

EXPLANATORY MATERIALS FOR THE COMMERCE, JUSTICE,
SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
BILL, 2024—H.R. 5893

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee has jurisdiction over a diverse set of agencies responsible for enforcing trade laws; promoting U.S. economic interests; bolstering innovation and manufacturing; forecasting the weather; managing fisheries; combating drug trafficking, violent crime, financial fraud, terrorism, espionage, and cybercrime; exploring space; and advancing science. The activities of these agencies impact nearly every American and are integral to the operations of our government.

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024, provides a total of \$58,676,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2024, which is \$23,765,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 discretionary enacted level and \$32,642,391,000 below the President's fiscal year 2024 budget request. Within this amount, non-defense spending totals \$52,383,000,000, which is \$23,527,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$31,964,283,000 below the request, and defense spending totals \$6,293,000,000, which is \$237,836,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$678,108,000 below the request. To shrink the size the Federal Government and ensure that agencies funded herein are focused on missions that serve the American people without wasting their hard-earned tax dollars, this bill prioritizes funding for critical agencies, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, and Drug Enforcement Administration, while freezing, reducing, or eliminating funding for non-essential activities.

FUNDING PRIORITY AGENCIES AT FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE LEVELS

To support investments in Federal priorities such as national security, law enforcement in our communities, and administering just detention and correctional systems, the bill right-sizes agencies and programs by scaling back unsustainable spending levels to fiscal year 2022 levels, or lower, and cutting programs that have become agency slush funds and social justice initiatives. In addition, the bill continues funding, at fiscally responsible levels, for trade enforcement, economic development, innovation and manufacturing initiatives, efforts to protect the security and rights of all Americans, fundamental scientific research, and space exploration. Many agencies with important missions are subject to reductions, because Congress must act immediately to reverse the out-of-control growth of the Federal Government. Limited funding increases in the bill are focused on key national interests, including combating the

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scourge of fentanyl, safeguarding national security, and ensuring strong American leadership in research and technology advancement to counter China's growing influence.

To fund the priority programs described above, the bill recommends terminating more than 70 programs and offices. The bill also recommends freezing or reducing more than 40 of the accounts funded in the bill.

In addition to countering the unchecked growth of the Federal Government, the Committee is determined to reduce the negative impact of the Federal Government on Americans' lives. Therefore, the bill increases restrictions on agency spending to restore accountability, constrain rogue Federal agencies, and protect the fundamental liberties of the American people. In doing so, the bill addresses the weaponization of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) against the American people and the overreach by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) that undermines the Second Amendment. Finally, the Committee halts the administration's wasteful plan to replace Department of Commerce and Department of Justice vehicle fleets with electric vehicles, saving taxpayers nearly \$54,000,000 in fiscal year 2024.

Trade agencies.—The bill scales back funding for the International Trade Administration and Office of the United States Trade Representative to fiscal year 2022 levels and sustains funding for the Bureau of Industry and Security and International Trade Commission at fiscal year 2023 levels. Such funding will sustain priority efforts focused on countering unfair trade practices and economic coercion by the People's Republic of China, enhancing U.S. economic engagement in the Indo-Pacific region, and preventing adversaries from leveraging U.S. advanced technologies to facilitate their destabilizing military modernization activities.

Economic development assistance.—The bill reduces the size of the Economic Development Administration (EDA) by \$243,500,000, or 49 percent, below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$549,500,000 below the request in response to growing calls to reduce or eliminate the EDA. As a result, EDA funding levels reflect dwindling congressional and public interest in many legacy EDA programs. The bill cautiously invests in the Regional Technology Hubs program, which aims to spur economic growth by increasing distressed regions' capacity to manufacture, commercialize, and deploy critical technologies. Finally, the bill reduces the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) by \$15,000,000, or 21 percent, to \$55,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

National Institute of Standards and Technology.—To responsibly support programs that bolster U.S. innovation and manufacturing, the bill reduces overall funding for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) by \$150,337,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$155,020,000 below the request, but increases funding for Scientific and Technical Research and Services by \$66,948,000, which is \$25,000,000 above the request, and Industrial Technology Services by \$25,000,000, which is \$137,872,000 below the request. The bill includes \$200,000,000 for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP), an increase of \$25,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$77,202,000 below the

request, but holds the Manufacturing USA program at the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The bill also reinstates a cost-share requirement for the MEP.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.—In the case of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Operations, Research and Facilities account, the bill scales back funding to the fiscal year 2022 level, then further reduces that level by an amount commensurate with funding allocated in the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), resulting in a funding level that is \$114,148,000 below the fiscal year 2022 level. Funding for NOAA Procurement, Acquisition and Construction is held at the fiscal year 2023 base discretionary level, which is \$19,059,000 below the fiscal year 2022 level and \$486,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request. The bill also:

- Restores the matching requirements under the Coastal Zone Management Act.
- Ensures none of the funding can be used in furtherance of Executive Order 14008, “Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad.”

INVESTING IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO MAINTAIN DOMINANCE
OVER CHINA AND ADVANCE AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN SPACE

Notable exceptions to the Committee’s effort to roll back Federal spending include the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, where amounts included will support the critical Artemis program, and the National Science Foundation, in recognition of increased authorization levels in support of advancements in science and technology.

National Science Foundation.—Recognizing the importance of maintaining America’s competitive research advantage over China, the bill increases funding for the National Science Foundation (NSF) by \$791,207,000 above the fiscal year 2023 base discretionary level, which is \$1,724,624,000 below the request. Although funding is below the authorized level, the bill:

- Makes strategic investments in translational research, including support for the new Directorate for Technology, Innovation and Partnerships (TIP), which will leverage public-private partnerships and bolster emerging technologies.
- Increases funding for the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) to ensure that research investments are made in all regions of the U.S., not just the coasts.
- Sustains robust funds to grow the STEM workforce, while preventing these funds from being used for the administration’s activist equity initiatives.
- Strengthens oversight of grant funds through increased Office of Inspector General resources.
- Safeguards the American research enterprise from China’s malign influence, by supporting the work NSF is doing to create a whole of government research strategy and increasing oversight of grant funding.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration.—The bill increases topline funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) by \$349,750,000 above the fiscal year 2023

enacted level, an amount that is \$1,818,549,000 below the request. To continue advancing U.S. leadership in space, the bill:

- Provides for the continued development of the Space Launch System, the Orion crew vehicle, and Exploration Ground Systems that will soon send the Artemis II crew beyond low Earth orbit.
- Supports the Human Landing System programs at \$1,880,500,000, an amount equal to the request.
- Continues funding for critical science missions and space technology and aeronautics programs.

RESTORING CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES BY REINING IN THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

The Committee is committed to appropriately funding and thoroughly overseeing Federal law enforcement. As such, the Committee carefully scrutinized the budget submissions of the Department of Justice's law enforcement components. In response to concerns that the FBI has been weaponized against conservatives, the Committee reduces the FBI's topline funding level by \$1,037,095,000, or 9 percent, below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,080,015,000 below the request. The bill:

- Cuts FBI Salaries and Expenses by \$400,000,000, or 4 percent, below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,048,120,000 below the request.
- Reforms the FBI by prohibiting funds from being used to—
 - Conduct a politically sensitive investigation until the Department of Justice establishes a policy requiring non-partisan career staff to oversee such investigations.
 - Pay the salary of any employee who is found to have retaliated against a whistleblower or suppressed an employee's First Amendment rights.
 - Conduct an interview unless that interview is recorded.
 - Classify any communication as misinformation or censor lawful speech.
 - Pay the salary of any Federal employee who fails to comply with a congressional subpoena.
- Ensures the FBI is not rewarded with a new headquarters building in the National Capital Region by limiting its use of existing construction balances to sustainment of the J. Edgar Hoover Building.

Similarly, the bill addresses out-of-control regulatory overreach by the ATF by:

- Significantly cutting ATF Salaries and Expenses by \$140,929,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and eliminating its construction budget, a reduction of \$215,929,000, or 12.4 percent, overall relative to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$344,395,000 below the request.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to enforce the ATF's rules on pistol braces and privately made firearms.
- Conditioning ATF funding on meaningful reductions in National Firearms Act processing times.

- Incorporating new restrictions to address ATF overreach and eliminate wasteful and potentially unlawful programs and activities at the agency.
- Addressing the ATF's harassment of Federal firearms licensees (FFLs) while ensuring it stays focused on its mission of serving the industries it regulates.

COUNTERING CHINA

In February of 2022, the Department of Justice announced it was ending its China Initiative—a national security program established by the Trump administration to counter China's intelligence activities in the United States, including the theft of emerging technology and research from American universities. This decision is an example of weakness from a Justice Department more concerned with being politically correct than protecting Americans, and stands in stark contrast to the actions of other Federal agencies that have taken steps in recognition of the extraordinary long-term threat China poses to the United States.

Since 2018, according to the Department of Justice, upwards of 80 percent of all economic espionage prosecutions brought by the Justice Department allege conduct that would benefit the Chinese state, and there is at least some nexus to China in around 60 percent of all trade secret theft cases. As the U.S. engages with China in a geopolitical struggle unseen since the Cold War, it is vital that our agencies are laser focused on the threat at hand. This bill reverses the unwise decision to end the Justice Department's China Initiative, and it takes other important steps to counter China, including by challenging China's space ambitions by providing the resources necessary to return American astronauts to the Moon. NASA's Artemis program will keep the United States on the leading edge of technological development and prevent China from gaining an advantage in space exploration and utilization. The bill also makes significant investments in the American enterprise through the National Science Foundation to counter China's increasing investments in basic research and technology development. Importantly, the bill bolsters NSF's efforts to protect American research from Chinese theft by supporting the NSF's Office of Research Security Strategy and Policy and Office of Inspector General.

INCREASING RESOURCES TO COMBAT FENTANYL

The fentanyl crisis is unlike any other drug problem in U.S. history. Practically speaking, fentanyl deaths are more akin to mass poisonings than drug overdoses. Addressing the fentanyl crisis and the role of transnational criminal organizations in drug trafficking is a top priority for both the Committee and this Congress. Therefore, the Committee provides funding above the President's inadequate request for both the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces.

The bill increases funding for the DEA to address fentanyl trafficking by including \$236,321,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$100,000,000 above the President's request. Of this amount, DEA will transfer \$50,000,000 to the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) for local grants to investigate

activities related to the distribution of methamphetamine, heroin, fentanyl and fentanyl analogues, and the unlawful distribution of prescription opioids.

The bill includes \$555,000,000 for Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces, which is \$5,000,000 above the President's request, to enhance multi-agency efforts to combat transnational organized crime and reduce the availability of illicit drugs by identifying, dismantling, and prosecuting drug trafficking and money laundering operations. For State and local assistance to address fentanyl, the bill includes \$455,000,000 for Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act grants, of which:

- \$20,000,000 will be dedicated to local and regional efforts to prevent substance use and misuse in support of organizations doing the hard work of countering opioid use at the local level; and
- \$35,000,000 is for the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP), an amount equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$2,000,000 above the request.

SUPPORTING THE BUREAU OF PRISONS AND THE UNITED STATES
MARSHALS SERVICE

To support incarceration and the correctional workers responsible for the Nation's inmate population, the bill increases funding for Bureau of Prisons (BOP) Salaries and Expenses by \$100,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level, an amount that is \$151,700,000 below the request, and increases BOP Construction by \$165,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$93,238,000 above the request. It also rejects the President's request to rescind funding for a new Federal Correctional Institute in Letcher, Kentucky, and balances from the Leavenworth, Kansas, and Taft Correctional Institution projects.

The bill increases funding for the United States Marshals Service (USMS) Salaries and Expenses by \$10,700,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level, an amount that is \$208,788,000 below the request, to support additional judicial security needs. It also prohibits the administration from implementing any policy that discourages the USMS from enforcing Federal law to prevent the harassment of United States Supreme Court Justices.

ENSURING LIMITED STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNDING IS
USED AS INTENDED RATHER THAN DIVERTED FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE'S ACTIVIST PRIORITIES

To reduce unsustainable spending on State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance grant programs and reverse the effects of the Department's social justice agenda, that is undercutting the Nation's police, the bill eliminates, sharply reduces, or prohibits funding for dozens of the Department of Justice's progressive grant programs, both authorized and unauthorized, including many the Department has been treating like blank checks. Eliminated programs include the National Center on Restorative Justice, Accelerating Justice System Reforms, Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice, and Alternatives to Youth Incarceration. However, responsible grant programs that support State and local law enforcement are prioritized in the bill.

ADDRESSING A DYSFUNCTIONAL IMMIGRATION COURT SYSTEM

In recent years, this administration assured the Committee that funding hundreds of new immigration judges would have a dramatic impact on the immigration case backlog. Instead, the opposite has happened. The caseload currently stands roughly one-third *higher* than it was just two years ago. It is an undeniable fact that years of continued investments in additional judges have abjectly failed to make any discernable impact on the immigration case backlog. Our Nation's failing immigration court system is a direct result of the administration's failure to control the border, not a lack of immigration judges. Since President Biden took office in 2021, border officials have encountered more than 5,500,000 illegal aliens along the southwest border, and the Biden administration has released into American communities over 2,000,000 illegal aliens.

The lesson is clear: No amount of funding for new immigration judges can outpace the effects of an open border.

Similarly, an immigration court system with no appreciable case completion goals does not adequately incentivize judges to quickly process cases and effectively rewards aliens who have no lawful right to remain in the United States with years of continued illegal presence. Thus, the bill directs the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to reinstate case completion performance metrics to enable an objective, quantifiable measurement of each immigration judge's performance.

Finally, the bill also rejects the administration's request to cut off reimbursements to law enforcement for the costs of incarcerating unauthorized criminal aliens.

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:

- Requires monthly reporting on Immigration Judge performance.
- Maintains limitations on the Department of Justice's use of non-appropriated funds, including the Working Capital Fund and the Assets Forfeiture Fund.
- Requires quarterly reporting of unobligated balances.
- Requires agencies procuring sensitive information technology systems to conduct supply chain risk assessments.
- 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.
- Requires agencies to track undisbursed grant balances.
- Requires agencies to submit spending plans for the Committee's review.

- Requires agencies to notify the Committee of project cost overruns and mitigation plans. Limits certain NASA funds until long-term plans are formulated and adopted.

- Requires agency computer networks to block pornography.

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 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 each of the 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 further directs agencies funded in this Act to report on their plans to comply with the requirements of title 31 of the United States Code within 90 days of enactment of the Act.

Federal employee conduct.—Public service is a public trust that requires Federal employees to place ethical principles above private gain. The Code of Federal Regulations (5 CFR 2635.101) specifies the basic obligation of public service. Each of the agencies funded in the Act shall ensure their employees understand and are in compliance with this obligation.

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 these explanatory materials 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.

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 agreement includes \$570,000,000 in total resources for the International Trade Administration (ITA). This amount is offset by \$12,000,000 in estimated fee collections, resulting in a direct appro-

priation of \$558,000,000. The recommendation is \$55,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$154,815,000 below the request.

General Data Protection Regulation.—The Committee urges ITA to continue its efforts to educate small businesses about the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The Committee is concerned that small businesses may be unaware of their compliance obligations under the GDPR and could be susceptible to fines and significant financial risk. The Committee encourages ITA to work with Federal, State, and local partners to raise awareness about GDPR obligations on American small businesses.

