fairfield	New Fairfield, CT	New Fairfield PD Emergency Communications System Upgrade	2,100,000	Hayes
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Watertown Police Department	Watertown, CT	Watertown PD Two Way Radio Communications Upgrade	3,375,000	Hayes
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Battle Ground	Battle Ground, WA	Battle Ground Public Safety Technology Improvements	413,000	Herrera Beutler
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Long Beach	Long Beach, WA	Long Beach Police Department Body Camera Project	95,000	Herrera Beutler
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Longview	Longview, WA	De-Escalation Police Training Simulator Project	215,000	Herrera Beutler
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Washougal Police Department	Washougal, WA	Washougal Body-Worn Cameras Project	131,000	Herrera Beutler
DOJ	COPS Tech	Cowlitz 911 Public Authority	Keisno, WA	Cowlitz 911 Public Safety Radio Technology Modernization & Radio System Microwave Replacement	2,179,000	Herrera Beutler
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lewis County	Chehalis, WA	Lewis County Public Safety Radio Communications Project	2,800,000	Herrera Beutler
DOJ	COPS Tech	Wahkiakum County Sheriff's Office	Cathlamet, WA	Wahkiakum County Radio Improvement Project	1,595,000	Herrera Beutler
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Amherst	Williamsville, NY	North Amherst Police Communications System Tower and Equipment Acquisition	900,000	Higgins (NY)
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Del Norte	Del Norte County, CA	Sheriff's Office Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management (RMS) Systems Update	550,000	Huffman
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lancaster Police Department	Lancaster, NY	Lancaster Police Department Body-Worn Cameras	200,500	Jacobs (NY)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Dallas Police Department	Dallas, TX	Dallas Police Department Record Management System	935,000	Johnson (TX), Van Dyne
DOJ	COPS Tech	Toledo Police Department	Toledo, OH	Enhanced Portable Radio Equipment	1,250,000	Kaptur

DOJ	COPS Tech	Cayuga County	Auburn, NY	Cayuga County Emergency 911 Radios Replacement Project	1,000,000	Katko
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Eupora	Eupora, MS	Eupora Police In-Car Video/Body Camera/License Plate Reader	125,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Eupora	Eupora, MS	Eupora Police Technology Modernization	128,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Burlington	Burlington County, NJ	Burlington County Emergency Communications Project	1,200,000	Kim (NJ)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Peoria	Peoria, IL	Regional Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management System (RMS)	2,000,000	LaHood
DOJ	COPS Tech	Curry County	Curry County, NM	Virtual Reality Training Simulators	267,000	Leger Fernandez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Christian County Emergency Services	Ozark, MO	Christian County Emergency Services SWINS Radio Project	8,547,000	Long
DOJ	COPS Tech	New York Police Department	New York, NY	Fixed Plate Reader System Installation	2,000,000	Malliotakis
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Middletown	Middletown, NY	Middletown Police Security and Technology Initiative	300,000	Maloney, Sean Patrick
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Petersburg	Petersburg, VA	Petersburg Emergency Public Safety Communications System	3,203,000	McEachin
DOJ	COPS Tech	Hancock County Commission	New Cumberland, WV	Video Monitoring in Cruisers, Body Cameras	325,000	McKinley
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Perry	Perry, MI	City of Perry Security Upgrades	130,000	Moolenaar
DOJ	COPS Tech	Rochester Police Department	Rochester, NY	City of Rochester: Upgrade Video Camera Surveillance System	300,000	Morelle
DOJ	COPS Tech	Porter County Sheriff Department	Porter County, IN	Porter County Sheriff Department Equipment Acquisition	400,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Whiting Police Department	Whiting, IN	Technology and Equipment: License Plate Readers	215,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of La Verne	La Verne, CA	City of La Verne Public Safety Camera Network Upgrade Project	500,000	Napolitano

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Boulder County Sheriff's Office, Office of Disaster Management	Boulder, CO	Boulder County Sheriff Long Range Acoustical Device Siren System	1,080,000	Neguse
DOJ	COPS Tech	Benton County	Prosser, WA	SECOMM Microwave System Replacement	2,000,000	Newhouse
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Mono	Mammoth Lakes, CA	Public Safety Radio System Upgrade	3,000,000	Oberholte
DOJ	COPS Tech	Hancock County E-911 Commission	Kiln, MS	Hancock County E-911 Radios	900,000	Palazzo
DOJ	COPS Tech	The City of Gautier	Gautier, MS	City of Gautier Police Equipment Upgrade and Improvements	507,000	Palazzo
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Salinas	Salinas, CA	Salinas Police Integrated Technology for Community Safety	1,165,000	Panetta
DOJ	COPS Tech	Hampton Police Department	Hampton, NH	Radio System Upgrades	1,376,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Londonderry Police Department	Londonderry, NH	Emergency Dispatch Center Workstations and Equipment Upgrades	75,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Township of South Hackensack	South Hackensack, NJ	South Hackensack Public Safety Communications Project	210,000	Pascrell
DOJ	COPS Tech	Midland County	Midland, TX	Midland County Sheriff's Office Radio and Communications Infrastructure Project	685,000	Pfluger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Edina Police Department	Edina, MN	Edina Police Department Procurement of Tactical Micro-robot Systems	78,000	Phillips
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Baltimore	Baltimore, MD	License Plate Readers	1,300,000	Ruppersberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Warren Police Department	Warren, OH	Law Enforcement Technology Enhancement	170,000	Ryan

DOJ	COPS Tech	Miami Dade Police Department	Doral, FL	Miami Dade Police Department Mobile Computing Upgrade	3,750,000	Salazar
DOJ	COPS Tech	Tillamook County	Tillamook County, OR	Tillamook County Public Safety Radio Communication System	2,000,000	Schrader
DOJ	COPS Tech	Township of Chatham	Morris County, NJ	Public Safety Information Sharing Technology Community Project	809,000	Sherrill
DOJ	COPS Tech	Township of Weehawken	Weehawken, NJ	Public Safety Department's Radio System Update	1,000,000	Sires
DOJ	COPS Tech	Union City Police Department	Union City, NJ	Union City's Digital Trunked Radio System Replacement	1,200,000	Sires
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Ocean	Toms River, NJ	9-1-1 Call Center and Emergency Management Office	500,000	Smith (NJ)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Amelia County	Amelia County, VA	Amelia County Public Safety Interoperable Radio System	1,000,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Chesterfield County Sheriff's Office	Chesterfield County, VA	Virtual Realty Training System	175,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Louisa County	Louisa County, VA	East End Radio Improvements	1,000,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Nottoway County	Nottoway County, VA	Nottoway County Public Safety Radio Communications System	1,000,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Rappahannock Regional Criminal Justice Academy	Fredericksburg, VA	Virtual Reality Judgement Training Simulator	125,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Chandler	Chandler, AZ	Joint Mobile Command Center Equipment	680,000	Stanton
DOJ	COPS Tech	Pierce County Sheriff's Department	Pierce County, WA	Pierce County Metro Dive Team Equipment	248,000	Strickland
DOJ	COPS Tech	The City of Vallejo	Vallejo, CA	The Vallejo Ghost Gun and Gun Violence Prevention Initiative	830,000	Thompson (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Atlantic City Police Department	Atlantic City, NJ	Atlantic City Police Department—City Wide Cameras	800,000	Van Drew
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Easton	Easton, PA	LIDAR for City of Easton Public Safety and Emergency Response	349,000	Wild

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Charlotte	Charlotte, NC	Alternatives To Violence: Cure Violence Implementation	1,000,000	Adams
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Mecklenburg County Criminal Justice Services Department	Mecklenburg County, NC	Data and Dashboards: Research and Enhancements to Ensure Mecklenburg County's Criminal Justice System is a Leader in Data-Informed Decision Making	1,000,000	Adams
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Elko County Sheriff's Office	Elko, NV	Rapid DNA Technology	486,000	Amodei
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Douglas County	Omaha, NE	Douglas County Youth Legal Services and Violence Reduction Initiative	1,000,000	Bacon
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Urban Peace Institute	Los Angeles, CA	LA Peacemakers Coalition	7,400,000	Bass, Cardenas
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	OhioHealth Corporation	Columbus, OH	Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio Outreach and Education	400,000	Beatty
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Alexandria	Alexandria, VA	Full Deployment of Body-Worn Cameras in Alexandria Police Department	1,000,000	Beyer
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Portland	Portland, OR	Community Safety Plan Design and Programming	2,000,000	Blumenauer
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Justice Innovation Inc.	New Rochelle, NY	New Rochelle Community Youth Violence Intervention Initiative	1,125,000	Bowman
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Prince George's County	Prince George's County, MD	Police Athletic League Partnerships and Program Expansion	1,117,000	Brown (MD)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Cleveland Peacemakers Inc.	Cleveland, OH	Cleveland Peacemakers Alliance's Violence Prevention Program	500,000	Brown (OH)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	County of Ventura	Ventura County, CA	Ventura County Family Justice Center Onnard Satellite	640,000	Brownley
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	The Foundation United	Sarasota, FL	Foundation United Funding to Help Law Enforcement Reduce and Eliminate Human Trafficking	800,000	Buchanan

DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Riverside County Sheriff's Department	Riverside, CA	Forensic Rapid DNA Technology	515,000	Calvert
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Village of Blanchester Police Department	Blanchester, OH	Police Cruisers	100,000	Carey
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Orleans Parish Sheriff's Office	New Orleans, LA	Technology, Equipment, and Programming Improvements to Support People in Custody and Streamline Reentry	3,907,000	Carter (LA)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Scranton	Scranton, PA	The Scranton Police Department Community Policing Technology and Equipment Initiative	3,500,000	Cartwright
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Luzerne County District Attorney's Office	Luzerne County, PA	Luzerne County Emergency Services Unit	2,500,000	Cartwright
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Montgomery	Cincinnati, OH	Safe Neighborhood Camera Initiative	200,000	Chabot
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Miramar	Miramar, FL	Public Safety Mental Health Program	100,000	Cherfilus-McCormick
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Lifeline to Success, Inc.	Memphis, TN	Reentry Services to Reduce Recidivism	500,000	Cohen
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Madera County Sheriff's Office	Madera County, CA	Madera County Sheriff's Office Rapid DNA System Project	703,000	Costa
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Merced County Sheriff	Merced County, CA	Merced County Rapid DNA System	457,000	Costa
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Dakota County Sheriff's Office	Dakota County, MN	Electronic Crimes Unit Outreach and Program Expansion	325,000	Craig
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Scott County Sheriff's Office	Scott County, MN	Scott County Sheriff's Office Purchase of Rescue Technology and Equipment	84,000	Craig
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Montgomery County District Attorney's Office	Montgomery County, PA	The Racial Justice Improvement Project (RJIP)	443,000	Dean
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Orlando	Orlando, FL	City of Orlando Police Department In-Car Camera Systems Project	985,000	Denings
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Orange County Sheriff's Office	Orange County, FL	Identification of Unidentified Murder Victims Using Genetic Genealogy	49,000	Denings
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Orange County Sheriff's Office	Orange County, FL	OCSO Crisis Intervention Training (CIT)	185,000	Denings

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Town of Eatonville	Eatonville, FL	Eatonville Weed and Seed Community Policing Initiative	1,000,000	Denings
DOJ	01P—Byrne	City of Richmond, Office of Neighborhood Safety	Richmond, CA	Office of Neighborhood Safety Community Violence Intervention Programs Project	300,000	DeSaunier
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Contra Costa County, Probation Department, Office of Reentry & Justice	Contra Costa County, CA	Strategies for Supporting Youth in the Community	1,180,000	DeSaunier, McMerney
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Stand with Parkland	Broward County, CA	Implementation of Threat Reporting Mobile Application for Local Education and Public Safety Agencies	500,000	Deutch
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Downriver Community Conference	Wayne County, MI	Technology Improvements for Downriver Mutual Aid Consortium	750,000	Dingell
DOJ	01P—Byrne	City of Austin	Austin, TX	City of Austin Neighborhood Peace Project Expansion	1,002,000	Doggett
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Credible Messenger Mentoring Movement	New York, NY	Credible Messenger Mentoring Initiative	530,000	Espallat
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Bucks County Department of Corrections	Doylestown, PA	Bucks County Dept. of Corrections Outmate Program	900,000	Fitzpatrick
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Bucks County District Attorney's Office	Doylestown, PA	Bucks County DA L.O.V.E. Is the Answer	545,000	Fitzpatrick
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Office of the Sheriff of Bucks County	Doylestown, PA	Bucks County Sheriff Rapid DNA	750,000	Fitzpatrick
DOJ	01P—Byrne	L.E.A.D. Inc, Tennessee	Brentwood, TN	Drug and Violence Prevention Program	203,000	Fleischmann
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Houston Police Department	Houston, TX	Houston Police Department Mobile Community Storefront Program and Equipment	1,000,000	Fletcher
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Village of Amityville	Amityville, NY	Village of Amityville Police Vehicles Request	210,000	Garbarino
DOJ	01P—Byrne	City of Lancaster	Lancaster, CA	Lancaster City Public Safety and Crime Prevention Project	1,100,000	Garcia (CA)

DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Municipality of Ciales	Ciales, PR	Law Enforcement Equipment, Technology, and Training for the Ciales Municipal Police	92,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Municipality of Loiza	Loiza, PR	Acquisition of Two Police Patrol Boats for the Loiza Municipal Police	279,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Municipality of Vieques	Vieques, PR	Municipality of Vieques Security Camera System	420,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Town of Newton	Sussex County, NJ	First Response Communications Equipment	1,333,000	Gottheimer
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Louisiana Department of Public Safety & Corrections, Public Safety Offices, Office of State Police	Baton Rouge, LA	Less Than Lethal and De-escalation Training Center	2,220,000	Graves (LA)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	TRUCE of Baton Rouge, Inc.	Baton Rouge, LA	High-Risk Youth Crime and Violence Diversion Program	375,000	Graves (LA)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Mississippi Forensics Laboratory	Pearl, MS	Unidentified and Missing Persons Digital and Skeletal Remains Repository	500,000	Guest
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Police Activity League of Waterbury, Inc.	Waterbury, CT	Police Activity League Program Expansion	172,000	Hayes
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of North Las Vegas	North Las Vegas, NV	North Las Vegas Police Officer Wellness Program	145,000	Horsford
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Clark County	Clark County, NV	Counseling Services for Domestic Violence and DUI to Reduce Recidivism for Indigent Clients	175,000	Horsford
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Gentlemen By Choice Community Development Corporation	North Las Vegas, NV	Ty's Place—A Safe Place for Teens: Youth Personal Development and Leadership Program	250,000	Horsford
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Chester County District Attorney's Office	Chester County, PA	Chester County District Attorney's Office Rapid DNA Program	325,000	Houlahan
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Anne Arundel County	Annapolis, MD	Anne Arundel County Fresh START Program	400,000	Hoyer
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Shaphat Outreach	El Cajon, CA	No Shots Fired	1,200,000	Jacobs (CA)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Cambria County District Attorney's Office	Ebensburg, PA	Multi-County Rapid DNA Law Enforcement Database Initiative	577,000	Joyce (PA)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of New Bedford	New Bedford, MA	Equitable Approaches to Public Safety in the City of New Bedford	563,000	Keating
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Harvey	Harvey, IL	Streetlight Improvement for Enhanced Public Safety	1,500,000	Kelly (IL)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Full Gospel Christian Assemblies International	Hazel Crest, IL	Orchid Healing Circles for Victims of Gun Violence	120,000	Kelly (IL)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Erie	Erie, PA	Erie Youth Violence Prevention Program	500,000	Kelly (PA)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Erie	Erie, PA	Patrol Vehicle and Tactical Equipment	319,000	Kelly (PA)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Michigan State Police	Genesee County, Bay County, and Saginaw County, MI, MI	Support for Mid-Michigan Law Enforcement	4,347,000	Kildee
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	North Orange County Public Safety Collaborative	Stanton, CA	North Orange County Public Safety Collaborative	5,000,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	County of Orange	Orange County, CA	Orange County Intelligence Assessment Center Project	3,470,000	Kim (CA), Levin (CA)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Office of the Ocean County Prosecutor	Ocean County, NJ	Comprehensive Officer Assistance Program	300,000	Kim (NJ)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Elk Grove Village Police Department	Elk Grove Village, IL	Elk Grove Village Cares Program	500,000	Krishnamoorthi
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Washington	Washington, IL	Washington, IL, Police Evidence Storage	583,000	LaHood
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	County of Lassen	Susanville, CA	Lassen and Plumas County Emergency Communications Integration Project	1,405,000	LaMalfa
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office	Yreka, CA	Modernization of the Siskiyou County Sheriff's Department	899,000	LaMalfa
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Beaver County District Attorney's Office	Beaver County, PA	Ten-County SW-PA Rapid DNA Law Enforcement Initiative	577,000	Lamb

DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Northern Regional Police Department	Wexford, PA	Police K9 Program		170,000	Lamb						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Detroit Police Department	Detroit, MI	Body-Worn Camera Program		1,000,000	Lawrence						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Metro Solutions Inc.	Detroit, MI	DLIVE Violence Intervention		409,000	Lawrence						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Oakland	Oakland, CA	Procedural Justice/Community Police Trust		646,000	Lee (CA)						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of San Leandro	San Leandro, CA	City of San Leandro Police Department Community Police Review Board		300,000	Lee (CA)						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Boulder City, Nevada	Boulder City, NV	Boulder City Police Department Patrol Fleet		400,000	Lee (NV)						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Henderson	Henderson, NV	Mental Health Co-Responder Crisis Response Unit		2,955,000	Lee (NV)						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Grant Parish Sheriff's Office	Coffax, LA	Grant Parish Forensic Rapid DNA Technology for Investigations		462,000	Leflow						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Ouachita Parish Sheriff's Office	Monroe, LA	Ouachita Parish Forensic Rapid DNA Technology for Investigations		706,000	Leflow						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Camden County Prosecutor's Office	Camden, MO	Lake Area Counties Against Human Trafficking and Organized Crime Program		505,000	Luetkemeyer						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	North East Community Action Corporation	Troy, MO	Aspire Partnership Vocational Skills Training/Certificate Program		40,000	Luetkemeyer						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Virginia Beach, VA	Virginia Beach, VA	City of Virginia Beach Law Enforcement Training Equipment Upgrades		1,500,000	Luria						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	New York Police Department	New York, NY	Patrol Response		1,000,000	Malliotakis						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Town of Fishkill	Fishkill, NY	Fishkill Police Department Body Camera Acquisition Project		600,000	Maloney, Sean Patrick						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	One Step Further, Inc.	Greensboro, NC	Gate City Coalition/Cure Violence Model Program		621,000	Manning						
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Indian River State College	Ft. Pierce, FL	Indian River State College Public Safety Complex Expansion for Emergency Response Training		3,000,000	Mast						

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Ramsey County	Ramsey County, MN	Familiar Faces: Engaging Frequent Users of Emergency and Shelter Services	2,000,000	McCollum
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Washington County	Washington County, MN	Washington County Sheriff Office Hybrid Patrol Vehicles and River Patrol Boats	1,600,000	McCollum
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Contra Costa County, Office of the District Attorney	Contra Costa County, CA	Transition Aged Youth Diversion Program (TAY)	1,000,000	McMerney, Thompson (CA)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Town of Chapmanville	Chapmanville, WV	Law Enforcement K-9 Drug Interdiction Project	14,000	Miller (WV)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Town of Danville	Danville, WV	Danville Police Vehicle Upgrade	65,000	Miller (WV)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Gary Police Department	Gary, IN	Gary Police Department — Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras Project	1,000,000	Mivan
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Sanford Police Department	Sanford, FL	Sanford Police Department Barricades and Related Equipment for Community Events	99,000	Murphy (FL)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Volunteer UP Legal Clinic	Camden, NJ	South Jersey Pro Bono Legal Clinic	500,000	Norcross
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Salt Lake County	Salt Lake City, UT	Salt Lake County Jail—Barriers for Suicide Prevention	4,000,000	Owens
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Utah Department of Public Safety, State Bureau of Investigation	Taylorsville, UT	Utah Forensic Genetic Genealogy DNA Testing Initiative	300,000	Owens
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Stratham Police Department	Stratham, NH	In-Car Camera System	43,000	Pappas
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Hennepin Technical College	Brooklyn Park, MN	Hennepin Technical College Procurement of Scenario-Based Training Equipment	2,090,000	Phillips
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Maria Few Family Foundation DBA Maria's Voice	Chaska, MN	Expanding Community-wide Domestic Violence Primary Prevention Education	250,000	Phillips

DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Virgin Islands Police Department	St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas, VI	Marine Enforcement Vessels	3,984,000	Plaskett
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Boston Medical Center Corporation	Boston, MA	Boston Medical Center (BMC) Violence Intervention Advocacy Program (VIAP)	370,000	Pressley
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Durham County	Durham County, NC	Justice Movement Community Coordinated Violence Intervention Project	700,000	Price (NC)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Chicago Police Memorial Foundation	Chicago, IL	Get Behind the Vest	540,000	Quigley
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	The Womans Opportunity Rehabilitation Center Inc.	Hempstead, NY	WORC Justice Services	638,000	Rice (NY)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Spokane	Spokane, WA	City of Spokane Municipal Court Domestic Violence Intervention Program	500,000	Rodgers (WA)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Spokane County Sheriff's Office	Spokane, WA	Spokane County Sheriff Helicopter Replacement	500,000	Rodgers (WA)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Spokane Police Department	Spokane, WA	Spokane Police Department Technology Improvement Plan	1,317,000	Rodgers (WA)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Jacksonville State University	Jacksonville, AL	Northeast Alabama Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Program	500,000	Rogers (AL)
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Town of Fuquay-Varina	Fuquay-Varina, CA	Continuous Operation Body Camera System	180,000	Ross
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Portage County Adult Probation Department	Portage County, OH	POWER PROGRAM—(Probationers, Offered, Work, Empowerment, Re-direction)	250,000	Ryan
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Stark County Sheriff's Office	Stark County, OH	Stark County Sheriff's Office Driving Simulator and Body-Worn Cameras	350,000	Ryan
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Anne Arundel County	Anne Arundel County, MD	Fresh START Program	400,000	Sarbanes
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	City of Glendale	Glendale, CA	Glendale Police Department Homeless Outreach Program	731,000	Schiff
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Lake County State's Attorney	Lake County, IL	Lake County Gun Violence Prevention Initiative	750,000	Schneider

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	01P—Byrne	King County	King County, WA	King County Crisis Response Team	1,000,000	Schrier
DOJ	01P—Byrne	King County Sheriff's Office	King County, WA	King County Sheriff's Office Body-Worn Cameras	1,000,000	Schrier
DOJ	01P—Byrne	City of Hampton	Hampton, VA	Hampton Gun Violence Intervention Program	4,600,000	Scott (VA)
DOJ	01P—Byrne	City of Newport News	Newport News, VA	Gun Violence and Violent Crime Reduction Initiative	760,000	Scott (VA)
DOJ	01P—Byrne	City of Lovejoy Police Department	Lovejoy, GA	City of Lovejoy Police Tasers	34,000	Scott, David
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Ingham County	Ingham County, MI	Advance Peace	500,000	Slotkin
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Oakland County Sheriff's Office	Oakland County, MI	Oakland County Sheriff's Office Training Equipment	410,000	Slotkin
DOJ	01P—Byrne	New Mexico Department of Public Safety	Santa Fe, NM	The Forensic Laboratory Gas Chromatograph—Infrared Detector (GC-IRD) Instrument Project	411,000	Stansbury
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	Maricopa County, CA	Rapid DNA Enhancement Project	600,000	Stanton
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Thurston County Sheriff's Office	Thurston County, WA	Rapid DNA Forensic Technology for Investigations	448,000	Strickland
DOJ	01P—Byrne	City of Hayward	Hayward, CA	The Hayward Evaluation and Response Teams (HEART) Program	709,000	Swalwell
DOJ	01P—Byrne	City of Binghamton	Binghamton, NY	Binghamton Community Policing and Crime Prevention	864,000	Tenney
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Clark County	Clark County, NV	Clark County District Attorney's Office Case Management System—Criminal and Juvenile Divisions	1,576,000	Titus
DOJ	01P—Byrne	Henderson Police Department	Boulder City, NV	Equipment for Eldorado Valley Regional Public Safety Training Facility	1,087,000	Titus
DOJ	01P—Byrne	City of Montclair	Montclair, CA	Montclair Police Body-Worn Camera Program	800,000	Torres (CA)

DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Sandwich Police Department	Sandwich, IL	Transparency Equipment Improvement	121,000	Underwood
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Kings County Sheriff's Office	Hanford, CA	Kings County Sheriff's Office Patrol Vehicle Replacement	234,000	Valadao
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Inspirate Health Network	Mullica Hill, NJ	Youth Violence Reduction Initiative	1,000,000	Van Drew
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	St. Nicks Alliance Corp	Brooklyn, NY	North Brooklyn Anti-Violence Initiative	1,000,000	Velazquez
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Town of Davie	Davie, FL	Body-Worn Camera Program	800,000	Wasserman Schultz
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Hamilton County Board of County Commissioners	Cincinnati, OH	Hamilton County Justice Center Security Improvements	1,000,000	Wenstrup
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Twelfth Judicial District Drug Task Force	Fort Smith, AR	Technology Saving Arkansans	137,000	Womack
DOJ	OIP—Byrne	Family & Children's Place	Louisville, KY	Louisville Collaboration to Prevent Child Abuse, Youth and Family Violence	2,000,000	Yarmuth
NASA	SSMS	Houston Independent School District	Houston, TX	Houston-Rice Planetary Project	1,983,320	Garcia (TX), Jackson Lee
NASA	SSMS	American Museum of Natural History	New York, NY	Planetarium Programming Development	1,500,000	Maloney, Carolyn B., Nadler
NASA	SSMS	Virginia Air and Space Center	Hampton, VA	STEMConnect: NASA STEM Literacy & Community Enrichment	687,680	Scott (VA)

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee notes that the accompanying bill does not propose to repeal or amend a statute or part thereof.