Quadrilateral Security Dialogue.—The Committee encourages ITA to promote and strengthen the economic ties within the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue between the United States, India, Japan, and Australia.

Global Markets.—The Committee directs ITA to provide a detailed spending plan for Global Markets funding to the Committee. Further, the Committee directs ITA to include in its fiscal year 2024 spending plan a staffing assessment and justification for any newly established or newly proposed offices.

Antidumping and countervailing duties evasion.—The Committee directs ITA to submit a report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, outlining ITA’s efforts to counteract the use of third countries for transshipment by state-backed industries and producers to evade U.S. antidumping and countervailing duties (AD/CVD) laws. Within such report, the Committee encourages ITA to recommend congressional actions that would be beneficial to counteracting AD/CVD evasion.

Improving trade with Africa.—The Committee is aware of the goal of the U.S.-Africa Summit to work in furtherance of the United States’ national interest in enhancing and expanding trade and economic partnerships with African nations. The Committee emphasizes the U.S.’s increasing economic competition in Africa with other global trading blocs such as China, the European Union, and Russia.

Aluminum import monitoring.—The Committee continues to encourage ITA to regularly consult with U.S. aluminum manufacturers to ensure the Aluminum Import Monitoring (AIM) system is supporting the full value chain of the U.S. aluminum industry.

Essential medical products.—The Committee recognizes that the United States’ manufacturing capacity for essential medical products is at serious risk due to organized efforts by Chinese manufacturers to enter the U.S. market in response to inflationary pressures faced by U.S.-based manufacturers, distributors, and providers. The Committee further recognizes that the current shift toward purchasing Chinese-made health care supplies is drastic and occurring at a pace that could leave U.S. hospitals dependent on Chinese-supplied products. The Committee supports ITA’s efforts to address this national security issue by working to protect vulnerable domestic supply chains for critical industries, such as those that supply critical medical supplies like needles and syringes. The Committee directs ITA to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on steps taken to rebuild and expand capacity for the domestic medical supply chain and ways to encourage domestic production. Such report should include

any statutory and regulatory changes necessary to bolster U.S.-based manufacturing.

Indo-Pacific operations.—The Committee is interested in U.S. Commercial Service operations in the Indo-Pacific, specifically the Pacific Islands. The Committee understands that trade is an area of cooperation frequently requested by Pacific Islands nations and provides an opportunity for the United States to reinforce itself as the partner of choice in a region with increasing Chinese competition. The Committee directs the U.S. Commercial Service to provide a report that summarizes its operations in the Indo-Pacific, and details any proposals for increasing U.S. business and investment in the region, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Countering China through the Foreign Commercial Service.—The Committee remains concerned by the People’s Republic of China’s unfair trade practices and economic coercion, in particular, as part of its Belt and Road Initiative. The Committee directs the Foreign Commercial Service (FCS) to coordinate with the State Department, in particular, to ensure Foreign Commercial Officers are aligning their activities with U.S. foreign policy and located in regions critical to strategic competition with the PRC. The Committee further directs FCS to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, summarizing its coordination efforts with the State Department.

Supply chain security.—The Committee recognizes the impact supply chain issues can have on the Nation’s economy. Within the funding provided in this Act, the Committee encourages ITA to prioritize efforts to support the resilience of supply chains that are critical to U.S. national security and economic competitiveness.

Ukraine.—The Committee values the national security and economic importance of U.S. relations with Ukraine. The Committee also understands Ukraine plays a role in the global food supply chain, with small agricultural producers, in particular, being responsible for producing the majority of the food in Ukraine. The Committee directs ITA to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, identifying ways in which ITA could help facilitate the expansion of U.S. economic engagement with Ukraine. The report should identify ways to increase direct engagement with Ukrainian businesses and ITA programs that could be harnessed to assist with Ukraine’s agricultural sector while enhancing U.S. export competitiveness.

Assistant Secretary for Travel and Tourism.—The Committee directs ITA to establish the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism pursuant to Public Law 117–328.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$191,000,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), which is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$31,416,000 below the request.

Information and communications technology and services supply chain.—The Committee understands the degree of threats posed by the People’s Republic of China (PRC) toward connected software

applications in the United States and the PRC's access to Americans' genomic data have continued to increase over the years. The Committee supports the enforcement and implementation of BIS's responsibilities related to Executive Order 13873, "Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain."

Export of emerging and foundational technologies.—The Committee is concerned that five years have elapsed since the enactment of the Export Control Reform Act (Public Law 115–232); yet, BIS has not identified emerging and foundational technologies of concern or established appropriate controls pursuant to section 1758 of the Act. The Committee directs BIS to identify emerging foundational technologies and establish appropriate controls under the Export Administration Regulations.

Multilateral Export Control Regimes.—The Wassenaar Arrangement is a consensus-based multilateral export control regime for conventional weapons and dual-use technologies that was established after the Cold War. The Committee is concerned by the Arrangement's degraded utility over recent years. The Committee recognizes that Russia, a member of the Wassenaar Arrangement, is hindering progress of the regime in the wake of its unprovoked invasion of Ukraine. Therefore, the Committee directs BIS to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on a possible strategy for working with partners and allies on a bilateral or plurilateral basis to secure binding commitments to control technologies that could support the military modernization of, or human rights abuses by, foreign adversaries.

BIS efforts relating to the People's Republic of China.—The Committee recognizes the distinct challenge the PRC and its Military-Civil Fusion strategy pose to BIS's national security mission. However, the Committee is concerned that BIS is not using its full array of tools effectively to prevent the PRC from accessing militarily useful technology. The Committee is also aware of the lack of personnel focused on tracking and identifying companies in great capacity. The Committee directs BIS to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the resources, staffing, and operational capability needed to adequately conduct licensing, review, targeting, and enforcement activities as they relate to entities under the control of the PRC.

Manufacturing and industrial innovation.—Given the importance of the Department of Commerce's manufacturing programs and initiatives, the Committee encourages the Department to continue its robust engagement with Congress, especially with regard to strategies to re-shore critical manufacturing and further advanced manufacturing in order to reinvigorate American manufacturing.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$254,500,000 for the programs and administrative expenses of the Economic Development Administration (EDA), which is \$243,500,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$549,509,000 below the request.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes \$211,000,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs (EDAP). The Committee directs EDA to distribute the funds as follows and expects EDA to follow the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act with respect to any deviation from the funding table:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
Economic Adjustment Assistance	\$39,500
Assistance to Coal Communities	80,500
Regional Innovation Program Grants	50,000
Regional Technology Innovation Hubs	41,000
Total, Economic Development Assistance Programs	\$211,000

Economic Development Assistance Programs.—The fiscal year 2024 recommendations for EDAP reflect reduced congressional support. In addition, due to a lack of demand, some EDAP funding from prior years is not yet awarded.

Economic assistance for communities.—Economic and community development funding provided by other agencies can have a greater impact if the funding is utilized in conjunction with other Federal funding sources, such as EDA funding. The Committee 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.

Investment in Central Appalachia.—To diversify and enhance economic opportunities, the Committee urges the Secretary to prioritize distressed counties within the Central Appalachian region to help communities that have been affected by job losses in coal mining, coal power plant operations, and coal-related supply chain industries due to the economic downturn of the coal industry in pertinent grant programs.

Coal communities.—The Committee expects EDA to work creatively to transform historic coal communities. The Committee believes comprehensive, well-orchestrated strategies to promote economic growth should be a top priority.

Build-to-Scale.—The recommendation includes \$50,000,000 for the Build-to-Scale program (also known as the Regional Innovation Program). The Committee urges EDA to invest in university based, high-tech business incubators to diversify distressed manufacturing in legacy urban and rural communities by encouraging entrepreneurship and patent creation, and promoting technology commercialization through business startups. The Committee encourages EDA to allocate up to \$2,000,000 to establish or support a regional innovation cluster to drive innovation, job creation, and market demand in the advanced wood products sector, which represents a critical source of economic opportunity in rural America.

Aeronautics industries.—The Committee encourages EDA to support, to the extent permitted by law, economic development oppor-

tunities in communities looking to expand or bolster the presence of aeronautics-related industries, including the construction of new air traffic control towers or the purchase of equipment for participants within the contract tower program.

Regional Technology and Innovation Hubs and Regional Innovation Engines Programs.—The Committee supports coordination between the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, and NSF to foster the development and execution of the Department of Commerce’s Regional Technology and Innovation Hubs program and the NSF Regional Innovation Engines program. The Committee directs the Department of Commerce to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on interagency coordination mechanisms through which the Departments of Commerce and Defense, NSF, and other departments and agencies executing regional technology programs could coordinate programs, align efforts, and avoid duplication.

Tech Hubs program in EPSCoR States.—The Committee notes the CHIPS and Science Act (Public Law 117–167) directs the Secretary to create at least 20 geographically distributed hubs across the country, including three hubs in each EDA region, at least one-third of which must include an EPSCoR State. The Act further mandates that proposals must be submitted by eligible consortia that include at least one of the following five entities: (1) an institution of higher education, (2) industry or firms in relevant technology areas, (3) innovation or manufacturing sectors, (4) a sub-national or Tribal Government, and (5) an economic development organization. The Committee understands EDA defines a Hub’s geography as a single Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) that may include assets or members outside that MSA. To meet the intent of geographical distribution of hubs, which should include EPSCoR States that may not have large MSAs as a single consortia entity, the Committee encourages the Secretary to require that the one-third of EPSCoR State technology hubs be awarded to consortia that have a majority of the mandated entities within the EPSCoR State. Alternatively, as the single MSA requirement disadvantages EPSCoR States with smaller MSAs and fewer resources, the Committee recommends that more than one MSA within a region be permitted to serve as a consortium, particularly in EPSCoR States. Further, because it is likely that EPSCoR State technology hubs are less mature than those in non-EPSCoR States, the Committee urges the Secretary to consider including EPSCoR State technology hubs in early award tranches, so that these hubs have sufficient time to reach technology hub maturation.

Regional technology and innovation hubs in rural communities.—The Committee notes that, in addition to requiring the Secretary to designate regional technology and innovation hubs in EPSCoR States, Public Law 117–167 also requires the Secretary to ensure that no fewer than one-third of eligible consortia designated as regional technology hubs significantly benefit a small and rural community. The Committee urges the Secretary to focus on consortia that have developed proven regional strategies that bridge urban and rural economies to deliver innovative solutions in partnership with rural areas.

Broadband infrastructure.—The Committee encourages EDA to prioritize broadband infrastructure projects in underserved areas and to support projects that address challenges facing rural communities, including the lack of access to affordable, high-speed broadband.

Program duplication.—The Committee directs EDA to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that its grant programs avoid duplication, overlap with any other Federal grant programs, and require continued investment.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$43,500,000 for EDA salaries and expenses, which is \$24,500,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$56,009,000 below the request.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends \$55,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), which is \$15,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$55,000,000 below the request.

Office of Native American Business Development.—The recommendation includes no less than \$4,000,000 for MBDA to award grants to Tribes and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian populations to address barriers to economic development. The Committee encourages MBDA to coordinate with the Department's Office of Native American Business Development on such efforts and to implement innovative programs to support Tribal small business owners.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$116,000,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis (ESA), which is \$14,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$38,028,000 below the request.

Adult fitness and sports survey.—The Committee directs the Secretary to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the feasibility of entering into a joint memorandum with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and Secretary of Labor to assess the adult fitness and sports economy of the United States by identifying the total revenue generated from adult fitness and sports businesses and facilities on a national and State level; the total jobs created by adult fitness and sports businesses and facilities; and the total dollar value of the adult fitness and sports economy.

Data transparency.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for private data acquisition to support a regular release schedule with minimal lag. With appropriate safeguards, the Committee supports the acquisition of real-time data to identify trends in personal consumption and recognizes the importance of modernizing data collection practices with direct-from-consumer, verified purchase data to capture consumers' natural purchase behavior. The

Committee directs ESA to use a competitive process when soliciting private sector data.

Concrete Masonry Checkoff program.—The Committee recognizes that the Department’s Concrete Masonry Checkoff program is an industry-led program funding the research and promotion of concrete masonry products. The Committee encourages the Department to maximize the effectiveness of its checkoff programs by utilizing available escrow funds, managing agency cost reimbursements or developing other administrative remedies, where practicable, to ensure program resources are fully utilized for their intended purpose.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,354,000,000 for the Bureau of the Census, which is \$131,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$252,004,000 below the request.

Cyber vulnerabilities.—The Committee is concerned that cyber-vulnerabilities could potentially be exploited by bad actors to undermine faith in census statistics. This includes both cyber-hackers in Census servers and efforts to use supercomputing to unmask the privacy of Census respondents. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to prioritize cyber protections and high standards of data differential privacy, while also maintaining the accuracy of the data. The Committee expects the Bureau to keep the Committee updated on these efforts.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes \$300,000,000 for Current Surveys and Programs, which is \$30,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$75,673,000 below the request.

Current Population Survey.—The Committee understands that annual estimates of the Official Poverty Measure and the Supplemental Poverty Measure come from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) sample of the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Committee further understands that 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 allow 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.

Annual poverty data collection.—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 Committee also recognizes the interest in poverty measures for discrete populations. Within the funds provided, the Committee urges the Census Bureau to update the June 2020 feasibility report on increasing the sample size of the March supplement of the CPS and 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 the enactment of this Act.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$1,054,000,000 for Periodic Censuses and Programs, which is \$101,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$176,331,000 below the request.

Panel survey implementation.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of transparency related to the Census Bureau’s plans for implementation of a panel survey, the expanding scope, and the findings in the Office of Inspector General (OIG)’s February 2023 report entitled, “The Census Bureau Can Improve Processes to Promote Transparency of Cooperative Agreements,” (OIG–23–011–1). The Committee is further concerned about the use of taxpayer dollars for the development of a panel survey given the wide range of options that currently exist in the private sector for these types of activities. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, on the panel’s methodology, data collection processes, implementation, incurred and projected costs, and procurement strategy to allow the Committee to evaluate the project’s use of Federal resources.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$54,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which is \$8,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$55,665,000 below the request. The recommendation includes up to \$23,050,000 for Advanced Communications Research.

Advanced Communications Research.—The recommendation includes an increase of up to \$9,157,000 for Advanced Communications Research at the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences to expand research and development in radio frequency spectrum management to allow next generation communications use and to ensure that 5G networks and the broader telecommunications supply chain are secure, including through vendor diversity.

Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth.—The recommendation includes no less than \$20,786,000 for the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth.

Broadband programs.—The Committee directs NTIA not to provide scoring advantage with respect to its broadband programs based specifically upon the form of organization or commercial status of a broadband service provider, and further directs NTIA to ensure States using NTIA funds do not do so.

Broadband programs barrier to entry.—The Committee directs NTIA, in administering its broadband programs, to consider the effects of supply chain challenges, workforce shortages, and uniform guidance procurement requirements, in addition to other known barriers, such as permit approvals, to determine whether providers can reasonably meet deployment deadlines. If NTIA determines these factors unduly impact project commitments or will deter pro-

gram participation, the Committee directs NTIA to use its discretionary authority to provide waivers of such requirements or other relief.

Rural broadband coordination.—The Committee continues to encourage NTIA to coordinate with the Rural Utilities Service (RUS), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), 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 equally prioritize the deployment of the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN) in rural communities and in urban areas. The Committee directs NTIA to submit a report to the Committee, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, on progress made in this regard.

Multiagency broadband program study.—The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct a study of all Federal broadband connectivity programs funded in the previous five fiscal years, including through emergency supplemental appropriations and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), to evaluate each program’s efficacy in providing internet access to underserved and not-yet-served communities. Such study shall identify the total amount of Federal broadband funding appropriated, the number of grants awarded, the average award size, and the specific geographic location of grant awards for each program, and evaluate the effectiveness of each broadband program in providing internet access to individuals in communities that were below rates of 25/3 Mbps prior to relevant grant awards.

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.

Overbuilding.—In accordance with sections 903 (the Advancing Critical Connectivity Expands Service, Small Business Resources, Opportunities, Access, and Data Based on Assessed Need and Demand Act) and 904 (the Broadband Interagency Coordination Act of 2020) of Public Law 116–260 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021), the Committee understands NTIA, RUS, FCC, Department of the Treasury, and other Federal agencies that provide support for broadband networks must coordinate with the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth, one another, and stakeholders, specifically the rural communications industry, to identify and pursue ways to continue sustainable broadband deployment and adoption, including with regard to how programs can work in concert to that end, and to ensure that policies tied to or adopted under one Federal program do not undermine the objectives and functionality of another.

Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program.—The Committee directs NTIA to implement the Broadband Equity, Access,

and Deployment (BEAD) Program expeditiously and in a technology-neutral manner as intended by sections 60102(a)(1)(A) and 60102(a)(1)(C)(ii) of Public Law 117–58 to ensure the program supports fixed and wireless access solutions. The Committee further directs NTIA to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the most efficient and economical means of broadband deployment to connect unserved rural areas and report to the Committee on its findings no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommendation includes language making available to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) \$4,195,799,000, to be derived from offsetting fee collections estimated for fiscal year 2024 by the Congressional Budget Office. The Committee expects USPTO budget submissions to reflect the long-standing practice of providing USPTO with complete and unfettered access to the amount equal to the estimated patent and trademark fee collections for a given fiscal year.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends \$1,476,948,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), which is \$150,337,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$155,020,000 below the request.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$1,019,948,000 for Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS), which is \$66,948,000 above fiscal year 2023 and \$25,000,000 above the request.

Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework.—The Committee commends NIST for the completion of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Risk Management Framework and encourages NIST to continue building upon its work assessing the trustworthiness of AI systems.

Forensic sciences.—The recommendation includes \$22,000,000 for forensic science research, including no less than \$3,500,000 to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees, no less than \$1,500,000 for a competitive Standards Development Organization grant, and no less than \$1,200,000 to support technical merit evaluations.

Quantum information science.—The Committee encourages NIST to undertake the activities authorized by Public Law 115–368 and to concentrate on the identification and development of practical quantum and quantum-hybrid applications that focus on public sector use-cases to ensure the government is able to benefit from technology as it emerges.

Digital twins.—The Committee recognizes the critical role NIST plays in guiding research and standardization in emerging areas, such as digital twins, and acknowledges that digital twins are

emerging as an important tool for intelligent decision-making in advanced manufacturing, healthcare, agriculture, aerospace, and other key U.S. industries. The Committee notes that NIST has found that digital twins can help manufacturers reduce costs and product time to market, optimize manufacturing processes, improve product design and reliability, and bolster cybersecurity resilience. Given the ongoing economic challenges for U.S. manufacturers and the rising cyber threats to the U.S. government and private sector, the Committee encourages NIST to partner with non-governmental organizations and other Federal agencies to create a testbed for development of best practices and standards for the implementation of digital twins throughout U.S. industry and across the Federal Government.

Synthetic biology research and development.—The Committee encourages NIST to sustain and expand its work to develop synthetic biology metrology and standards in alignment with Public Law 117–167. Further, the Committee directs NIST to produce a report, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing its 5-year plan for NIST research innovation in synthetic biology and the budgetary resources needed to execute this plan.

Cybersecurity and privacy standards.—In the following areas within NIST's Cybersecurity and Privacy activities, for purposes that include increasing personnel and contracting resources, the recommendation includes: \$4,000,000 for vulnerability management, \$1,500,000 for cryptography programs, \$5,000,000 for privacy programs, \$5,000,000 for identity and access management, \$3,000,000 for software security, \$2,500,000 for infrastructure with a particular focus on Domain Name System and Border Gateway Protocol security, \$2,000,000 for improving usability of cybersecurity, \$3,000,000 for the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education with a particular focus on expanding office and personnel capacity to support the workforce requirements authorized in Public Law 116–238, and \$3,000,000 for Internet of Things security.

Advancing research in critical and emerging technologies.—The Committee recognizes NIST's important research role across areas of critical and emerging technologies. NIST's work to evaluate, measure, and develop standards on such technologies is essential to the responsible and effective deployment of these technologies in commercial and national security environments. This work will only grow in importance, particularly as the PRC redoubles its efforts to deploy these technologies for its own strategic advantage. Accordingly, the recommendation includes no less than \$20,000,000 for Advancing Research in Critical and Emerging Technologies.

Cybersecurity education.—The Committee supports the amendments made to Public Law 113–274, known as the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act, as part of Public Law 116–283, particularly with respect to cybersecurity challenge programs, as well as regional alliances and multistakeholder partnerships. Therefore, the Committee encourages NIST to use up to \$5,000,000 of the funds made available for the Cybersecurity and Privacy portfolio for regional alliances and multistakeholder partnerships as detailed in section 303(f) of the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act, as amended. The Committee further encourages NIST to utilize up to \$15,000,000 of funds made available for Cybersecurity and Privacy efforts, for na-

tional cybersecurity challenges as detailed in section 205, as authorized in the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act, as amended.

Cloud computing.—The Committee encourages NIST to recognize growth in the cloud computing industry by publishing descriptions and definitions of the latest cloud characteristics, service models, and deployment models including the growing trend of multi-cloud. The Committee encourages NIST to include in its description of “multi-cloud” the characteristics of software technology that allow for data, application, and program portability. Additionally, the Committee encourages NIST to consider interoperability between multiple cloud computing software vendors and between public, private, and edge cloud environments. Recognizing the rapid growth of multi-cloud adoption and implementation, the Committee urges NIST to establish this definition no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Weather-related data standards setting.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the impact of weather on the built environment and supports minimizing weather-related risks to Federal and non-Federal investments. The Committee urges NIST to continue its measurement science and standards-setting efforts on this topic and to continue working with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), other Federal agencies, and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to help incorporate up-to-date weather-related data, including data on extreme weather, into codes and standards for buildings and communities.

Research on age verification and age estimation technologies.—The Committee recognizes the importance of protecting children and teenagers online, and the potential value of privacy-protective age verification technology in achieving this goal. The Committee also acknowledges the highly sensitive nature of a child or teenager’s facial biometric information and other personal information. The Committee directs NIST, as part of its ongoing research and testing under sections 10226 and 10223 of Public Law 117–167, to include research and testing of age verification and age estimation technologies, in consultation with the Federal Trade Commission.

Cybersecurity.—Consistent with the recommendations adopted in Public Law 117–328, the Committee encourages NIST to provide updates regarding NIST’s progress in reducing its Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP) backlog. Additionally, if helpful to reducing the backlog, the Committee urges NIST to consider coordinating with or utilizing qualified cryptographic professionals detailed from other parts of the Federal Government. The Committee believes the current backlog threatens the security of Federal information systems at a time of great cyber threat risk to Federal agencies. Additionally, the Committee believes requirements on the CMVP and Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) will only continue to increase as efforts to confront emerging quantum computing challenges grow. As such, the Committee further encourages NIST to continue its ongoing efforts to streamline the review process and provide updates about planning for new announcements and future requirements.

Sustainable mass timber construction materials.—The Committee encourages NIST to continue support for emerging industries, including cross-laminated timber.

Artificial intelligence.—The recommendation includes no less than \$15,000,000 for NIST's research and measurement science efforts on AI to position the United States as a global leader in AI innovation. Within the funding provided, the Committee directs NIST to continue the recommendations adopted in Public Law 117–328.

Blockchain research at the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence.—The Committee encourages the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence (NCCOE) to research challenges with blockchain and distributed ledger technologies. The Committee is aware of the significance of distributed ledger technology in relation to future economic growth and notes the importance of the U.S. being globally competitive with other countries investing heavily in such technologies. Therefore, the Committee encourages NIST to leverage the resources at the NCCOE to explore the advancement of distributed ledger technologies. Further, the Committee encourages the NCCOE to consider these technologies in relation to the competitive position of the U.S., to research the ability to foster uniform standards that allow for global collaboration in communications and free trade, and to explore any government use cases with the potential for ancillary adaption by the private sector.

Malcolm Baldrige Performance Excellence Program.—The recommendation includes up to \$2,700,000 for the Malcolm Baldrige Performance Excellence Program to provide the necessary funding for NIST to finalize new best practices and criteria framework for the authorized Baldrige Communities of Excellence program. The Committee encourages the program to build additional partnerships and self-assessment tools to assist organizations with cybersecurity risk management.

Addressing wildfire risks.—The recommendation includes \$7,560,000 for Wildfire and the Wildland-Urban Interface-related research. The Committee directs NIST to develop improved Wildland-Urban Interface risk exposure metrics and tools to better assess and mitigate the fire vulnerability of structures to protect at-risk communities.

Cybersecurity of genomic data.—The recommendation includes no less than \$4,500,000 for NIST and the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence (NCCoE) to continue the cybersecurity of genomic data use case. The Committee directs NIST and NCCoE to continue to partner with non-governmental entities that have existing capability to research and develop state-of-the-art cybersecurity technologies for the unique needs of genomic and biomedical-based systems.

Programs not supported.—The recommendation does not support the NIST Center of Excellence in Climate Change, the NIST Greenhouse Gas Measurements program, or the NIST Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility Initiative.

Scientific and Technical Research Projects.—The recommendation includes \$118,511,000 for NIST Scientific and Technical Research Projects. The Committee directs NIST to perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$237,000,000 for Industrial Technology Services, which is \$25,000,000 above fiscal year 2023 and \$137,872,000 below the request. Of this amount, \$200,000,000 is for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP), and \$37,000,000 is for the Manufacturing USA program.

Manufacturing USA.—The Committee supports the continued operation of the two existing NIST-funded Manufacturing USA Institutes, including the new institute started in fiscal year 2023.

National Manufacturing Extension Partnership supply chain database.—The Committee notes that disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and recent economic conditions in the United States highlight widespread supply chain vulnerabilities. These challenges reinforce the need for manufacturers and suppliers to communicate more effectively in response to national emergencies and other disasters such as extreme weather. The Committee recognizes that the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) is the only nationwide system connecting small- and medium-sized manufacturers throughout the U.S. supply chain and that numerous MEP Centers are already utilizing intrastate database systems to enhance communication and create greater efficiencies across their State-based supply chains. The Committee directs NIST to create a permanent, centralized database so that manufacturers have access to a comprehensive MEP database network, as required by Public Law 117-167.

Domestic production of heparin.—The Committee notes the previous recommendation emphasizing the importance of scaling up the production of heparin in House Report 117-395, and highlights the Committee's continued interest in NIST's work in this area.

Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors environmental review process.—The Committee is concerned that delays in the due diligence phase of the Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) incentive funds application process could significantly delay distribution of CHIPS funds. The Committee expects NIST to explore all opportunities to facilitate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) reviews to ensure grant funds are expeditiously distributed to qualified projects and semiconductor fabrication plant construction continues without delay. The Committee directs NIST to provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, a report detailing a strategy that identifies potentially applicable NEPA Categorical Exclusions and streamlined Environmental Assessment procedures. The Committee strongly encourages the CHIPS Program Office to begin reviewing environmental questionnaires submitted with pre-applications and applications prior to the due diligence phase.

CHIPS awards supporting the semiconductor supply chain.—The Committee emphasizes the importance of ensuring CHIPS incentive awards build out and bolster a secure domestic semiconductor supply chain. The Committee notes that section 103(a)(1)(C) of Public Law 117-167 expanded the recipient eligibility for the CHIPS incentive awards to develop domestic semiconductor manufacturing capability and its corresponding supply chain.

Reporting on CHIPS awards upside sharing and funding milestones.—The Committee reminds NIST of reporting and notification requirements to Congress regarding the CHIPS incentives program, as authorized by Public Law 116–283 and Public Law 117–167. The Committee directs NIST to provide a briefing to the Committee about any upside sharing agreements made between NIST and a recipient of CHIPS funds, as detailed in the Department of Commerce’s Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) entitled, “CHIPS Incentives Program—Commercial Fabrication Facilities.” The Committee further directs NIST to provide regular briefings to the Committee on any amounts received by the agency through upside sharing agreements, which includes a detailed description of how NIST plans to use these funds. Additionally, the Committee directs NIST to provide updates on funds clawed back or withheld from an applicant due to a failure to meet designated milestones highlighted in the NOFO. In providing such briefings, NIST is directed to exclude any business sensitive information.

Implementation of China guardrails for CHIPS awards.—The Committee was pleased to see NIST release a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on “Preventing the Improper Use of CHIPS Act Funding,” and reminds NIST of the directive included in section 103(b)(5) of Public Law 117–167 requiring covered entities to enter into an agreement with the Department before receiving any funds. The Committee further reminds NIST of the obligation under section 103(b)(5) of Public Law 117–167 requiring NIST to notify Congress no later than 60 days after identifying any violations of the agreements entered into by the Department and CHIPS grant award recipients.

The National Semiconductor Technology Center.—The Committee recognizes the importance of semiconductor research in bolstering the national security interests of the U.S. by supporting and extending U.S. leadership in semiconductor research, design, engineering, and advanced manufacturing to secure a domestic semiconductor supply chain. The Committee appreciates that the National Semiconductor Technology Center (NSTC) can play an important role in bringing together the public and private sector to advance semiconductor research and technologies. The Committee urges NIST to ensure the establishment of the NSTC is transparent and competitive. The Committee also emphasizes the importance of geographic diversity in the selection of NSTC facilities and affiliated technical centers.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends \$220,000,000 for NIST construction, which is \$242,285,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$42,148,000 below the request. The Committee directs NIST to continue providing updates on the projects funded within this account.