[To be added.]

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing the transfers of funds provided in the accompanying bill:

Under U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to transfer funds to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the Federal Employees Health Benefit Fund, and the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Fund.

Under National Institute of Standards and Technology, Scientific and Technical Research and Services, language is included allowing for transfers to the Working Capital Fund.

Under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities, language is included to transfer funds from the Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries fund.

Section 103 provides language for the transfer of funds between Department of Commerce appropriations in certain circumstances.

In title II, under General Administration, Justice Information Sharing Technology, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds.

Under Executive Office for Immigration Review, language is included to transfer funds to the Executive Office for Immigration Review from fees deposited in the Immigration Examinations Fee account.

Under Legal Activities, Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under Legal Activities, Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under National Security Division, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to allow the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses, language is included to allow the transfer of funds to the Department of Health and Human Services.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs, language is included to allow the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, language is included to allow the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Public Safety Officer Benefits, language is included to allow the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under Community Oriented Policing Services, Community Oriented Policing Services Programs, language is included to allow the transfer of funds to the Office of Justice Programs.

Section 204 provides language for the transfer of funds between Department of Justice appropriations in certain circumstances.

Section 211 provides language for the transfer of funds between certain grant funds and the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

In title III, under National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Administrative Provisions, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds between appropriations.

Under National Science Foundation, Administrative Provisions, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds among appropriations.

Under National Science Foundation, NSF Nonrecurring Expenses Fund, language is included allowing for the transfer of funds of expired discretionary funds into the Fund.

Under United States Trade Representative, Trade Enforcement Trust Fund, language is included providing for the transfer of funds.

Under General Provisions, Section 508 provides for the transfer of funds in certain circumstances.

Under General Provisions, Section 510 provides for the transfer of funds to the Department of Justice, Office of Inspector General.

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill that directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

Language is included for a number of accounts placing limitations on representation and reception allowances in order to restrict the amount of money that would otherwise be spent on these activities. The bill also provides that a number of appropriations shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year. While these provisions are not specifically authorized for all of the items, it is deemed desirable to include such language for certain programs in order to provide for orderly administration and effective use of funds.

In title I, Department of Commerce, under International Trade Administration, Operations and Administration, language is included providing that funds may be used for engaging in trade promotion activities abroad, including facilitating business investments, expenses of grants and cooperative agreements, for the purposes of promoting exports of U.S. firms. Language is also provided allowing for full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas and employees temporarily posted overseas; travel and transportation of employees of the International Trade Administration; employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services; rental of space abroad and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; purchase or construction of temporary demountable exhibition structures for use

abroad; and payment of tort claims. In addition, language is included regarding official representation expenses abroad, purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, obtaining insurance on official motor vehicles, and rental of tie lines. Language is also recommended deriving a portion of available funds from fees. Furthermore, language is included designating funding for China antidumping and countervailing duty enforcement and compliance activities. Moreover, language is included providing for two-year availability for a portion of the funds. Finally, language is included regarding the contributions under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. Language is included to establish a U.S. Foreign Commercial Service Minority Fellowship program.

Under Bureau of Industry and Security, Operations and Administration, the language provides an annual carveout for salaries and expenses and provides no-year availability of funds for non-personnel requirements. Language is included regarding the costs associated with the performance of export administration field activities both domestically and abroad; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas; employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services abroad; payment of tort claims; official representation expenses abroad; awards of compensation to informers; and purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use and motor vehicles for law enforcement use without regard to any price limitation established by law. In addition, language is included regarding the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. Finally, language is recommended providing that payments and contributions collected and accepted for materials or services may be retained for use in covering the cost of those activities and other communications.

Under Economic Development Administration, Economic Development Assistance Programs, the language provides for no-year availability of funds.

Also, under Salaries and Expenses, language is included regarding the monitoring of approved projects.

Under Minority Business Development Agency, Minority Business Development, language is included making funds available for fostering, promoting, and developing minority business enterprises, including expenses of grants, contracts and other agreements.

Under Economic and Statistical Analysis, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for two-year availability of funds.

Under Bureau of the Census, Current Surveys and Programs, language is included providing that funds may be used for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics and for promotion, outreach and marketing activities.

Also, under Periodic Censuses and Programs, language is included providing two-year availability of funds. Language is also included providing that funds may be used for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing and publishing statistics and for promotion, outreach and marketing activities.

Under National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), Salaries and Expenses, language is included permitting the Secretary of Commerce to charge Federal agencies for costs in spectrum management, analysis, operations, and related services; and to use such collections in telecommunications research. The language also allows the Secretary to retain and use

as offsetting collections all funds transferred, or previously transferred for telecommunications research, engineering and activities by the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences of NTIA. Finally, language is included providing that funds so transferred shall remain available until expended.

Also, under Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction, language is included allowing recoveries and unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated to be available for the administration of all open grants until their expiration.

Under United States Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing that appropriated funds be reduced as offsetting collections are assessed and collected. Language is including making funds available until expended and providing that funds received in excess of appropriations be deposited in a Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund, to be available until expended pursuant to the Director submitting a spending plan subject to section 505 of this Act, after which the funds shall be transferred to the Salaries and Expenses account. In addition, language is included limiting representation expenses. Language is also included regarding basic pay and certain retirement benefits. Additional language is included regarding USPTO's financial statements. Furthermore, language is included providing that fees and surcharges charged are available to USPTO pursuant to section 42(c) of title 35, United States Code.

Under National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Scientific and Technical Research and Services, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. In addition, language is included allowing transfers to the Working Capital Fund. Language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Finally, language is included allowing NIST to provide local transportation for a certain fellowship program.

Also, under Industrial Technology Services, language is included providing no-year availability of funds. The language also designates an amount for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership and the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation.

In addition, under Construction of Research Facilities, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included regarding the submission of certain materials in support of construction budget requests.

Under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Operations, Research, and Facilities, language is included allowing for two-year availability for funds. Language is also included allowing maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft and vessels; grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements; and relocation of facilities. Language is included allowing fees and donations received by a particular office to be retained and used for expenses related to certain activities. In addition, language is included that provides that certain funds be derived from various sources and restricting their use to certain activities. Moreover, language is included specifying that deviations from amounts included in the report accompanying the Act shall be subject to section 505 of this Act. Finally, language is included providing for retired pay expenses.

Also, under Procurement, Acquisition and Construction, language is included providing for three-year availability for funds, except for construction funds, which are available until expended. Language is also included providing that certain funds be derived from various sources. In addition, language is included specifying that deviations from amounts included in the report accompanying the Act shall be subject to section 505 of this Act. Language is included regarding the submission of certain materials in support of construction budget requests.

In addition, under Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery, language is included providing for two-year availability of funds. Language is also included allowing the Secretary of Commerce to issue grants to specific States and Federally recognized tribes for conservation projects for listed endangered or threatened salmon and steelhead populations, populations at risk to be so listed, and for maintaining populations necessary for the exercise of tribal treaty fishing rights, and for conservation of Pacific coastal salmon and steelhead habitat, to be allocated under scientific and merit principles and not available for marketing activities; and requiring a State match.

Furthermore, under Fishermen's Contingency Fund, language is included providing for the appropriation of funds to be derived from receipts collected pursuant to Title IV of Public Law 95-372 and provides that these funds are available until expended.

Additionally, under Fishery Disaster Assistance language is included providing two-year availability of funds.

Moreover, under Fisheries Finance Program Account, language is included placing limitations on individual fishing quota loans and traditional direct loans.

Under Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Further, language is included requiring reimbursement for Commerce employees detailed to offices within the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce for more than 180 days. Finally, language is included that limits the Department of Commerce's ability to transfer funds into Salaries and Expenses except in certain circumstances.

In addition, under Renovation and Modernization, language is included making available funds for expenses towards Department of Commerce facilities renovation and modernization.

Additionally, under the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund, language is included making available funds available for a three-year period for expenses toward cybersecurity risk mitigation and the modernization of its business application system. Further, language is included providing new authorities for the Department of Commerce to transfer funds for technology modernization projects, subject to congressional notification.

Moreover, under the Office of Inspector General, language is included making funds available for purposes of carrying out provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978.

Under Department of Commerce, General Provisions, the following general provisions that fall within the rule are recommended:

Section 101 makes funds available for advanced payments only upon certification of officials designated by the Secretary that such payments are considered to be in the public interest.

Section 102 makes appropriations for the Department available for hire of passenger motor vehicles, for services, and for uniforms and allowances as authorized by law.

Section 103 provides language for the transfer of funds between Department of Commerce appropriations in certain circumstances and requires the Secretary of Commerce to notify the Committee of certain actions.