Department of Commerce Allocation of National Institute of Standards and Technology Funds:
CHIPS Act Fiscal Year 2024
(in thousands of dollars)

Account—Project and Activity	Amount
Section 9902	
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America Fund	\$5,000,000
Administrative Expenses	(100,000)
Office of the Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses	(3,900)
Total, Section 9902	5,000,000
Section 9906	
Industrial Technology Services	1,245,000
National Semiconductor Technology Center	(1,100,000)
Advanced Packaging Manufacturing Program	(95,000)
Manufacturing USA Institute	(50,000)
Scientific and Technology Research & Services	55,000
NIST Metrology Program	(29,000)
Administrative Expenses	(26,000)
Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses	(1,100)
Total, Section 9906	1,300,000

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$5,430,607,000 in discretionary funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

The Committee’s program and project recommendations for NOAA are included in the consolidated funding tables below and in narrative direction throughout these explanatory materials. The Committee reminds NOAA that any deviations from the amounts included in the tables below are subject to the section 505 requirements of this Act. When executing its budget for fiscal year 2024, the Committee directs NOAA to 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 \$3,726,628,000 under Operations, Research, and Facilities (ORF) for NOAA’s coastal, fisheries, marine, weather, satellite, and other programs, which is \$774,369,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$889,921,000 below the request. This total funding level includes \$4,157,311,000 in direct appropriations, a transfer of \$355,081,000 from balances in the “Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries” Fund, and \$23,000,000 derived from recoveries of prior year obligations.

Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act.—The Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act became law on December 23, 2022, as part of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263). The Committee directs NOAA to expeditiously issue its plans and regulations for implementing this important law. The Committee further directs NOAA to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, describing any resource needs required to fully address this

issue, coordination with other Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement and key stakeholders, and any plans to increase public awareness of how to report violations.

Fire weather research.—NOAA plays an important role in providing advance notice of wildfire risks and active wildfire-weather coupled forecasts. The recommendation includes \$19,000,000 to support fire weather initiatives across NOAA, including to support the Fire Weather Testbed. The Committee encourages NOAA to utilize its satellite and technology 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.

The following narrative descriptions and tables identify the specific activities and funding levels included in this Act.

National Ocean Service.—The recommendation includes \$636,200,000 for National Ocean Service (NOS) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

Program	Amount (\$000)
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	
Navigation, Observations, and Positioning	169,000
Hydrographic Survey Priorities / Contracts	32,000
IOOS Regional Observations	41,000
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	242,000
Coastal Science and Assessment	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	88,500
Competitive Research	21,500
Coastal Science and Assessment	110,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	45,000
Coastal Zone Management Grants	81,500
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	34,000
Coral Reef Program	33,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	29,700
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	61,000
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	284,200
Total, National Ocean Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	636,200

Atlantic Coral Reef Research coordination.—The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 to establish the Atlantic Coral Reef Research Coordination Institute and the Pacific Coral Reef Research Coordination Institute as required under section 212 of the Reauthorization of the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-562).

Marine Debris.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the Marine Debris program to support reduction, prevention, and research activities.

Geospatial Modeling Grants.—The Committee recommends no less than \$8,000,000 for the competitive Geospatial Modeling Grants program, for which all funding shall be distributed externally.

Harmful algal blooms.—The Committee is concerned with duplication, incompatibility, and separation of data related to the causes and effects of harmful algal blooms (HABs) in large freshwater bodies in the U.S. This disorganization undermines the effectiveness of Federal dollars already spent. The Committee directs NOAA to submit a report, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, that includes a cross-agency survey of all existing U.S. Federal large freshwater body HAB-related data. The Committee encourages NOAA to include recommendations for streamlining access to this data, creating a centralized, all-in-one access point, and cost-effective synthesis and hosting of disparate data sets. The Committee further encourages NOAA to include in this report a preliminary survey of State, local, and private data-sources that relate to this HAB data, and suggestions on how such data could also be integrated and synthesized into a single, integrated dataset, as well as best practices to avoid Federal-State-local-private duplication of data collection, and to encourage simple and efficient data access and dissemination.

National Estuarine Research Reserve System.—The Committee acknowledges the NERRS Blue Ribbon Panel recommendations and directs NOAA to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on the number of research reserves that are unable to meet Federal match requirements.

National Harmful Algal Bloom Observing Network.—The recommendation includes \$3,500,000 for the National Harmful Algal Bloom Observing Network (NHABON). The NHABON leverages the data management capabilities of the eleven Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) Regional Associations with new infrastructure in the form of autonomous sensors capable of detecting and quantifying harmful algal blooms and their toxins.

Gulf of Mexico hypoxia mapping.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the annual Gulf of Mexico Hypoxic Zone Mapping Cruise, and its history of providing an historical database for the health of the Gulf and a key metric for progress of efforts to improve water quality in the Mississippi and Ohio River Basins. Within the funding provided for the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science, the Committee includes \$1,500,000 for this research project.

Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services.—The Committee recommendation includes \$8,000,000 for Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS), of which \$400,000 is included for the Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (CO-OPS) to establish four current meters in one or more existing stations in the southeast channel.

National Marine Sanctuary System.—The Committee directs NOAA to prioritize conservation, education, mapping, and research efforts across the agency in the National Marine Sanctuary System.

Genomics in the deep ocean.—The Committee strongly supports the use of genomics research to uncover novel adaptations in ocean dwellers to extreme and dynamic environments, to develop sustainable strategies in fishing, aquaculture and mining practices, as well as providing foundational discoveries for biopharmaceuticals. To support these goals and to achieve a sustainable blue economy, the

Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for NOAA to provide extramural support for ongoing initiatives to both explore the deep oceans, collect large numbers of biological samples, and to sequence their genomes to advance pharmaceutical discovery.

Blue carbon research program.—The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for a pilot program on blue carbon to advance NOAA’s work to assess the carbon sequestration potential of various coastal blue carbon habitats, account for regional differences, and identify some of the biophysical, social, and economic pathways and impediments to coastal blue carbon ecosystem protection, management, or restoration. The Committee encourages NOAA to work with other relevant Federal agencies, Tribal, State, and non-governmental partners, as appropriate, to continue to identify a standard methodology of measuring and quantifying the carbon storage and sequestration ability, as well as the non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emission effects, of blue carbon ecosystems.

Coastal Zone Management.—The Committee recommends \$45,000,000 for Coastal Zone Management and Services, including no less than \$4,000,000 for the Digital Coast Program.

NOAA Community Project Funding.—The recommendation includes \$56,999,000 for NOAA Coastal Zone Management Community Project Funding. Funding must be for activities consistent with congressional direction and supportive of NOAA’s mission and aligned with one or more of the purposes described in the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §1451 et seq.). Coastal Zone Management projects are subject to any applicable cost-share required by law under the Coastal Zone Management Program. The Committee directs NOAA to perform the same level of oversight and due diligence regarding these projects as with any other external partners.

National Marine Fisheries Service.—The recommendation includes \$890,245,000 for National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Program	Amount (\$000)
Protected Resources Science and Management	
Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species	100,000
Species Recovery Grants	7,000
Atlantic Salmon	6,500
Pacific Salmon	65,000
	178,500
Protected Resources Science and Management	
	178,500
Fisheries Science and Management	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	146,927
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments	168,086
Observers and Training	53,955
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	121,116
Aquaculture	15,000
Salmon Management Activities	37,000
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	41,500
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,365
	586,949
Fisheries Science and Management	586,949
	586,949

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE—Continued

Program	Amount (\$000)
Enforcement	69,796
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	55,000
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	890,245

Fishery Data Modernization.—The Committee directs NMFS to develop a strategic plan detailing actions the agency will take to expand the adoption of electronic technologies in U.S. fisheries and improve data governance, storage, and management systems and policies. The Committee directs NMFS to solicit stakeholder input during strategy development and provide the Committee with the final plan and estimated costs for full plan implementation. The Committee further directs NMFS to provide the Committee with an update on this effort no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Seafood Import Monitoring Program.—The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for the Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP). SIMP is an essential tool for keeping seafood from illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) sources from entering U.S. markets by requiring documentation for imported seafood that demonstrates it originated from a legal fishery. The Committee understands that IUU fishing threatens ocean conservation and abets human trafficking and forced labor in global seafood supply chains. This catch documentation paired with chain of custody record-keeping requirements ensures that key information follows the seafood from the boat or farm to the U.S. border. The Committee further believes effective implementation of SIMP is necessary to enforce the ban on imports of Russian seafood, which may be re-labeled after foreign processing, hiding their Russian origin.

Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Fund.—The recommendation includes a transfer of \$4,500,000 from NOAA ORF to the Marine Mammal Unusual Mortality Event (UME) Fund.

Southeast States marine fisheries management.—Within the amount provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee recommends \$30,000,000 for NMFS to assist each of the States within the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Councils that wish to develop or improve State recreational harvest data collection programs to supplement—or if the State chooses, supplant—the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP). The Committee directs NMFS to ensure each State serves as the lead in the program development or improvement, with NMFS providing technical assistance and necessary grant funding to ensure the State data collected is consistent for catch monitoring and assessment needs and produces results compatible with those from other States in the region. The Committee directs NOAA to make these efforts a top priority in coordination with the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Gulf of Mexico shrimp fishing effort.— Within the funding provided in Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the recommendation includes \$850,000 for NMFS, in consultation with the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council and shrimp indus-

try stakeholders, to continue the development and implementation of an Electronic Logbook (ELB). The Committee awaits receipt of the report outlining progress made to develop and implement the new ELB program requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

Horseshoe crabs.—The Committee understands that 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.

South Atlantic closures.—The Committee recognizes that certain States are concerned with the economic implications of possible area closures for the South Atlantic snapper-grouper recreational fishery. The Committee notes the \$5,100,000 investment in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 in independent survey data, including \$3,300,000 for the South Atlantic Great Red Snapper Count, along with language encouraging the NMFS to incorporate this data into the agency’s own stock assessments as expeditiously as possible to better inform fishery management decisions. The Committee therefore directs NMFS to complete this work before issuing any proposed rule for the South Atlantic snapper-grouper recreational fishery that contains an area closure off the coast of the State of Florida.

Stock assessments.—The Committee recognizes NMFS’ work to fund independent research on the red snapper stock in the South Atlantic. This research has leveraged lessons learned in the Gulf of Mexico to improve research methods and to better integrate data into future stock assessments. However, the Committee believes the reference points considered in the stock assessments could benefit from additional independent research. The recommendation includes \$1,500,000 to employ an independent review of the appropriateness of, and potential improvements to, stock assessment reference points and research on discard rates, and release mortality in the fishery.

Protected Resources Science and Management.—The recommendation includes \$178,500,000 for Protected Resources Science and Management. Within this amount, the recommendation includes no less than \$4,020,000 for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance grant program.

Observation through electronic monitoring.—The Committee believes that there are substantial benefits to the implementation of Electronic Monitoring/Electronic Reporting (EM/ER) in U.S. fisheries, and supports agency efforts to boost use of EM/ER technologies. The Committee encourages NMFS to clarify the ability for the Regional Observer & Monitoring programs to utilize their existing discretionary funding to augment human observers with observation tools, including EM/ER technologies, that are cost-effective, vetted by the agency, and appropriate for the regulatory needs of the region.

Groundfish.—The recommendation does not include funding for the Northeast Groundfish Research Program.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.—The recommendation includes \$597,557,000 for Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

Program	Amount (\$000)
Climate Research	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	89,000
Regional Climate Data and Information	38,000
Climate Competitive Research	66,000
Climate Research	193,000
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	
Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	87,665
U.S. Weather Research Program	26,763
Tornado Severe Storm Research / Phased Array Radar	21,109
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	13,000
Weather and Air Chemistry Research	148,537
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	
Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	37,110
National Sea Grant College Program	76,000
Sea Grant Aquaculture Research	13,500
Ocean Exploration and Research	43,410
Integrated Ocean Acidification	16,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	49,000
National Oceanographic Partnership Program	2,000
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	237,020
Innovative Research and Technology	
Uncrewed Systems	1,000
High Performance Computing Initiatives	18,000
Innovative Research and Technology	19,000
Total, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Operations, Research, and Facilities	597,557

VORTEX-USA.—The recommendation includes no less than \$11,000,000 for VORTEX-USA, including no less than \$10,500,000 for VORTEX-Southeast.

Earth's radiation budget.—The recommendation includes \$9,000,000 for modeling, scientific studies, and 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, and increased air and space traffic.

Young Fishermen's Development Grant Program.—Within the funds provided for the Sea Grant program, up to \$2,000,000 is for the Young Fishermen's Development Grant program to provide training, education, outreach, and technical assistance for young fishermen, as authorized by the Young Fishermen's Development Act, Public Law 116-289.

Climate Adaptation Partnership.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for the Climate Adaptation Partnership program.

Charter vessels.—The Committee encourages NOAA to enter into charter agreements for the services of not less than two private sector vessels to supplement its charting and survey efforts to ad-

dress the growing backlog of unfulfilled missions, particularly those in Arctic waters.

Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee expects NOAA to request funding for cooperative institutes at appropriate levels in future years, including well-established institutes focused on: watershed impacts on marine ecosystems; remote sensing; fisheries management; long-term monitoring of oil spill impacts on marine and freshwater ecosystem health; coastal resilience; air and marine autonomy; ocean exploration; tropical storms; hypoxia and HABs.

National Weather Service.—The recommendation includes \$1,060,346 for National Weather Service (NWS) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Program	Amount (\$000)
Observations	231,910
Central Processing	103,322
Analyze, Forecast and Support	505,438
Dissemination	50,028
Science and Technology Integration	169,648
Total, National Weather Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	1,060,346

National Mesonet Program.—The recommendation includes no less than \$30,000,000 for the continuation and expansion of the National Mesonet Program. Of the funds provided, up to \$750,000 may be used for Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System activities, and up to \$1,500,000 may be used for costs associated with the National Mesonet Program Office.

Aviation-based commercial weather data.—The recommendation includes up to \$5,000,000 for the Aircraft-Based Observation Program and directs the program to coordinate with and leverage existing capabilities of the National Mesonet Program to increase the use and deployment of commercial aviation-based atmospheric data, with an emphasis on water vapor data for numerical weather prediction improvement.

Severe weather gaps.—The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to fill gaps in addressing severe weather and spring run-off issues in the western United States. Given the precarious state of the Colorado River and the Great Salt Lake, better data is needed to understand and wisely use these resources. The Committee understands current observation data is insufficient, and by leveraging regional partners and approaches to obtain higher resolution data, regional water managers will be able to make better decisions to support and protect Western lives and livelihoods.

NOAA weather-related coordination.—The Committee recommends that NOAA continue to make progress on the development of authoritative weather-related data that the NIST and other standard-setting organizations can use. The Committee believes the work should serve both Federal and non-Federal entities in developing standards, codes, regulations, and guidelines that consider weather challenges.

Hydrology and water resource programs.—The recommendation includes \$40,000,000 for the Cooperative Institute for Research to

Operations in Hydrology (CIROH). This amount includes \$34,000,000 from within Science and Technology Integration, \$1,500,000 from within National Ocean Service, Coastal Science Assessment, Response and Restoration, and \$4,500,000 from within Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Climate Competitive Research to support the broader Water in the West initiative. The Committee directs NOAA, through the National Weather Service, to continue to fund the CIROH, administered by the NWS Office of Water Prediction, which helps NOAA address the Nation's growing water-related challenges. With this funding, the Committee encourages the Cooperative Institute (CI) to continue to leverage talent and diversity from multiple universities to lead an interdisciplinary, systems-based research approach that will seed new and improved operational services for NOAA by improving our current understanding of the water cycle and ability to observe and predict it. The Committee believes the CI delivers expertise and resources in the following areas of emphasis: hydro informatics and water resources modeling; geographic information systems and remote sensing, including snow depth and soil moisture; coastal inundation modeling and forecasting in collaboration with NOS; data assimilation; computational science; and high-performance computing.

Staffing.—The Committee recommends that NOAA and the Department ensure that the NWS fulfills its critical missions by filling all NWS vacancies as expeditiously as possible.

Hurricane Forecast Improvement Project.—The Committee appreciates NOAA's status update on the Hurricane Forecast Improvement Project and expects NOAA to keep the Committee apprised of any changes or status updates to strategic objectives related to the project.

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service.—The recommendation includes \$255,639,000 for National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service (NESDIS) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Program	Amount (\$000)
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	
Office of Satellite and Product Operations	166,063
Product Development, Readiness and Application	28,434
U.S. Group on Earth Observations	500
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	194,997
National Centers for Environmental Information	60,642
Total, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service, Operations, Research, and Facilities	255,639

Uncrewed systems data.—The Committee recognizes the importance of maximizing the utility of NOAA investments in the collection of uncrewed systems (UxS) data. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to support the development of a Data Assembly Hub for uncrewed systems. The Committee directs NOAA to consider the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), through its Coastal Data Development program, as the central repository to leverage existing co-located NOAA, U.S. Navy, and academia part-

nerships, as authorized by the Commercial Engagement through Ocean Technology Act (Public Law 115–394). Further, the Committee directs NOAA to continue to consider the NCEI’s Coastal Data Development program as the central repository for managing data collections and information services of the various Gulf of Mexico Restoration activities funded in response to the 2010 Deep-water Horizon oil spill. Furthermore, within NCEI, the Committee encourages NOAA to fully support critical international partnerships, including the Global Climate Observing System.

NESDIS Regional Support.—NESDIS is encouraged to consider deploying more of its subject matter expertise regionally to demonstrate new uses of satellite data and integrated information systems to educate and partner with scientists and users in local communities who can use and expand the applications of the data, and learn from those community users in the process.

Real-time retrospective smoke data.—The Committee is concerned that wildfire smoke hazards have not been a core consideration in the national wildfire strategy, despite the fact that wildfires have a one hundred times greater mortality rate from their smoke than the wildfires themselves. The Committee believes that real-time data on wildfire smoke levels would improve Federal agencies’ ability to develop strategies to mitigate smoke hazards and allow the NWS to issue more accurate and timely wildfire smoke alerts.

National Centers for Environmental Information.—Of the sums provided for the National Centers for Environmental Information, \$6,100,000 shall be for the Regional Climate Centers.

Mission Support.—The recommendation includes \$311,168,000 for Mission Support Operations, Research, and Facilities.

MISSION SUPPORT

Program	Amount (\$000)
Mission Support Services	
Executive Leadership	28,230
Mission Services and Management	148,000
IT Security	15,438
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	50,000
Facilities Maintenance and Capital Improvements	6,250
Office of Space Commerce	40,000
Mission Support Services	287,918
Office of Education	
BWET Regional Programs	8,250
José E. Serrano Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions	10,000
NOAA Education Program Base	5,000
Office of Education	23,250
Total, Mission Support, Operations, Research, and Facilities	311,168

Office of Space Commerce.—The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 for the Office of Space Commerce. NOAA is directed to advance its space traffic management and space situational awareness capabilities, in collaboration with Federal and industry partners.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.—The recommendation includes \$272,927,000 for Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) Operations, Research, and Facilities.

OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS

Program	Amount (\$000)
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Marine Operations and Maintenance	166,000
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	34,500
Autonomous Uncrewed Technology Operations	21,677
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps	50,750
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Total, Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Operations, Research, and Facilities	272,927

Autonomous and Uncrewed Technology Operations.—The recommendation includes \$21,677,000 for Autonomous and Uncrewed Technology Operations (AUTO). The Committee recognizes that the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations has successfully leveraged commercially available uncrewed maritime systems (UMS) and uncrewed aircraft systems (UAS) capable of operating in a major hurricane to collect data in support of NOAA’s core mission areas, demonstrating the utility and cost-effectiveness of purchasing ocean data. The Committee supports NOAA’s ongoing efforts related to agency-wide data acquisition from UMS and UAS in support of relevant research and operational missions including hurricane intensity forecasting, fishery surveys, ocean exploration, and hydrographic surveys. The Committee supports NOAA’s ongoing efforts related to agency-wide data acquisition from UMS and UAS in support of relevant research and operational missions including hurricane intensity forecasting, fishery surveys, ocean exploration, and hydrographic surveys. Further, the Committee encourages NOAA to include up to \$20,000,000 for agency-wide data acquisition from commercial uncrewed maritime systems in support of relevant research and operational missions including hurricane intensity forecasting, ocean carbon monitoring, fishery surveys, ocean exploration, and hydrographic surveys.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$1,666,630,000 in direct obligations for NOAA Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC), of which \$1,653,630,000 is appropriated from the general fund and \$13,000,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations. The following narrative and table identify the specific activities and funding levels included in this Act:

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

Program	Amount (\$000)
National Ocean Service	
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	4,500
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	4,000
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Total, NOS—PAC	8,500

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Program	Amount (\$000)
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	68,500
Research Acquisitions and Management	40,000
Total, OAR—PAC	108,500
National Weather Service	
Observations	16,170
Central Processing	68,000
Dissemination	10,000
Facilities Construction and Major Repairs	10,000
Total, NWS—PAC	104,170
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service	
Geostationary Systems—R	276,000
Polar Weather Satellites	342,410
Space Weather Follow On	97,200
Geostationary Earth Orbit	200,000
Low Earth Orbit	66,400
Space Weather Next	55,000
Systems/Services Architecture and Engineering	74,500
Common Ground Services	120,911
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS—PAC	1,234,871
Mission Support	
NOAA Construction	59,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	27,500
Vessel Recapitalization and Construction	75,000
Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction	4,000
Total, OMAO—PAC	106,500
Total, Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,621,541

Corporate fees.—The Committee directs NOAA to cap NOAA and the National Ocean Service corporate fees to no more than 5 percent of annual appropriations.

Phased Array Radar research and development.—The recommendation includes \$40,000,000 for the Phased Array Radar Research and Development Follow-On Plan. The funding will allow NOAA to continue the project to procure and construct a full-scale radar test article of an all-digital Phased Array Radar (PAR). Such a system is being considered by NOAA and the NWS to replace the Nation's legacy weather radar systems (NEXRAD) between 2030 and 2040. Building and testing this full-scale radar demonstrator will illustrate the full potential of digital PAR technology at scale and may save the Federal Government billions of dollars over future years in procurement, as well as in operations and maintenance costs.

Research Supercomputing.—The Committee recognizes the high-performance computing needs of NOAA research and the expanded computational resources necessary to maintain this critical mission to the overall research needs of the Agency. The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 to continue to develop a dedicated high-performance computing facility consistent with prior year direction.

Joint Venture Partnerships.—The Committee is encouraged by NOAA’s successful investigation of critical datatypes through the Joint Venture Program and directs NOAA to evaluate moving the program beyond broad agency announcements to demonstrate competitive commercial capabilities for hyperspectral microwave sounder technologies.

Geostationary Extended Orbit.—In the nearly 20 years since the initiation of America’s current geostationary satellite fleet, known as GOES–R, the United States space sector has made incredible technological advancements for scientific instruments and spacecraft to maintain U.S. leadership in space weather prediction capabilities. The Committee directs NOAA to focus on the delivery of the next-generation geostationary satellite fleet, known as Geostationary Extended Orbit (GeoXO), to continue to improve data for its weather mission, and to leverage private sector advancements and innovative solutions to the greatest extent possible. NOAA’s present satellite fleet provides needed benefits for the prediction, detection, tracking, and mitigation of weather and natural disasters and the Committee strongly encourages the development and advancement of these capabilities through the GeoXO program.

Mission requirement costs.—The Committee directs NOAA to detail any unfunded mission requirement costs, particularly those that are necessary to maintain the optimal operational tempo of NOAA’s assets and posture of NOAA facilities, in its fiscal year 2025 budget submission.

NOAA Construction.—The Committee is aware of concerns that that several NMFS laboratories may 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, the Committee encourages NOAA to 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. 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.

Facility planning framework.—The Committee reiterates the 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.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

The Committee recommends \$65,000,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

The Committee recommends \$349,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund. This funding 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.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$80,000,000 for Departmental Management (DM) salaries and expenses.

Office of Native American Business Development.—The Committee recommends no less than \$5,000,000 for the Office of Native American Business Development.

United States-Ukraine Infrastructure Task Force.—The Committee directs the Department of Commerce, in coordination with the Departments of Transportation and State, to submit an update to the Committee on the status of the potential U.S.-Ukraine Infrastructure Task Force, specifically detailing: (1) activities the U.S.-Ukraine Infrastructure Task Force is considering to address Ukraine's immediate and long-term infrastructure and reconstruction needs, including the identification of any gaps or needs for infrastructure projects and associated investment estimates, with a focus on Ukraine's transportation infrastructure; (2) analysis of how U.S. private sector infrastructure stakeholders can be further leveraged, including consideration of possible private sector development initiatives; and (3) any barriers preventing the Department from working with relevant agencies on these tasks.

Zero emission vehicles.—The recommendation does not include the requested \$9,000,000 for zero emission vehicles.

National strategy to combat antisemitism.—The Committee directs the Secretary to continue supporting the development of the National Strategy to Combat Antisemitism.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$49,598,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

The Committee directs the OIG to continue its oversight work on cybersecurity, telework, patent quality, the decennial census, contract and grant fraud, and the business application system modernization.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes 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 Department of Commerce salaries and expenses available for hire of passenger motor vehi-

cles, for services, and for uniforms and allowances as authorized by law.

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

Section 104 provides congressional notification requirements for NOAA satellite programs and includes life cycle cost estimates for certain weather 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 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 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 services.

Section 109 allows NOAA to be reimbursed by Federal and non-Federal entities for performing certain activities.

Section 110 provides the Economics and Statistics Administration certain authority to enter into cooperative agreements.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$113,000,000 for General Administration, Salaries and Expenses, which is \$32,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$99,497,000 below the request.

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—The Committee recognizes the workload increases for Federal agencies resulting from the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* decision. The Federal responsibility for prosecuting many serious offenses involving Indian offenders or victims in eastern Oklahoma increased personnel needs of the U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Marshal Service (USMS), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), and the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). While the Department outlined funding requests specifically for *McGirt*-related needs in its fiscal year 2023 budget submissions, the fiscal year 2024 budget submissions make no such mention of *McGirt*-related needs, and, unfortunately, the Department has been unable or unwilling to share figures reflecting the need for *McGirt*-related increases for fiscal year 2024. As a result, the Committee is unable to recommend a specific amount of funding to be dedicated to *McGirt*-related needs. The Committee directs the Department to ensure all *McGirt*-related needs are met before any funding is directed to new activities and further directs the Department to allocate for *McGirt*-related needs no less than the lev-

els requested for *McGirt* activities in the fiscal year 2023 budget submission, by component.

Advanced analytics.—The Committee encourages the ATF, DEA, and FBI to implement software using advanced analytics to correlate open source, commercial, and native agency data, consistent with constitutional protections. The Committee understands that advanced analytics and data correlation, when used in a manner consistent with constitutional principles, can serve as a force multiplier for an agency by supplementing and providing investigative leads and expediting investigations.

Report on children in imminent danger of sexual abuse and exploitation.—The Committee is concerned by the rise of child sexual exploitation and abuse, especially the rise in production and distribution of child sexual abuse materials (CSAM) since early days of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Committee directs the Department to report on the need for more interagency coordination to address this issue. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Department to include in the report recommendations on victim-centric policing strategies and resources needed to identify and rescue victims of CSAM, estimates of resources needed by Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to successfully identify and rescue current child victims, and recommendations for strategies, best practices, and resources that could be used by Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement to determine whether offenders alleged to have committed contact sexual offenses should also be investigated for potential CSAM crimes.

Illegal gambling.—The Committee believes illegal and unregulated gambling can be a pervasive problem that poses multiple threats to Americans, deprives States of tax revenue, and provides an avenue for money laundering. The Committee encourages the Department to pursue cases against illegal online sportsbooks and casinos, as well as operators of unregulated skill game machines, and submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary outlining how the Department addresses such cases and detailing any significant accomplishments, including investigations and prosecutions of illegal gambling operations brought under existing legal authorities.

Marijuana impairment.—The Committee continues to support the development of an objective standard to measure marijuana impairment and a related objective field sobriety test to improve highway safety. Section 25026 of 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 improving access to samples and strains of marijuana for scientific research on marijuana-impaired driving. The Committee emphasizes the need for research that encompasses the diversity, quality, and potency of products commonly available to patients or consumers in States on a retail basis. Consistent with the directive contained under this heading in House Report 117-395 as adopted by Public Law 117-328, the Committee directs the Department to update the Committee on the progress toward expanded researcher access. The Committee expects the Department to provide the briefing no later than 60 days after the enact-

ment of this Act, and in advance of the publication of the report and recommendations required by Public Law 117–58.

Office of Legal Counsel opinions.—The Committee encourages the Attorney General to publish all legal opinions and other materials of the Office of Legal Counsel that are appropriate for publication, in particular those materials which are the subject of repeated requests or which may be of public or historical interest.

Employee misconduct.—The Committee is concerned that some current Department of Justice employees are not adhering to the high ethical standards implemented by the Department and that the Department has not provided adequate reprimand of misconduct by employees. The Committee directs the Department to provide a report, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on how many Department employees have been charged with or convicted of a felony since January 1, 2021, and (1) remain employed by the Department, (2) maintain an active security clearance at any level, (3) continue to work on investigations, or (4) have been terminated by the Department.

Federal law enforcement operations in the U.S. Caribbean.—The Committee remains deeply troubled by the pervasively high homicide rates in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands and is concerned that such crime is linked to illegal narcotics trafficking in the U.S. Caribbean. The Committee expects the Department and the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) to continue prioritizing resources and joint operations of the DEA, FBI, and USMS to identify, dismantle, and prosecute drug trafficking and money laundering organizations in the region, including through the Caribbean Corridor Strike Force, the OCDETF collocated strike force in Puerto Rico.

Financial fraud.—The Committee recognizes that older Americans are increasingly targeted by an ever-growing array of financial schemes and scams designed to steal their hard-earned life savings. The Committee commends the Department for its action to combat these crimes. The Committee directs the Department to prioritize financial fraud investigations, including scams against senior citizens, and to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice.

Blockchain analysis tools.—The Committee remains concerned that ransomware, internet scams, and other forms of fraud and theft involving the illicit use of cryptocurrency continue to present major cybersecurity and national security issues. The Committee understands that 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 Department efforts to detect, deter, and dismantle perpetrators of such crime. To reduce crimes involving the illicit use of cryptocurrency, the Committee encourages the Department to acquire blockchain analysis tools, attributed blockchain data, training on cryptocurrency-related investigations, and cryptocurrency-related investigative and analytical support.

Recusal policies.—The Committee directs the Department to submit, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, a report regarding the number of instances of recusal with respect to officers or employees of the Department since January 1, 2020. The

Committee directs the Department to include in the report the reason for any recusal, and a description and summary of any instance in which an officer or employee did not recuse in matters involving a former client, or where recusal was recommended but the officer or employee was not recused. In submitting this report, the Committee directs the Department to comply with Privacy Act (Public Law 93-579) requirements and redact details, as necessary, to protect the fair and impartial administration of justice.