Section 104 extends Congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs and includes life cycle cost amounts for certain satellites.

Section 105 provides for reimbursement for services within Department of Commerce buildings.

Section 106 clarifies that grant recipients under the Department of Commerce may continue to deter child pornography, copyright infringement, or any other unlawful activity over their networks.

Section 107 provides the Administrator with the authority to avail NOAA of needed resources, with the consent of those supplying the resources, to carry out responsibilities of any statute administered by NOAA.

Section 108 prohibits the National Technical Information Service from charging customers for certain publications, except under certain conditions and requires charges be limited to recovering costs.

Section 109 authorizes NOAA to receive payments from other entities to defray some costs of permitting and regulatory activities.

Section 110 provides authority for the programs of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of the Census to enter into cooperative agreements in order to assist in improving statistical methodology and research.

In title II, Department of Justice, under General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for an amount for security and construction of Department of Justice facilities, which shall remain available until expended.

Also, under Justice Information Sharing Technology, language is included providing that funds be available until expended. Language is also included allowing transfers up to a certain amount to this account for information technology initiatives, and that these funds may be transferred subject to requirements in this Act and shall be available until expended.

In addition, under Executive Office for Immigration Review, language is included providing that an amount shall be derived by transfer from the Executive Office for Immigration Review fees deposited in the "Immigration Examinations Fee" account. Language is also included making an amount available for a five-year period for certain purposes.

Moreover, under Office of Inspector General, language is included providing for not to exceed \$10,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character. Language is also included making certain funds available for two years.

Under United States Parole Commission, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing that upon the expiration of a term of office of a Commissioner, the Commissioner may continue to act until a successor has been appointed.

Under Legal Activities, Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities, language is included providing not to exceed a certain amount for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under

the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General. Language is also included providing for the administration of pardons and clemency petitions. Language is also included providing for rental of space in the District of Columbia. Language is included making an amount available until expended for litigation support and information technology contracts. In addition, language is included making certain funds available to INTERPOL available until expended. Also, language is included limiting the amount of funds for official representation and reception expenses available to INTERPOL Washington and to the Criminal Division. Furthermore, language is included providing funds to the Civil Rights Division for expenses associated with election monitoring, authority to reimburse the Office of Personnel Management for such expenses, and availability of such funds until expended. Language is also included regarding the transfer of funds for Civil Division litigation activities, which shall be subject to the provisions of section 505 of this Act. Finally, language is included for expenses associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

Also, under Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds and the use of offsetting collections, and limiting the amount of funds for official representation and reception expenses. The language also provides that fees collected for premerger notification filings, regardless of the year of collection, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended.

In addition, under Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys, language is included regarding inter-governmental and cooperative agreements, and limiting the amount of funds for official reception and representation expenses. Language is also included extending the availability of certain funds. Finally, language is included requiring each United States Attorney to establish or participate in a task force on human trafficking.

Furthermore, under United States Trustee System Fund, language is included regarding refunds due depositors. Language is also included regarding the extended availability of certain funds and the use of offsetting collections.

Moreover, under Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, language is included regarding contracts for the procurement and supervision of expert witnesses. In addition, language is included regarding funds for construction of buildings for safesites, armored and other vehicles, and telecommunication equipment. The language also provides for no-year availability of funds.

Under Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service, language is included regarding the transfer of funds for conflict resolution and violence prevention activities, which shall be subject to the provisions of section 505 of this Act.

Under United States Marshals Service, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting official reception and representation expenses, and providing for no-year availability for part of the appropriation.

Also, under United States Marshals Service, Construction, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds.

In addition, under Federal Prisoner Detention, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is included limiting the amount of funds considered "funds appropriated for State and local law enforcement assistance". Language is also included providing that the United States Marshals Service shall be responsible for managing the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System.

Under National Security Division, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for the no-year availability of funds for IT systems. Language is also included providing that upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for the activities of the National Security Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to this heading from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances. The language provides that such a transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act.

Under Interagency Law Enforcement, Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, language is included providing for no-year availability for some of the funds. Language is also included regarding authorities under which funds may be used.

Under Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for no-year availability of certain funds. Language is included providing for a limitation on official reception and representation expenses.

Under Federal Bureau of Investigation, Construction, language is included specifying the purpose of the appropriation and making it available until expended.

Under Drug Enforcement Administration, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for funds to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character. Language is also included allowing conduct of drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs. In addition, language is included providing for no-year availability of certain funds. Language is included providing for a limitation on official reception and representation expenses. Finally, language is included permitting use of some of the appropriation to reimburse expenses incurred to clean up and safely dispose of certain substances which may present a danger to public health or the environment.

Under Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Salaries and Expenses, language is included allowing training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement, including training in connection with the training and acquisition of canines for explosives and fire accelerants detection, and allowing provision of laboratory assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement. Language is also included limiting official reception and representation expenses. In addition, language is included providing funds for the payment of attorneys' fees. Additional language is included prohibiting expenses to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code. Language is further included regarding expenses to investigate applications filed by corporations for relief from section

925(c) of title 18, United States Code. In addition, language is included providing for no-year availability of certain funds. Moreover, language is included that prohibits funds to transfer the functions, missions or activities of ATF to other agencies or departments.

Under Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses, language is included making certain funds available for the First Step Act of 2018, and for transfer of some of that funding to the National Institute of Justice for evaluations of programs and activities related to that Act. Language also provides for the transfer to the Department of Health and Human Services funds necessary for medical relief for inmates. Language is also included that provides authority to the Director to enter into contracts to furnish health care. In addition, language is included placing a limitation on funds for reception and representation expenses. Furthermore, language is included extending the availability of certain funds. Finally, language is included providing authority for the Federal Prison System to accept donated property and services.

Also, in Federal Prison System, Building and Facilities, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included stating labor of prisoners may be used for work under this heading.

Additionally, under Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, language is included authorizing Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation.

Furthermore, under Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, language is included making available funds for its administrative expenses, and for certain services, to be computed on an accrual basis to be determined in accordance with the corporation's current prescribed accounting system, and such amounts shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, and expenditures that such accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

Under State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs, language is included making funds available until expended. Language is also included placing a limitation on funds to be made available for expenses related to evaluation, training, and technical assistance. In addition, language is included providing for specific appropriations for various programs within the Office on Violence Against Women. Furthermore, language is included making available certain unobligated balances for specified programs. The language also applies certain conditions to specified grants. It provides for certain funds to be transferred to "Research, Evaluation and Statistics" for administration by the Office of Justice Programs.

Under Office of Justice Programs, Research, Evaluation and Statistics, language is included to provide for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included to provide for specific appropriations for various programs within the Office of Justice Programs.

Also, under State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, language is included to provide for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included to provide for certain specified uses of funding within Byrne Justice Assistance Grants including Byrne Discretionary Community Projects. In addition, language is included regarding Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities. Language is also included regarding DNA training and education for law enforcement, correctional personnel, and court officers. Language is included regarding certain time limitations under the Second Chance Act. There is further language included regarding the following grant programs; Hate Crime Prevention Grants, Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice, Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance, Extreme Risk Protection Order Initiative, Public Defender Improvement Program, Regional Sexual Assault Investigative Training Academies, and Accelerating Justice System Reform. Furthermore, language is included regarding local government use of funds to increase the number of law enforcement officers.

In addition, under Juvenile Justice Programs, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included waiving a provision of law with respect to funding for missing and exploited children programs. Finally, the language delineates certain amounts for various programs under this heading, including juvenile indigent defense, alternatives to youth incarceration initiative, juvenile justice and child welfare collaboration initiative, eliminating records-related barrier to youth success program, and a youth-focused hate crime prevention and intervention initiative. The language also provides for certain funds to be transferred to "Research, Evaluation and Statistics".

Furthermore, under Public Safety Officer Benefits, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds. Language is also included providing for the transfers of funds in emergent circumstances, which shall be subject to the provisions of section 505 of this Act.

Within the COPS Hiring program, language is included regarding the Tribal Resources grant program, Tribal Access Program, the Regional Information Sharing System, Civilian Review Boards, Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act, Collaborative Reform Model and Community Policing Development. In addition, the language includes POLICE Act grants, Anti-Methamphetamine and Anti-Heroin Task Forces, STOP School Violence Act and COPS Technology and Equipment Community Projects.

Under Department of Justice, General Provisions, the following general provisions that fall within the rule are recommended:

Section 201 makes available additional reception and representation funding for the Attorney General from the amounts provided in this title.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds to require any person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion.

Section 203 establishes that the Director of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is obliged to provide escort services to an inmate receiv-

ing an abortion outside of a Federal facility, except where this obligation conflicts with the preceding section.

Section 204 establishes the Committee's requirements and procedures for transfer proposals.

Section 205 prohibits the use of certain funds for transporting prisoners classified as maximum or high security, other than to a facility certified by the Bureau of Prisons as appropriately secure.

Section 206 prohibits the use of funds for the purchase or rental by Federal prisons of audiovisual equipment, services and materials used primarily for recreational purposes, except for those items and services needed for inmate training, religious, or educational purposes.

Section 207 requires review by the Deputy Attorney General and the Department Investment Review Board prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds for major information technology projects.

Section 208 requires the Department to follow reprogramming procedures prior to any deviation from the program amounts specified in this title or the reuse of specified deobligated funds provided in previous years.

Section 209 prohibits funding from being used for certain public-private competitions.

Section 210 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from holding dual or additional responsibilities that exempt U.S. Attorneys from statutory residency requirements.

Section 211 permits up to 2 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to OJP to be used for training and technical assistance, and up to 2 percent of grant or reimbursement funds made available to that office to be used for criminal justice research, evaluation and statistics.

Section 212 gives the Attorney General the authority to waive matching requirements for Second Chance Act adult and juvenile reentry demonstration projects; State, tribal and local reentry courts; and drug treatment programs.

Section 213 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 214 prohibits funds, other than funds for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System established under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, from being used to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to a known or suspected agent of a drug cartel where law enforcement personnel do not continuously monitor or control such firearm.

Section 215 provides authority to use certain grant funding for Performance Partnership Pilots.

Section 216 establishes reporting requirements for certain Department of Justice funds.

Section 217 clarifies that amounts credited to and made available in the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund as an offsetting collection pursuant to section 11013 of Public Law 107-273 shall be so credited and available.

Section 218 provides for humanitarian expenses incurred while on duty for certain Department of Justice personnel.

Section 219 prohibits the use of funds to relocate ATF's Canine Training Center or National Canine Division.

In title III, Science, under Office of Science and Technology Policy, language is included providing that certain funds be available for reception and representation expenses, and rental of conference rooms.

Under National Space Council, language is included providing that certain funds be available for reception and representation expenses.

Under National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Science, language is included providing for the two-year availability of funds.

Also, under Aeronautics, language is included providing for the two-year availability of funds.

In addition, under Space Technology, language is included providing for the two-year availability of funds.

Under Deep Space Exploration Systems, language is included providing for the two-year availability of funds. Language is also included that delineates amounts for program components. Language is also included describing certain reports and requiring the inclusion of estimates in future budget requests.

In Space Operations, language is included providing for the two-year availability of funds.

Additionally, under Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included delineating amounts for program components.

Under Safety, Security and Mission Services, language is included providing for the two-year availability of funds. Language is also included to limit official reception and representation expenses.

Under Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included restricting receipts and expenditures made pursuant to enhanced use of lease arrangements and requiring the inclusion of estimates in future budget requests.

Under Office of Inspector General, language is included providing for the two-year availability of certain funds.

In the Administrative Provisions, language is included regarding: availability of funds for announced prizes; limitations on transfers of funds among NASA accounts; the submission of a spending plan; and language limiting obligation of certain funds pending submission of certain reports.

Under National Science Foundation, Research and Related Activities, language is included that provides for the multi-year availability of funds. Language is also included that governs funding availability for polar research and operation support. In addition, language is included providing that certain receipts may be credited to this appropriation.

Also, under Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction, language is included providing for no-year availability of funds.

In addition, under Education and Human Resources, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of funds.

Furthermore, under Agency Operations and Award Management, language is included regarding contracts for maintenance and oper-

ation of facilities and other services. Language is also included limiting representation expenses.

Under Office of the National Science Board, language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation.

Under Office of Inspector General, language is included providing for the multi-year availability of certain funds.

Under Administrative Provision, language is included regarding transfers of funds. Also, language is included requiring the Director to submit notification of certain activities 30 days in advance.

In title IV, Related Agencies, under Commission on Civil Rights, Salaries and Expenses, language is included prohibiting expenses to employ in excess of a specific level of full-time individuals or to reimburse Commissioners for certain billable days. Language is also included prohibiting certain unauthorized activities. In addition, language is included for a Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys. Finally, language is included authorizing the Chair to accept donations or gifts to carry out the work of the Commission.

Under Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Salaries and Expenses, language is included designating an amount for payments to State and local enforcement agencies. Language is also included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Finally, language is included authorizing the Chair to accept donations or gifts to carry out the work of the Commission.

Under International Trade Commission, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses. Language is also included providing for no-year availability of funds.

Under Legal Services Corporation, Payment to the Legal Services Corporation, language is included regarding pay for officers and employees. Language is also included delineating amounts for specific programs and regarding authorities to transfer funds. In addition, language is included designating the Legal Services Corporation as an agency of the Federal Government for the purposes of reprogramming.

Under Administrative Provision, Legal Services Corporation, language is included that prohibits the use of funds for certain activities.

Under Office of the United States Trade Representative, Salaries and Expenses, language is included providing for the no-year availability of some funds. Language is also included limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Also, under Trade Enforcement Trust Fund, language is included regarding certain notifications.

Under State Justice Institute, Salaries and Expenses, language is included limiting funds for reception and representation expenses. Language is also included providing for multi-year availability of certain funds. In addition, language is included designating the State Justice Institute as an agency of the Federal Government for the purposes of reprogramming.

In title V, General Provisions, the following general provisions that fall within the rule are recommended:

Section 501 prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes unless expressly authorized by law.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriation contained in this Act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly authorized.

Section 503 provides that the expenditure of any appropriation contained in this Act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Section 504 provides that if any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of other provisions shall not be affected.

Section 505 prohibits a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs, or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments funds for existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress, unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

Section 506 provides that if it is determined that any person intentionally affixes a "Made in America" label to any product that was not made in America that person shall not be eligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act. The section further provides that to the extent practicable, with respect to purchases of promotional items, funds made available under this Act shall be used to purchase items manufactured, produced, or assembled in the United States or its territories or possessions.

Section 507 requires quarterly reporting on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 508 provides that any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions in this Act, or, for the Department of Commerce, from actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property, shall be absorbed within the budgetary resources available to the department or agency, and provides transfer authority between appropriation accounts to carry out this provision, subject to reprogramming procedures.

Section 509 prohibits funds made available in this Act from being used to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products or to seek the reduction or removal of foreign restrictions on the marketing of tobacco products, except for restrictions that are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type. This provision is not intended to impact routine international trade

services to all U.S. citizens, including the processing of applications to establish foreign trade zones.

Section 510 limits the obligation of receipts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund to \$2,050,000,000 during fiscal year 2023, and provides for a transfer of \$10,000,000 to the Department of Justice, Office of Inspector General for oversight and auditing of the fund. It also provides for a tribal set-aside.

Section 511 prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds for programs that discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students participating in such programs.

Section 512 prohibits the transfer of funds made available in this Act to any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States Government, except for transfers made by, or pursuant to authorities provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

Section 513 requires certain timetables of audits performed by Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation and the Legal Services Corporation and sets limits and restrictions on the awarding and use of grants or contracts funded by amounts appropriated by this Act.

Section 514 prohibits funds for acquisition of certain information systems unless the acquiring department or agency has reviewed and assessed certain risks. Any acquisition of such an information system is contingent upon the development of a risk mitigation strategy and a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest. Each department or agency covered by this section shall consult with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and other relevant agencies when reviewing supply chain risks and making a determination that the acquisition is in the national interest. Each department or agency covered by this section is directed to ensure it is following the criteria established by the FBI and the National Institute of Standards and Technology when acquiring or renewing certain information systems. Each department or agency covered under this section shall submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate describing reviews and assessments of risk made pursuant to this section and any associated findings or determinations.

Section 515 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

Section 516 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to include certain language in trade agreements.

Section 517 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to authorize or issue a national security letter (NSL) in contravention of certain laws authorizing the FBI to issue NSLs.

Section 518 requires congressional notification regarding any project within the Departments of Commerce or Justice, the National Science Foundation or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration totaling more than \$75,000,000 that has cost increases of 10 percent or more.

Section 519 deems funds for intelligence or intelligence related activities as authorized by Congress during fiscal year 2023 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023.

Section 520 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies that the organization has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

Section 521 provides for rescissions of unobligated balances from the Department of Justice.

Section 522 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act for the purchase of first class or premium air travel in contravention of certain Federal regulations.

Section 523 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to pay for the attendance of more than 50 department or agency employees, who are stationed in the United States, at any single conference outside the United States, unless the conference is a law enforcement training or operational event where the majority of Federal attendees are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States.

Section 524 requires tracking and reporting of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 525 requires, when practicable, the use of funds in this Act to purchase light bulbs that have the “Energy Star” or “Federal Energy Management Program” designation.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) or the National Space Council (NSC) to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA, OSTP or NSC after consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement or victim assistance purposes.