Federal obscenity prosecution.—The Committee urges the Department to investigate and prosecute major producers and distributors of hardcore adult pornography that meets the Supreme Court test for obscenity. The Committee notes that such enforcement is necessary to protect the welfare of families and children, as traffickers in illegal adult obscenity seek to extend their influence through advances in technology. The Committee encourages the Department to increase its efforts in enforcing Federal obscenity laws and directs the Department to designate no fewer than two full time employees whose primary responsibilities would involve Federal obscenity investigations and prosecutions.

Office of Inspector General referrals.—The Committee directs the Department to work with the Office of Inspector General to improve transparency on the number of OIG referrals declined for prosecution. For each OIG semiannual reporting period, the Committee further directs the Department to review the data provided by the OIG under section 5 U.S.C. §405(b)(17) of the Inspector General Act, and in its transmission of the semiannual report under section 405(c) of such Act, to provide a statistical table showing the number of OIG referrals that were declined for prosecution, including, if practicable, an explanation of why cases were declined for prosecution.

Antisemitism.—The Committee directs the Department to release a public report detailing its plans to implement the National Strategy to Combat Antisemitism.

Pregnancy center vandalism.—The Committee recognizes that pregnancy centers are community-based, non-profit organizations that provide compassionate support and resources to women and couples facing unexpected pregnancy and offer life-affirming alternatives to abortion. The Committee understands that, according to the Charlotte Lozier Institute, in 2019, approximately 2,700 pregnancy centers across the U.S. served nearly 2 million individuals, providing support services and materials with an estimated value of nearly \$270,000,000.

The Committee directs the Department to submit, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, a report providing the following information:

1. Any definition of the term “domestic violent extremism” used within the Department;
2. Any terms similar to “domestic violent extremism” and a definition for each such term that the Inspector General finds to be used by within the Department;
3. A list of nongovernmental organizations that were consulted in identification of terms under paragraphs (1) and (2);
4. The criteria for opening, managing, and closing investigations related to domestic violent extremism;

5. Standard operating procedures or policies and practices at the Department with respect to the review, prioritization, and mitigation of threats related to domestic violent extremism in the United States;

6. The extent to which information relating to domestic violent extremism is shared within and between the Federal Government, State, local, Tribal, territorial and foreign governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector;

7. Documented examples of compliance by the Department with privacy, constitutional, and civil rights with respect to pregnancy care centers' ability to operate;

8. A list of documented incidents of domestic violent extremism against pregnancy centers during the period beginning May 1, 2022, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act;

9. To the extent practicable, any information on each group that has claimed responsibility for, or has otherwise been identified by law enforcement as suspected of, defacing, violating, or damaging pregnancy centers, including a list of all pregnancy center-related crimes for which a group has claimed responsibility;

10. The Department's response to, and assessment of, pregnancy center-related crimes (with a classified annex, if necessary), including the Department's role in monitoring these events, the Department's determination as to whether the perpetrators meet the definition of "domestic violent extremists" used by the Department, and whether a prosecution was initiated;

11. An assessment of current Department programs under which funding could potentially be awarded to protect pregnancy centers from criminal activity.

Prioritization of domestic violent extremism cases.—The Committee is concerned that the Department has transferred Federal Bureau of Investigation resources and agents who were investigating crimes against children or other critical matters to investigating domestic violent extremism cases. The Committee directs the Department to provide a report, no later than 180 days after the enactment of the Act, on the number of personnel who were working on other cases who were transferred to work on domestic violence extremism cases, disaggregated by what category of cases the personnel were transferred from.

Department of Justice firearms and ammunition.—The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee on the number of firearms and the amount of ammunition in the possession of the Department of Justice, by component, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act. In the case of firearms data, the Committee directs the Department to disaggregate such data by manufacturer, model, caliber, and type, and include serial numbers. In the case of ammunition data, the Committee directs the Department to disaggregate such data by caliber and quantity.

Partial-birth abortion.—The Committee is aware that in March of 2022, evidence emerged suggesting that one or more fully-formed fetuses or babies died as a result of a partial-birth abortion procedure at an abortion clinic in Washington, DC. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee that includes the following: a detailed description of the Department's investigation into the circumstances surrounding the deaths of each

fetus or baby that was recovered, a list of steps taken by the Department to inform abortion providers of their responsibility to comply with section 1531 of title 18, United States Code, a description of all efforts taken by the Department to investigate potential violations of such section, and the number of enforcement actions that have occurred in the last 10 years under such section.

Hatch Act violations.—The Committee encourages the Department to investigate criminal violations of Public Law 76–252.

Litigation attorney onboarding and training materials.—The Committee directs the Department to review and revise its onboarding education materials and practices for new litigating attorneys to ensure such attorneys are thoroughly informed and updated regarding the full scope of the Department’s enforcement authority, including with respect to the handling of referrals from other Federal agencies or law enforcement entities. Onboarding and education materials should be comprehensive, to include information about Animal Welfare Act enforcement, constitutional rights, and privacy protections. The Committee further directs the Department to ensure current litigating attorneys are similarly informed. The Committee directs the Department to review its agreements and memoranda of understanding with other key Federal agencies to ensure referrals are easily reportable, swiftly reviewed, and that the Department is receiving the necessary information concerning violations from other agencies.

Savanna’s Act.—The Committee appreciates the steps taken by the Department to implement Savanna’s Act (Public Law 116–206). The Committee believes improved data collection is critical to better addressing the crisis of murdered and missing Indigenous women. The Committee seeks the Department’s recommendations on how data collection on missing or murdered Indigenous people can be improved, consistent with Public Law 116–206. The Committee directs the Department to update the Committee on its progress in implementing this legislation.

Timely responses to Committee inquiries and reporting deadlines.—The Committee reminds the Department to respond to all requests for reports or briefings described in these explanatory materials by the designated deadline with all required information.

Training facility.—The Committee understands BOP, ATF, and the USMS currently use the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), located in Glynco, Georgia, for all initial law enforcement training, as well as many specialized and advanced disciplines of training. Due to the chronic backlog of training space capacity, the Committee directs BOP to explore all centrally located States, with populations of approximately 4,500,000 and a real gross domestic product of approximately \$202,000,000,000, capable of supporting a DOJ-only training facility. The Committee recommends that a new facility should be able to house new recruits, accommodate routine recertification training, provide specialized training, and allow the Department to improve, expand, and enhance all levels of law enforcement training. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, in response to this directive.

State marijuana regulatory frameworks.—The Committee notes that over 20 States and territories now permit the use of adult use

cannabis, while over 35 States and territories permit the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes. The Committee urges the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Department of the Treasury, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, and other agencies which may have relevant regulatory expertise, to coordinate an assessment of the adequacy of these States' marijuana regulatory frameworks, including commonalities and novel approaches to enforcement and oversight.

Illegal vape products from China.—The Committee is concerned that over the past three years, a drastic increase in illegal flavor vape products have flooded into the United States, almost exclusively from China. The Committee instructs the Department of Justice, in coordination with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Food and Drug Administration, and other relevant agencies, to report every six months on enforcement actions taken to halt, reduce, and prevent illegal electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS) products from entering the stream of commerce within the United States, including: (1) any and all civil or criminal actions filed in Federal court, including actions seeking injunctions, seizures, or forfeitures of ENDS products, as well as the brands subject to any such injunction, seizure, or forfeiture; (2) the volume of ENDS products seized at ports of entry; (3) civil monetary penalties imposed on ENDS product manufacturers, distributors, or retailers and whether such civil monetary penalties were assessed at maximum levels; and (4) all other ENDS enforcement actions.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$38,000,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology, which is \$100,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$155,630,000 below the request.

Digital evidence.—The Committee directs the Department to brief the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, regarding the use of evidence from digital devices in the course of investigations conducted by the Department.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$760,000,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), of which \$4,000,000 is derived by transfer from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee Account. The recommendation is \$100,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$695,316,000 below the request.

Immigration case backlog.—The Committee notes that EOIR's untenable backlog of cases delays due process and justice—in many cases, for years—for those who have a valid claim to immigration benefits. Given the backlog of over 2,300,000 cases and growing, the Committee requires EOIR to reimplement numeric performance metrics that are linked to performance evaluations for individual immigration judges. Additionally, to assist with the backlog reduction effort, the Committee directs EOIR to utilize Assistant Chief

Immigration Judges in the same capacity as immigration judges for the purposes of maintaining a docket for master and individual hearing cases.

Disposition of EOIR adjudications.—The Committee directs EOIR, in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to brief the Committees on Appropriation and Judiciary, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, about the steps that DHS and the Department are taking to effectuate and enforce final orders of removal made by EOIR immigration judges and any challenges EOIR and DHS face in this process. Additionally, the Committee directs EOIR, in collaboration with DHS, to provide, no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and monthly thereafter throughout fiscal year 2024, a report with metrics on the number of final orders of removal issued by EOIR that have resulted in actual removals by DHS during the previous month. The Committee further directs EOIR to include in the report a description of instances in which removals have not been effectuated due to external circumstances, including, but not limited to, recalcitrant countries, visa sanctions, stays of removal, grants of withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, grants of withholding of removal under the regulations implementing the Convention Against Torture, grants of deferral of removal under the regulations implementing the Convention Against Torture, and court orders. The report should include data on the number of cases that fit within, at a minimum, each category of cases described above in which final orders have not been effectuated due to such external circumstances. The Committee further directs EOIR to report to the Committees, monthly throughout fiscal year 2024, the number of cases, disaggregated by category, that have been terminated, administratively closed, or dismissed.

Immigration judge hiring.—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. The Committee directs EOIR to provide the Committees on Appropriations and Judiciary all materials for required trainings for assistant chief immigration judges, immigration judges, attorney advisors, and judicial law clerks. Further, the Committee directs EOIR to ensure consistency in its training for all current and new immigration judges. The Committee instructs EOIR to continue submitting monthly reports on performance and immigration judge hiring, including additional information on the status of the hiring of support personnel and the number of immigration judges who did not hear cases during the preceding month. The Committee also instructs EOIR to report the number of veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces hired as immigration judges each year since January 2018 and to explain the reason(s) for any decrease in such number from year to year. The Committee directs EOIR to specify the number of immigration judges who separated from EOIR during the preceding month, including a numerical breakdown of separations by category, including, but not limited to, termination, resignation, retirement, reassignment, and non-conversion. The Committee also directs EOIR to publicly post its immigration judge hiring procedures and report to the Commit-

tees where and when these procedures are posted. The Committee further directs EOIR to provide, from January 20, 2021, to the present, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, and monthly thereafter throughout fiscal year 2024, all data from the immigration judge performance dashboard.

Unified Immigration Portal.—The Committee understands that EOIR is in ongoing discussions with DHS regarding full implementation of the DHS-led Unified Immigration Portal (UIP), and 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 no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

Immigration judge performance.—The Committee directs EOIR to provide the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, on a monthly basis, the number of immigration judges who did not hear cases during the previous month.

Terminated immigration judges.—The Committee directs EOIR to provide the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary with a report, no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, including all documents and communications referring or relating to the hiring and termination procedures for immigration judges for the period of January 20, 2021, to the date of the enactment of their Act. The report should also include all documents and communications referring or relating to the decisions to terminate the employment of each immigration judge whose employment was terminated during or at the end of their probationary period, between January 20, 2021, and the date of the enactment of this Act, sent or received by any of the following individuals:

- a. Attorney General Merrick Garland
- b. Deputy Attorney General Lisa Monaco
- c. Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General Brian Boynton
- d. Director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review David Neal
- e. Deputy Director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review Mary Cheng
- f. Chief Immigration Judge Tracy Short
- g. Principal Deputy Chief Immigration Judge Daniel Weiss
- h. Senior Counsel to the Deputy Attorney General Margy O'Herron
- i. Assistant Chief Immigration Judge Rebecca Walters
- j. Assistant Chief Immigration Judge David Cheng
- k. Former Acting Deputy Director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review Charles Adkins-Blanch
- l. Chief Immigration Judge Sheila McNulty

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The recommendation includes \$142,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is \$7,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$19,636,000 below the request.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$14,238,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Parole Commission, which is \$353,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$866,000 below the request.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

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

The recommendation includes \$938,500,000 for General Legal Activities, which is \$199,500,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$406,214,000 below the request.

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

Office of the Solicitor General	\$12,000,000
Tax Division	\$106,000,000
Criminal Division	\$196,000,000
Civil Division	\$316,000,000
Environment and Natural Resources Division	\$109,000,000
Office of Legal Counsel	\$8,000,000
Civil Rights Division	\$148,000,000
Office for Access to Justice	\$0
INTERPOL	\$39,000,000
Office of Pardon Attorney	\$4,500,000
<hr/>	
Total, General Legal Activities	\$938,500,000

Consideration of deinstitutionalization by the Civil Rights Division.—The Committee notes the nationwide displacement of vulnerable persons from institutional programs caused by litigation or the threat of litigation. The Committee also notes that in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, a majority of the Supreme Court held that the Americans with Disabilities Act (Public Law 101–336) 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 directs the Department to initiate a comprehensive investigation into deaths that followed settlement-ordered transitions from licensed intermediate care facilities for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities (ICFs/IDD). The Committee further directs the Department to suspend activities aimed at displacing fragile Americans from intermediate care facilities for persons with ICFs/IDD which are in compliance with Federal and State licensure requirements. The Committee remains concerned that the deinstitutionalization stance taken by both Federally-supported Developmental Disabilities Assistance Act (Public Law 106–402) programs, and the Department in its related prosecutorial discretion, 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 ICFs/IDD patients, their families, caregivers and legal representatives, and the importance of affording patients the proper setting

for their care, in the enforcement of Public Law 101–336 and the *Olmstead decision*.

Office of Immigration Litigation performance.—The Committee directs the Office of Immigration Litigation (OIL), District Court and Appellate Sections, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, to provide the Committees on Appropriations and Judiciary all training materials for OIL trial attorneys, special litigation counsels, and assistant directors. The Committee further directs the Appellate Section to provide the Committees, no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and monthly thereafter throughout fiscal year 2024, a report, with data from January 20, 2021, to the present, to include the number of cases that the OIL Appellate division agreed to resolve through judicial administrative closure, *Jacobson* remand, or dismissal without prejudice. The report should include the number of cases in each category for which an OIL attorney already had filed a brief; the number of remands to the Board of Immigration Appeals, including a breakdown by remand category; documents, including minutes and summaries, of stakeholders’ meetings; an explanation of the processes for judicial administrative closure, *Jacobson* remand, and dismissal without prejudice; and an explanation of any efforts to expand the use of judicial administrative closure in additional Federal courts of appeals.

Litigation strike team.—The Committee directs the Department to create a litigation strike team to address litigation against national forest restoration projects in U.S. Forest Service Region One. This strike team shall be composed of four litigators from the Environment and Natural Resources Division: two litigators from the Natural Resources Section and two litigators from the Wildlife Section to focus specifically on litigation against national forest restoration projects in U.S. Forest Service Region One. Such litigators should have extensive experience with litigation in Region One or litigation against national forest restoration projects. The Committee expects the litigation strike team to consult with U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the General Counsel and relevant U.S. Forest Service staff in Region One on pending litigation and planned national forest restoration projects no less than six times per year beginning 30 days after the enactment of this Act.

Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act litigation.—Within the funding provided to the Civil Division, the Committee directs the division to ensure full funding is allocated to the division’s Camp Lejeune Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics (PACT) Act Litigation services, including the full amount the division requested for this program enhancement.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

The Committee recommends a reimbursement of \$31,738,000 for Department expenses associated with litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–660), which is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

The recommendation includes \$192,776,000 for the Antitrust Division (ATR). This appropriation is offset by estimated pre-merger filing fee collections. The recommendation is \$32,224,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$132,045,000 below the request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The recommendation includes \$2,312,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94 United States Attorneys' offices, of which \$25,000,000 shall remain available until expended. The recommendation is \$320,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$558,374,000 below the request.

District of Columbia crime statistics.—The Committee directs the Department of Justice to submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Oversight and Reform, and make public no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, a report with data regarding prosecution rates and arrests for the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, carjackings, and arson in the District of Columbia. Such data must include numbers for cases in which the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia declines to file a charging document, cases for which a charging document has been filed in court but which are dismissed at a later time by the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia or the court, convictions by plea, jury trial and non-jury trial, not guilty verdicts and hung juries, total dispositions, and cases with no disposition reported. The Committee directs the Department to provide data for years 2016 through 2023, no later than March 31, 2024, or 90 days after the enactment of this Act, whichever is later, and share all data on the Department of Justice's website, disaggregated by crime and by year.

Transparency for cases referred for Federal prosecution.—The Committee remains concerned with certain U.S. Attorneys' offices and their steadfast weak-on-crime positions, and notes the risky approaches to prosecutorial discretion some offices employ—such as releasing repeat offenders on low bail and dismissing whole classes of crimes before arraignment, including for offenses such as trespassing, drug possession, and resisting arrest. The Committee directs the Attorney General to improve the Department's oversight of Federal prosecutors and increase transparency with regard to how Federal prosecutors are using their resources to prosecute cases and combat further crime. The Committee directs the Attorney General to submit to the Committee, and make public no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, a report on charges filed, referrals made, and dismissals granted by all U.S. Attorneys' Offices for fiscal years 2020 through 2023.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

The recommendation includes \$239,000,000 for the United States Trustee Program, which is \$16,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$37,771,000 below the request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The recommendation includes \$2,504,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, which is equal to fiscal year 2023 and \$106,000 below the request.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The Committee recommends \$270,000,000 for Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, which is equal to fiscal year 2023 and the request.

The Department is expected not to obligate funds for expert witness services, including the payment of fees and expenses of expert witnesses, from any other Department accounts other than Fees and Expenses of Witnesses.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

The recommendation includes \$20,514,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund, which is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the request.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$1,715,700,000 for the salaries and expenses of the United States Marshals Service, which is \$10,700,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$208,788,000 below the request.

Privately operated criminal detention facilities.—The Committee disagrees with Executive Order No. 14006 of January 26, 2021, which prohibited the Department from contracting with privately operated criminal detention facilities. The Committee understands that the Department's OIG reviewed the impact of the Executive Order on the USMS. The OIG review found that in one example, to replace an expiring contract with a private contractor, the USMS entered into an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with a local government entity, which then contracted with the same contractor to continue to house detainees at the same facility. The Committee further understands that this IGA increased the Marshals Service's costs—potentially by as much as \$6 million per year—and provided the USMS with less direct oversight of the facility than when the Marshal's contracted directly with the private contractor. The Committee's recommendation restores the Department's ability to utilize contract detention facilities.

Picketing or Parading.—The Committee recognizes the expanded role the USMS serves in protecting the Nation's judiciary, including Supreme Court justices. Among other things, section 1507 of title 18 in the United States Code prohibits the interfering with, obstructing, or impeding the administration of justice, with the intent to influence a judge, by picketing, parading, using a soundtrack, or resorting to any other demonstration near a judge's residence. The Committee's recommendation ensures the USMS enforces this authority to provide for the appropriate protection of the Federal judiciary.

International Megan's Law.—Within the funding provided, the Committee supports enhancing the enforcement of laws relating to

international travel of sex offenders, including through the Angel Watch Center.

Judicial security and protective operations.—The recommendation includes \$10,700,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level for judicial security and protective operations. The Committee directs the United States Marshals Service to allocate the additional funding above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level toward judicial security and protective operations, including any activities as authorized by Public Law 117–263.

CONSTRUCTION

The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for construction and related expenses in space controlled, occupied, or utilized by the USMS for prisoner holding and related support. The recommendation is \$3,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$9,260,000 below the request.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

The recommendation includes \$2,125,724,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention (FPD), which is \$4,065,000 below fiscal year 2023 and equal to the request.

The Department and USMS are expected to anticipate funding needs for the FPD account in order to avoid funding shortfalls and emergency reprogramming. The Committee directs USMS to submit a monthly report to the Committee on individuals in the detention system. The report should include information on the current and projected number of detained individuals, offense categories, the population change from the prior month to the current month, the population change from the prior year to the current month, and associated annualized costs. The Committee directs the Department to provide these reports in a timely manner.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$120,681,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Division, which is \$12,831,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$24,107,000 below the request.

Countering espionage by the People's Republic of China.—The Committee believes it was deeply irresponsible for the Department to end its China Initiative. The Committee understands that the Department established the China Initiative in 2018 in response to troubling trends indicating 80 percent of all economic espionage prosecutions brought by the Department allege conduct that would benefit the Chinese state, and that there was at least some nexus to China in around 60 percent of all trade secret theft cases. The initiative's goal was to identify and prosecute those engaged in trade secret theft, hacking, and economic espionage as well as protecting our critical infrastructure against external threats through foreign direct investment and supply chain compromises. Additionally, the initiative aimed to combat covert Chinese efforts to influence the American public and policymakers. Within funds provided,

the Committee directs the National Security Division to reestablish an office dedicated to countering espionage and influence efforts against American businesses, research institutions, and academia emanating from the PRC.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

ORGANIZED CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES

The recommendation includes \$555,458,000 for the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces, of which \$383,266,020 is for investigations and \$172,191,980 is for prosecutions. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 2023 and \$5,000,000 above the request.

Illegal gambling.—The Committee strongly encourages OCDETF, the member agencies of which include the FBI, the Department of the Treasury, including the Internal Revenue Service and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; the Department of Homeland Security, including Homeland Security Investigations; and the Department of State, among others, to increase its coordination and efforts with regard to illegal gambling and associated crimes such as money laundering and trafficking to better enable the Department to enforce statutes and Federal regulations pertaining to illegal gambling.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$10,276,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is \$415,300,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$1,048,120,000 below the request.

Politically sensitive investigations.—The bill restricts the Department from using funds to conduct politically sensitive investigations until the Department establishes a policy requiring non-partisan career staff to oversee such investigations. The Committee acknowledges with deep concern that the “Report on Matters Related to Intelligence Activities and Investigations Arising out of the 2016 Presidential Campaigns” (also known as the “Durham Report”) exposed the extent to which confirmation bias led FBI personnel to disregard significant information, fabricate statements, and misstate facts during its surveillance of Carter Page and the Trump campaign in 2016. The Committee recognizes that errors in the initial Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) application carried over into the subsequent renewal applications, and that the Durham report found that senior FBI personnel displayed a serious lack of analytical rigor toward the information they received. The Committee believes that establishing an independent office, unaffiliated with an investigation, for the purpose of challenging all aspects of a politically sensitive investigation, will serve as an important check on investigations that pose the risk of partisanship.

Whistleblower retaliation.—The Committee acknowledges that several current and former FBI employees have made protected disclosures to Congress highlighting abuse, misallocation of law-enforcement resources, and misconduct among FBI leadership. The

Committee understands that, in response to these protected disclosures, the FBI allegedly retaliated against these whistleblowers, suspending their security clearances and indefinitely suspending them from the FBI. The Committee emphasizes that Federal law protects whistleblowers from retaliation and FBI employees that retaliate against whistleblowers or infringe on their constitutional rights under the First Amendment should be held accountable. Therefore, the bill restricts the funds from being used to pay the salary of any employee who is found to have retaliated against a whistleblower or suppressed an employee's constitutional rights under the First Amendment.

Interview recording.—The Committee understands that, presently, FBI witness interviews are conducted without any video recording and instead rely solely on special agent summaries. The Committee further understands that, in the case against Lieutenant General Michael T. Flynn, the released text messages between FBI agents Peter Strzok and Lisa Page revealed that Strzok heavily edited Special Agent Joe Pientka's summary of his interview with Flynn. The Committee believes that requiring FBI agents to record witness interviews would provide an objective basis of the facts for both parties involved. Accordingly, the bill restricts funds made available for the Department from being used to conduct an interview in connection with an investigation of a Federal offense, or an investigation in which the agency is assisting a State, local or Tribal law enforcement agency, unless such interview is recorded using electronic audio recording equipment.

Field integration study.—The Committee remains concerned about the growing politicization of operations emanating from FBI Headquarters in Washington, DC. The Committee believes such politicization has led to duplication of activity best left to the field, contributed to reduced autonomy in field offices, and led to political influence spilling over into legitimate law enforcement investigations and activity. The Committee directs the FBI to conduct a study and provide a report to the Committee, no later than 270 days after the enactment of this Act, on the feasibility of decentralizing the FBI operations from the National Capital Region by establishing regional offices around the country, with seven of the regions anchored by the following branches currently residing at headquarters: National Security Branch (NSB), Intelligence Branch (IB), Criminal, Cyber, Response, and Services Branch (CCRSB), Science and Technology Branch (STB), Information and Technology Branch (ITB), Human Resources Branch (HRB), and Administrative and Financial Management Support. Such study should also examine the existing resources and infrastructure of FBI facilities with the capacity for expansion throughout the U.S. The Committee directs the FBI to include in the report an assessment of the utility and costs associated with such reallocation of resources and personnel.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System.—Within amounts provided, the Committee expects the FBI to allocate the full amount of resources necessary for all statutorily required firearm background checks through its National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) before allocating any funds to new initiatives.

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 Committee awaits the report directed by House Report 117–395 and adopted by Public Law 117–328 on the feasibility of integrating compatible FBI and CSOC activities and directs the FBI to submit such report without delay but no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act.

Network investigative techniques.—The Committee directs the FBI to submit to the Committee and make publicly available, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a report that answers the following questions for each of the past three years: (1) In how many operations has the FBI used Network Investigative Techniques; (2) How many were court-authorized; (3) How many were authorized by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court; and (4) How many individuals, devices, and accounts were searched remotely by the FBI?

Targeting fentanyl.—The Committee directs the FBI to allocate the maximum amount of available resources, as practicable, to support a comprehensive, multi-pronged criminal enterprise strategy to target fentanyl and opioid trafficking on Darknet and Clearnet, enhance intelligence activities and money laundering, and support investigations that focus on identifying, targeting, disrupting, degrading, and dismantling transnational criminal organizations (TCOs).

Transnational criminal organizations and counternarcotics investigations.—The Committee urges the FBI to continue its efforts to address TCOs and counternarcotics investigations in Central America.

Respect for Child Survivors Act.—As authorized by the Respect for Child Survivors Act (Public Law 117–354), the Committee directs the FBI to establish, and implement expeditiously, multidisciplinary teams for investigations of child sexual exploitation or abuse and report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the status of the full implementation of the Act.

Use of digital services for child exploitation and trafficking.—The Committee is concerned about the increased use of digital services for child exploitation and trafficking. The Committee encourages the FBI to consider using an intelligent biometric identification system to bridge current information gaps and enhance investigation efforts within FBI through the procurement of a software-related database to share information across law enforcement agencies. The Committee understands that such a system could create a standardized vetting process and provide data visualization tools to help expedite and recover victims of exploitation.

Cost of living for Federal law enforcement personnel.—The Committee continues to acknowledge the implications of inflation and increasing costs of living for Federal law enforcement personnel, and all Americans. The Committee encourages the Attorney Gen-

eral to work with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to help ensure that Federal law enforcement personnel working in the Nation's most expensive areas can afford appropriate housing.

Cyber Assistant Legal Attaché program.—The Committee continues to support the FBI's Cyber Assistant Legal Attaché (cyber ALAT) program, which facilitates intelligence sharing and helps coordinate joint law enforcement investigations. The Committee believes eliminating safe havens for cyber criminals is a key priority, and international cooperation is essential to holding bad actors accountable. Accordingly, the recommendation continues support for the Bureau's mission as the lead agency for cyber threat response.

Improper issuance of Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act warrants.—The Committee directs the Director to submit a report, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, outlining appropriate disciplinary action the Director has taken in regard to any employee of the FBI who contributed to or orchestrated the improper issuance of a Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) warrant, and a document to the House and Senate Committees on Judiciary, Intelligence, and Appropriations that contains recommendations to Congress on legislation to codify criminal penalties for contributing to or orchestrating the improper issuance of a FISA warrant.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONSTRUCTION

The recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for FBI Construction, which is \$621,895,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$31,896,000 below the request.

FBI headquarters building.—Consistent with the field integration feasibility study directed above, the recommendation includes no funds for a new FBI headquarters in the National Capital Region and restricts the use of unobligated prior-year balances to purposes associated with sustainment of the J. Edgar Hoover Building while such feasibility study is undertaken.

Department of Homeland Security-related DNA collections.—The Committee notes that, in April 2020, the Department amended the DNA Fingerprint Act of 2005's implementing rule, halting the Department of Homeland Security's practice of waiving DNA collections with respect to non-United States persons detained under the authority of the United States. As a result of the DHS DNA collection expansion, the FBI Laboratory began receiving for processing an average of 92,000 DNA samples per month (over 10 times the historical sample volume). The Committee understands that prior to the ending of the Title 42 emergency health authority policy at the border, a backlog of approximately 650,000 samples had developed. With the end of Title 42, the FBI anticipates it will be receiving an additional 50,000 samples per month due to increased DHS detentions, despite struggling to meet its existing demand. The Committee agrees with the FBI that investment in additional DNA

laboratory processing capabilities and technology is critical to maintaining and enhancing the FBI's ability to address emerging threats and help mission critical information reach partners and investigators in an expeditious manner. To address the substantial capacity and storage challenges incurred by the FBI, and to increase border security, the recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for construction of additional DNA lab capacity outside the National Capital Region.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes a direct appropriation of \$2,760,924,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration. In addition, DEA expects to derive \$620,000,000 from fees deposited in the Diversion Control Fund to carry out the Diversion Control Program, resulting in \$3,380,924,000 in total spending authority for DEA. The recommendation is \$197,808,000 above fiscal year 2023 and \$100,000,000 above the request.

Fentanyl and fentanyl precursors trafficked from the People's Republic of China.—The Committee understands that United States counternarcotics policy regarding China has shifted to preventing Chinese-sourced fentanyl precursors from entering the U.S.-bound fentanyl supply chain via third countries. The Committee further understands that Mexican drug cartels are largely responsible for the production of U.S.-consumed illicit fentanyl and that the cartels utilize Chinese-sourced primary materials to produce much of that illicit fentanyl. Given the worsening opioid epidemic, the recommendation exceeds the fiscal year 2023 level, and the administration's request, to continue progress towards efforts to stem the flow of China's illicit export of fentanyl and fentanyl precursors.