Section 528 requires each department and agency funded in the bill to submit spending plans.

Section 529 prohibits the use of funds to pay for unsatisfactory contractor performance.

Section 530 prohibits the use of funds by the Department of Justice or the Drug Enforcement Administration in contravention of a certain section of the Agricultural Act of 2014.

Section 531 prohibits the Department of Justice from preventing certain States or territories from implementing their laws regarding the use of medical marijuana.

Section 532 requires quarterly reports from the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation on official travel to China.

Section 533 requires not less than 10 percent of the funds provided for certain programs be provided to persistent poverty counties.

Section 534 provides that the Department of Commerce and Federal Bureau of Investigation may utilize funding to provide payments pursuant to section 901(i)(2) of title IX of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020.

Section 535 prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act for NASA, OSTP, or the National Space Council to engage in certain bilateral activities with Russia or a Russian-owned company.

Section 536 prohibits funds in this Act from being used to conduct, contract for or otherwise support live tissue training.

Section 537 withholds certain funding made available in this Act for NASA until detailed cost and scheduling information is provided to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the GAO and the NASA Office of Inspector General.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

The Committee, in a number of instances, has found it necessary to recommend funding for ongoing activities and programs for which authorizations have not been enacted to date. Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill that are not authorized by law for the period concerned:

[To be added.]

COMPARISON WITH THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act requires the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority to contain a statement comparing the levels in the bill to the suballocations submitted under section 302(b) of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the applicable fiscal year.

[To be added.]

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[To be added.]

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments:

[To be added.]

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section

21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following hearings were used to develop or consider the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023:

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on April 28, 2022, entitled “Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for The Department of Justice.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Merrick B. Garland, Attorney General of the United States

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on May 11, 2022, entitled “Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for The National Science Foundation.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Sethuraman Panchanathan, Director, National Science Foundation

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on May 12, 2022, entitled “Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the Department of Commerce.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Gina M. Raimondo, Secretary of Commerce

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on May 17, 2022, entitled “Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Bill Nelson, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on May 18, 2022, entitled “Fiscal Year 2023 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Member Day.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Earl Blumenauer, Member of Congress

The Honorable Robin Kelly, Member of Congress

The Honorable Sylvia Garcia, Member of Congress

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY

The following table provides a detailed summary, for each department and agency, comparing the amounts recommended in the bill with fiscal year 2022 enacted amounts and budget estimates presented for fiscal year 2023:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration.....	570,000	642,831	629,876	+59,876	-12,955
Offsetting fee collections.....	-11,000	-12,000	-12,000	-1,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	559,000	630,831	617,876	+58,876	-12,955
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration.....	61,000	103,458	95,300	+34,300	-8,158
CWC Enforcement (Defense).....	80,000	96,089	96,089	+16,089	---
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security.....	141,000	199,547	191,389	+50,389	-8,158
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs.....	330,000	432,500	445,000	+115,000	+12,500
Salaries and expenses.....	43,500	70,018	65,000	+21,500	-5,018
Total, Economic Development Administration.....	373,500	502,518	510,000	+136,500	+7,482

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development.....	55,000	110,000	70,000	+15,000	-40,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses.....	116,000	140,878	132,320	+16,320	-8,558
Bureau of the Census					
Current Surveys and Programs.....	300,000	---	336,176	+36,176	+336,176
Periodic censuses and programs.....	1,054,000	---	1,169,294	+115,294	+1,169,294
Censuses and Survey Programs.....	---	1,505,470	---	---	-1,505,470
Total, Bureau of the Census.....	1,354,000	1,505,470	1,505,470	+151,470	---
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	50,000	67,605	62,000	+12,000	-5,605
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding.....	4,058,410	4,253,404	4,253,404	+194,994	---
Offsetting fee collections.....	-4,058,410	-4,253,404	-4,253,404	-194,994	---
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office	---	---	---	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services.....	850,000	974,946	953,000	+103,000	-21,946
(transfer out).....	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	---	---
Industrial Technology Services.....	174,500	372,318	230,000	+55,500	-142,318
Manufacturing extension partnerships.....	(158,000)	(275,266)	(212,000)	(+54,000)	(-63,266)
Manufacturing USA.....	(16,500)	(97,052)	(18,000)	(+1,500)	(-79,052)
Construction of research facilities.....	205,563	120,285	291,181	+85,618	+170,896
Working Capital Fund (by transfer).....	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	---	---
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology.....	1,230,063	1,467,549	1,474,181	+244,118	+6,632
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities.....	4,157,311	4,484,209	4,608,232	+450,921	+124,023
(by transfer).....	(243,532)	(348,871)	(348,871)	(+105,339)	---
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out).....	(-243,532)	(-348,871)	(-348,871)	(-105,339)	---
Subtotal.....	4,157,311	4,484,209	4,608,232	+450,921	+124,023
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction.....	1,672,689	2,332,662	2,131,000	+458,311	-201,662
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery.....	65,000	65,000	65,000	---	---
Fishermen's Contingency Fund.....	349	349	349	---	---
Fishery Disaster Assistance.....	---	300	300	+300	---
Fisheries Finance Program Account.....	-18,000	-19,000	-19,000	-1,000	---
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	5,877,349	6,863,520	6,785,881	+908,532	-77,639

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses.....	80,000	104,004	98,000	+18,000	-6,004
Renovation and Modernization.....	1,100	1,142	1,142	+42	---
DOC Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.....	30,000	50,000	50,000	+20,000	---
Office of Inspector General.....	35,783	49,771	52,271	+16,488	+2,500
Collection from the Public Safety Trust Fund.....	(2,000)	---	---	(-2,000)	---
Public Safety Trust Fund transfer.....	(2,000)	---	---	(-2,000)	---
Total, Departmental Management.....	146,883	204,917	201,413	+54,530	-3,504
Total, title I, Department of Commerce.....	9,902,795	11,692,835	11,550,530	+1,647,735	-142,305
(by transfer).....	254,532	357,871	357,871	+103,339	---
(transfer out).....	-254,532	-357,871	-357,871	-103,339	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	127,794	196,531	148,000	+20,206	-48,531
Justice Information Sharing Technology.....	38,000	153,057	143,902	+105,902	-9,155
Total, General Administration.....	165,794	349,588	291,902	+126,108	-57,686
Executive Office for Immigration Review.....	760,000	1,354,889	964,423	+204,423	-390,466
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	---
Direct appropriation.....	756,000	1,350,889	960,423	+204,423	-390,466
Office of Inspector General.....	118,000	135,856	135,856	+17,856	---
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	14,238	14,591	14,591	+353	---
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	1,000,000	1,164,266	1,164,000	+164,000	-266
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.....	19,000	31,738	31,738	+12,738	---
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	192,776	273,006	230,000	+37,224	-43,006
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-138,000	-190,000	-190,000	-52,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	54,776	83,006	40,000	-14,776	-43,006
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys.....	2,419,868	2,772,350	2,700,000	+280,132	-72,350

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Trustee System Fund.....	239,000	260,277	255,000	+16,000	-5,277
Offsetting fee collections.....	-413,000	-285,000	-269,000	+144,000	+16,000
Direct appropriation.....	-174,000	-24,723	-14,000	+160,000	+10,723
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	2,434	2,504	2,504	+70	---
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	270,000	270,000	270,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service....	21,000	25,024	25,024	+4,024	---
Assets Forfeiture Fund.....	20,514	20,514	20,514	---	---
Total, Legal Activities.....	3,633,592	4,344,679	4,239,780	+606,188	-104,899
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,580,000	1,807,138	1,725,000	+145,000	-82,138
Construction.....	15,000	19,260	19,260	+4,260	---
Federal Prisoner Detention.....	2,123,015	2,129,789	2,129,789	+6,774	---
Total, United States Marshals Service.....	3,718,015	3,956,187	3,874,049	+156,034	-82,138

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses.....	120,681	133,512	133,512	+12,831	---
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement.....	550,458	550,458	550,458	---	---
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,112,295	4,357,899	4,331,253	+218,958	-26,646
Counterintelligence and national security.....	6,024,000	6,383,779	6,344,747	+320,747	-39,032
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	10,136,295	10,741,678	10,676,000	+539,705	-65,678
Construction.....	632,000	61,895	61,895	-570,105	---
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	10,768,295	10,803,573	10,737,895	-30,400	-65,678
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,933,181	3,104,603	3,104,603	+171,422	---
Diversion control fund.....	-511,659	-581,487	-581,487	-69,828	---
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration.....	2,421,522	2,523,116	2,523,116	+101,594	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,531,071	1,732,528	1,732,528	+201,457	---
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.....	1,531,071	1,732,528	1,732,528	+201,457	---
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,865,000	8,005,951	8,415,550	+550,550	+409,599
Buildings and facilities.....	235,000	179,300	300,000	+65,000	+120,700
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.....	2,700	2,700	2,700	---	---
Total, Federal Prison System.....	8,102,700	8,187,951	8,718,250	+615,550	+530,299
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Prevention and prosecution programs (by transfer).....	(575,000)	---	---	(-575,000)	---
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out).....	(-575,000)	---	---	(-575,000)	---
Violence Against Women Prevention & Prosecution Programs	---	1,000,000	642,000	+642,000	-358,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics.....	70,000	88,000	80,000	+10,000	-8,000
State and local law enforcement assistance.....	2,213,000	2,518,000	2,749,689	+536,689	+231,689
Juvenile justice programs.....	360,000	760,000	410,000	+50,000	-350,000
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits.....	122,000	133,000	133,000	+11,000	---
Disability and education benefits.....	30,000	34,800	34,800	+4,800	---
Subtotal.....	152,000	167,800	167,800	+15,800	---
Total, Office of Justice Programs.....	2,795,000	3,533,800	3,407,489	+612,489	-126,311
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs.....	511,744	651,000	540,927	+29,183	-110,073
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities	3,306,744	5,184,800	4,590,416	+1,283,672	-594,384
Total, title II, Department of Justice.....					
(by transfer).....	35,207,110	39,267,728	38,502,776	+3,295,666	-764,952
(transfer out).....	575,000	---	---	-575,000	---
	-575,000	---	---	+575,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy.....	6,652	7,965	7,965	+1,313	---
National Space Council.....	1,965	1,965	1,965	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science.....	7,614,400	7,988,300	7,905,000	+290,600	-83,300
Aeronautics.....	880,700	971,500	950,000	+69,300	-21,500
Space Technology.....	1,100,000	1,437,900	1,250,000	+150,000	-187,900
Deep Space Exploration Systems.....	6,791,700	7,478,283	7,323,700	+532,000	-154,583
Space Operations.....	4,041,300	4,266,317	4,256,000	+214,700	-10,317
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement.....	137,000	150,100	150,100	+13,100	---
Safety, Security and Mission Services.....	3,020,600	3,208,700	3,138,700	+118,100	-70,000
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration.....	410,300	424,300	424,300	+14,000	---
Office of Inspector General.....	45,300	48,400	48,400	+3,100	---
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	24,041,300	25,973,800	25,446,200	+1,404,900	-527,600

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities.....	7,082,400	8,335,987	7,615,530	+533,130	-720,457
Defense function.....	77,000	90,000	90,000	+13,000	---
Subtotal.....	7,159,400	8,425,987	7,705,530	+546,130	-720,457
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction..	249,000	187,230	187,230	-61,770	---
Education and Human Resources.....	1,006,000	1,377,180	1,250,000	+244,000	-127,180
Agency Operations and Award Management.....	400,000	473,200	460,000	+60,000	-13,200
Office of the National Science Board.....	4,600	5,090	5,090	+490	---
Office of Inspector General.....	19,000	23,393	23,393	+4,393	---
Total, National Science Foundation.....	8,838,000	10,492,080	9,631,243	+793,243	-860,837
Total, Title III, Science.....	32,887,917	36,475,810	35,087,373	+2,199,456	-1,388,437

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses.....	13,000	13,850	14,350	+1,350	+500
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	420,000	464,650	464,650	+44,650	---
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	110,000	106,818	122,400	+12,400	+15,582
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	489,000	700,000	675,000	+186,000	-25,000
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,200	4,500	4,500	+300	---
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses.....	56,000	61,540	60,000	+4,000	-1,540
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,200	7,640	7,640	+440	---
Commission on the State of the U.S. Olympics and Paralympics					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
Total, title IV, Related Agencies.....	1,116,400	1,373,998	1,363,540	+247,140	-10,458

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out) (Sec. 510).....	(-10,000)	(-10,000)	(-10,000)	---	---
Department of Justice OIG (by transfer).....	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	---	---
DOC, NOAA Operations, Research, and Facilities (rescission).....	-10,000	---	---	+10,000	---
Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission).	-15,000	-10,000	---	+15,000	+10,000
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission).....	-234,839	-100,000	-100,000	+134,839	---
FBI, Salaries and Expenses: nondefense (rescission).....	---	---	---	---	---
defense (rescission).....	---	---	---	---	---
DOJ, Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities (rescission).....	---	-886,456	---	---	+886,456
DOJ BOP (rescission).....	---	---	---	---	---
DOJ Modernization and Repairs.....	---	---	---	---	---
Office of Justice programs (rescission).....	-100,000	-75,000	-75,000	+25,000	---
COPS (rescission).....	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	---	---
DOJ, Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs.....	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	---	---
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission).....	-127,000	-100,000	-100,000	+27,000	---
Admin Provision (NDD).....	---	---	---	---	---
Admin Provision (Def).....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, title V, General Provisions.....	-516,839	-1,201,456	-305,000	+211,839	+896,456

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND DELIVERING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT, 2022 (PL 117-43)					
DIVISION B - DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022					
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services (emergency)	22,000	---	---	-22,000	---
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency)					
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)	92,834	---	---	-92,834	---
Fisheries Disaster Assistance (emergency)	52,205	---	---	-52,205	---
	200,000	---	---	-200,000	---

Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	345,039	---	---	-345,039	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
SCIENCE					
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration (emergency).....	321,400	---	---	-321,400	---
National Science Foundation					
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (emergency).....	25,000	---	---	-25,000	---
Total, Science.....	346,400	---	---	-346,400	---
RELATED AGENCIES					
Legal Services Corporation Payment to the Legal Services Corporation (emergency).....	40,000	---	---	-40,000	---
Total, Extending Funding and Emergency Assistance Act, 2022.....	753,439	---	---	-753,439	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

DIVISION C - AFGHANISTAN SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022					
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency).....	20,285	---	---	-20,285	---
Counterintelligence and National Security (emergency).....	29,715	---	---	-29,715	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022.....	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT, 2022 (P. L. 117-58)					
DIVISION J - APPROPRIATIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program (emergency).....	42,450,000	---	---	-42,450,000	---
Broadband Connectivity Fund (emergency).....	2,000,000	---	---	-2,000,000	---
Digital Equity (emergency).....	550,000	---	---	-550,000	---
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency).....	---	550,000	550,000	+550,000	---
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency).....	550,000	---	---	-550,000	---
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency).....	1,650,000	---	---	-1,650,000	---
Total, Digital Equity.....	2,750,000	550,000	550,000	-2,200,000	---
Middle Mile Deployment (emergency).....	1,000,000	---	---	-1,000,000	---
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Admin.....	48,200,000	550,000	550,000	-47,650,000	---
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency).....	557,250	---	---	-557,250	---
Appropriations available from prior year advances					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
(emergency).....	---	515,584	515,584	+515,584	---
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency).....	515,584	---	---	-515,584	---
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency).....	1,538,166	---	---	-1,538,166	---
Total, Operations, Research and Facilities.....	2,611,000	515,584	515,584	-2,095,416	---
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency).	180,000	---	---	-180,000	---
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery (emergency).....	34,400	---	---	-34,400	---
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency).....	---	34,400	34,400	+34,400	---
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency).....	34,400	---	---	-34,400	---
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency).....	103,200	---	---	-103,200	---
Total, Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery.....	172,000	34,400	34,400	-137,600	---
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	2,963,000	549,984	549,984	-2,413,016	---
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act...	51,163,000	1,099,984	1,099,984	-50,063,016	---
less prior year appropriations (emergency).....	---	-1,099,984	-1,099,984	-1,099,984	---
Total, Other Appropriations.....	51,966,439	---	---	-51,966,439	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2022
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand total.....					
Appropriations.....	130,563,822	87,608,915	86,199,219	-44,364,603	-1,409,696
Rescissions.....	(79,114,222)	(88,810,371)	(86,504,219)	(+7,389,997)	(-2,306,152)
Emergency appropriations.....	(-516,839)	(-1,201,456)	(-305,000)	(+211,839)	(+896,456)
Emergency advance appropriations.....	(47,575,089)	---	---	(-47,575,089)	---
	(4,391,350)	---	---	(-4,391,350)	---
(by transfer).....	839,532	367,871	367,871	-471,661	---
(transfer out).....	-839,532	-367,871	-367,871	+471,661	---
Grand total excluding Other Appropriations.....	78,597,383	87,608,915	86,199,219	+7,601,836	-1,409,696
PTO pre-funding payments (Health benefits fund).....	-104,000	-112,000	-112,000	-8,000	---
Crime Victims Fund (Sec. 510).....	-2,321,000	-439,000	-139,000	+2,182,000	+300,000
Independent counsel.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Medicare-eligible retiree health fund contributions, NOAA.....	1,617	1,617	1,617	---	---