Digital evidence.—The Committee recognizes the critical role of digital evidence collected from mobile devices in investigations by the DEA, drug task forces, and State and local partners. The Committee understands that better analytical tools for digital evidence can disrupt criminal syndicates that traffic narcotics and precursor chemicals across our borders to distribute within the United States. The Committee directs the DEA to report to the Committee on the cost of establishing and formalizing a tiered digital evidence program encompassing the entire digital evidence workflow, from the collection and review to the analysis conducted by field agents and laboratory forensic examiners, in which DEA personnel would uniformly deploy digital evidence technical capabilities and training across all 23 DEA divisions.

Supply shortage of amphetamine formulations.—The Committee notes that a nationwide shortage of certain prescribed amphetamine formulations has impacted patients who rely on these medications. The Committee understands that a range of factors have contributed to the shortage, including an increase in patient demand in recent years. The Committee also understands that DEA production quotas of amphetamine mixed salts may have had an impact given the recent increase in demand. Accordingly, the Committee directs the DEA to issue a report to the Committee, no later

90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the impact DEA production quotas are having on the current supply shortage, and whether such production quotas will, or should, be modified.

Opioid takeback program.—The Committee remains concerned about the ongoing opioid crisis, which saw 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 the options for safely disposing unused opioid medications.

State and local anti-drug task forces.—The recommendation includes \$50,000,000 above the request to be provided by transfer to the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Programs for competitive grants for the investigating and locating illicit activities related to the distribution of methamphetamine, heroin, fentanyl and fentanyl analogues, and the unlawful distribution of prescription opioids.

Congressional liaison offices.—The Committee has long opposed the consolidation of budget or appropriations liaison offices into legislative affairs or legislative liaison offices. The Committee directs DEA to ensure no funds are used to support or consolidate any budget or appropriations liaison positions into a legislative affairs or legislative liaison office. The Committee continues to support the dedication of liaisons to the specialized work of the Committee and wants to ensure the office has the staff and resources needed to be effective. Therefore, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the DEA to submit proposals and recommendations to strengthen the budget or appropriations liaisons positions, in particular, by improving coordination within the DEA, as well as coordination with the Committee. These proposals and recommendations should include an examination of titles, roles, responsibilities, and promotion parity, as well as any other proposals deemed appropriate by the DEA. Furthermore, the Committee directs the DEA to maintain and fill budget or appropriations liaison positions exclusively within the Financial Management Division and under the immediate supervision and authority of the Chief Financial Officer.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,531,071,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, which is \$140,929,000 below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$344,395,000 below the request.

Unconstitutional regulations.—This Committee and the Committee on the Judiciary have closely examined the Biden administration's attacks on fundamental Second Amendment rights. The Committee has concluded that ATF is inappropriately using appropriated funds to circumvent the will of Congress and flout the Second Amendment. Accordingly, as further explained herein, the bill prohibits taxpayer funds from being used to implement the ATF's radical regulations concerning pistol braces and privately made firearms and restores the Second Amendment rights of Americans

to possess such firearms without the interference of the Federal government.

Privately made firearms.—The Committee believes the ATF abused its rulemaking authority by wrongfully redefining privately made firearm kits—also known as “ghost guns”—as traditional firearms. In May 2021, the ATF published a notice in the Federal Register entitled, “Definition of ‘Frame or Receiver’ and Identification of Firearms.” The rule, which was finalized in April 2022, expanded the definitions of several terms associated with firearms, thereby making certain parts subject to regulation by the ATF with the goal of preventing procurement of firearm component parts for gun owners who wish to assemble their own firearm. The rule also imposed new marking and recordkeeping requirements necessary to implement the new definitions. The Committee is concerned that instead of targeting actual violent criminals, the administration would rather target and punish lawful gun owners and businesses by regulating tools and kits used in a very small number of crimes.

On June 30, 2023, a Federal district court judge in the Northern District of Texas vacated the ATF’s rule. In the thirty-eight-page order, Judge Reed O’Connor stated, “Because the Court concludes that the government cannot regulate those items without violating Federal law, the Court holds that the government’s recently enacted Final Rule . . . is unlawful agency action taken in excess of the ATF’s statutory jurisdiction.” The Committee agrees with this determination. For these reasons, the bill prohibits the ATF from using funds appropriated by this Act to implement, administer, apply, or enforce the final rule entitled, “Definition of ‘Frame or Receiver’ and Identification of Firearms.”

Pistol brace rule.—On January 31, 2023, the ATF issued a final rule redefining a firearm with an attached stabilizing brace as a short-barreled rifle controlled under the Gun Control Act of 1968 and the National Firearms Act of 1934. The rule effectively bans pistol stabilizing braces. The Committee understands the ATF’s decision contradicts a prior determination, made during the Obama administration and on which law-abiding firearm owners relied for a decade, that a firearm equipped with a stabilizing brace “would not be subject to [National Firearms Act] controls.” Under the new rule, owners of firearms with stabilizing braces were required to obtain a special registration or surrender or destroy their brace by May 31, 2023. Owners who did not take these steps may face severe criminal penalties merely as a result of this regulatory change.

The Committee believes the ATF’s actions illustrate the dangers of an unchecked administrative state that is willing to make policy even when it is not authorized by Congress. The pistol brace rule exceeds the ATF’s statutory authority, as Congress has neither criminalized the use of pistol braces under the Gun Control Act nor authorized their regulation under the National Firearms Act. For these reasons, the bill prohibits the ATF from using funds appropriated by this Act to implement, administer, apply, or enforce the final rule entitled, “Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached Stabilizing Braces.”

Zero-tolerance policy.—The Committee is concerned that the administration is targeting firearm businesses for undue scrutiny and

harassment. For example, in June 2021, President Biden directed the Justice Department to adopt a zero-tolerance policy and to revoke Federal firearms licenses from those who committed “willful” violations of the law. In June 2021, ATF updated its Federal Firearms Licensee Quick Reference and Best Practices Guide to state, “ATF will, absent extraordinary circumstances, initiate proceedings to revoke the license of any dealer that has committed a willful regulatory violation of the Gun Control Act (GCA) for specified violations.” These willful violations now include “falsifying records” and “failing to maintain records needed for successful firearms tracing.” The new classifications are vague and broad, and allow the ATF to revoke the licenses of Federal firearms licensees (FFLs) for technical and non-material paperwork violations.

The Committee is aware that the ATF’s zero-tolerance policy is resulting in the closure of small businesses and diverting resources away from holding criminals accountable. The Committee believes this is counterproductive, because firearms dealers are on the front lines of efforts to ensure guns do not end up in the hands of criminals. The Committee urges the ATF to work in tandem with FFLs to capture violent criminals rather than targeting small businesses for minor violations of complex regulatory requirements. Therefore, the Committee directs the ATF to halt the overzealous enforcement of paperwork infractions under its zero-tolerance policy and refrain from revoking or suspending a Federal firearms license for initial violations without at least first issuing a warning letter, working with cooperative licensees to rectify violations in a reasonable time frame, and holding a final warning conference—in all but the most extraordinary circumstances.

National Firearms Act application processing times.—The Committee has repeatedly expressed concerns about the process for consideration of National Firearms Act (NFA) firearms license applications and provided the resources requested to modernize the processing system and automate the application process. The Committee remains concerned about the lack of progress in shortening wait times for NFA applicants, which continue to average nine months or more.

The Committee is aware that the ATF’s NFA Division and FBI’s National Instant Criminal Background Check System Section are collaborating to improve the process for consideration of applications to address ongoing delays in processing times. The Committee directs the ATF and the FBI to continue this collaboration and conditions funding for the ATF on the achievement of processing times for NFA applications that do not exceed 120 days in the case of paper applications and 60 days in the case of electronic applications.

Electronic forms application process.—The Committee understands that, in 2021, when the ATF re-launched its eForms program, the ATF eliminated the ability of applicants to correct mistakes made on their paperwork without having to re-start the application process. The Committee is concerned that the ATF continues to disallow for application corrections by applicants. The Committee strongly urges the ATF to provide a mechanism for allowing eForms applicants to correct mistakes without having to re-submit their application.

Unauthorized release of trace data.—Federal law restricts the release of firearm trace data. Although the ATF advises the Committee it understands the critical importance of safeguarding firearms trace data to protect ongoing law enforcement investigations, the ATF is not demonstrating that it takes seriously violations of trace data restrictions. The Committee notes that the National Tracing Center is authorized to trace a firearm that has been used, or is suspected of being used, in a crime for a law enforcement agency only in the course of a bona fide criminal investigation. Trace data, which is both critical and sensitive information, can be used lawfully by law enforcement entities for agency licensing proceedings and for criminal investigative purposes. The Committee further notes that the circumstances under which trace data may be shared are clearly delineated in Federal law, and sharing trace data for purposes other than those defined by law with unauthorized individuals or groups is a violation of Federal law and could jeopardize criminal investigations, agency proceedings, and put the safety of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers and Federal firearms licensees at risk.

The Committee directs the ATF to update agency guidance to reaffirm Federal law concerning the public release of firearm trace data, make such guidance available in prominent locations on the ATF website, require acknowledgement of dissemination restrictions on all forms both electronic and paper related to trace requests, investigate violations of this law, and consider deeming violators ineligible for the receipt of trace data in the future.

Enhancing capacity of ballistic matches.—Within funds provided, the Committee encourages the ATF to prioritize the development and implementation of technologies that enhance the efficiency and accuracy of ballistics imaging triage, reduce turnaround times for analysis of ballistics evidence, and improve the sharing of information and data among law enforcement agencies. The Committee encourages the ATF to ensure such efforts support the ATF's National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) and Crime Gun Intelligence Center (CGIC) initiatives to fight gun violence. The Committee further encourages the ATF to coordinate with State and local law enforcement agencies on adoption of technology that aligns with their needs. The Committee directs the ATF to report to the Committee, no later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, on the availability and viability of such technology, including by assessing its effectiveness in providing real-time forensic-based intelligence to law enforcement and any challenges associated with its adoption, and including recommendations for improvements.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network.—The Committee continues to support expansion of NIBIN, including the increase of regional NIBIN entry stations housed within ATF's field offices, to allow for more participation from law enforcement partners. The Committee continues to support ATF's efforts to ensure that law enforcement agencies have access to NIBIN's correlation services—in particular, through the expansion of the NIBIN National Correlation and Training Center (NNCTC). The Committee encourages ATF to continue to build on these investments. In addition, the Committee notes that Byrne Justice Assistance Grants

(JAG) funding may be used to acquire, or obtain access to, ballistic identification technology that will enable agencies to participate in NIBIN, including technologies that enhance the efficiency and accuracy of ballistics imaging triage, reduce turnaround times for analysis of ballistics evidence, and improve the sharing of information and data among law enforcement agencies.

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 recognizes the nationwide need for additional firearms examiners and technicians, and notes that prior year 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.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The recommendation includes \$8,492,588,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Prison System, which is \$100,000,000 above fiscal year 2023 and \$151,702,000 below the request, *Provided*, That of the amount made available under this heading, no less than \$25,560,000 shall be used for land mobile radio (LMR) communication and video security upgrades.

Improving staffing.—The Committee directs BOP to continue to improve staffing beyond mission-critical levels within all departments.

Hiring, staffing, and inmate-to-officer ratios.—The Committee instructs BOP to continue submitting quarterly reports on the inmate-to-correctional officer ratio at each BOP facility, using OPM's definition of a corrections officer, broken out by security level and shift, and to publish such reports on the BOP website. Separately, the Committee directs BOP to submit a report to the Committee detailing any incident involving the use of deadly force at a BOP institution with a staffing ratio greater than 15 to 1, explaining any role staffing levels may have played in the incident, and describing a detailed plan to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Report on sexual harassment.—The Committee is deeply disturbed by public reporting of sexual harassment and assault of females in BOP facilities. Federal law expressly bans all sexual relations and contact between prison staff and inmates. The Committee directs BOP to submit a report, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on its continued efforts to address this issue, resources necessary to keep female inmates safe, and other meas-

ures to ensure all BOP employees are aware of their responsibilities.

Vacancies.—The Committee directs BOP to improve hiring policies to ensure that, within the funding provided, it can promptly fill existing and future vacancies in order to markedly improve staffing in its 122 Federal facilities, with the goal of returning to January 2016 levels, and forgo further position eliminations. The Committee instructs BOP to report, no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on the number of vacancies at each facility by job title, job series, and General Schedule level, as well as the number of applicants progressing through the hiring process for each vacant position. The Committee directs the Department to explore ways to expedite BOP hiring, such as working with OPM to enable expedited hiring for BOP facilities with vacancy rates exceeding 10 percent and making use of recruitment and retention bonuses. The Committee instructs BOP to describe such efforts in the report.

Sufficient officer coverage.— The Committee directs BOP to continue ensuring that at least two correctional officers remain on duty within each housing unit throughout all shifts at every high-security institution, including the United States penitentiaries, administrative and Federal detention centers, and United States Federal witness protection program units. The Committee directs BOP to continue submitting quarterly reports showing compliance with this directive. Additionally, the Committee instructs BOP to include in the report a cost estimate and strategic plan for implementation at medium-security institutions that currently do not have at least two correctional officers on duty for all three shifts.

Staffing at medium security institutions.—The Committee encourages BOP to increase the number of correctional officers at medium-security institutions. Specifically, the Committee encourages BOP to add one additional officer per two housing units, per shift, per day, at all medium-security institutions and institutions housing female inmates. The Committee further encourages BOP to supplement, not supplant, current staffing numbers. The Committee encourages BOP to staff all housing units or occupied parts of the housing units. The Committee condemns the practice of vacating housing units after-hours, while offenders are secured in cells, which could endanger human life, and urges BOP to cease this practice immediately.

Augmentation.—The Committee expects BOP to hire additional full-time correctional officers in order to reduce its overreliance on augmentation and improve staffing beyond mission-critical levels in custody and all other departments, including medical, counseling, and educational positions. The Committee directs BOP to provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the use of augmentation by region, institution, and security level for each time such practice is employed. The Committee advises that reports should also include the number of hours, and associated additional cost, of overtime recorded at each institution. In addition, the Committee instructs BOP to include with its fiscal year 2025 budget submission, a detailed report on each Federal correctional facility at which two or more Federal inmates have died within the preceding calendar year, describing each incident and whether augmentation exacer-

bated the inherent dangers present at those locations. Finally, the Committee understands BOP is developing an augmentation usage practice that recognizes the goal of reducing the practice of augmentation while still allowing BOP to ensure facilities are appropriately and securely staffed. The Committee directs BOP to provide a report to the Committee outlining the augmentation usage practice no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

Correctional officer pay.—The Committee directs BOP, in consultation with the Justice Management Division, to review current pay scales for its correctional officers in comparison to analogous employees in the Department’s law enforcement components and in comparison with analogous employees at State and local agencies. This assessment should include the potential opportunity to raise the pay band and any associated resource requirements. The Committee directs BOP to share the results of the review with the Committee no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Overtime pay rate.—The Committee directs BOP to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on its application of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) (Public Law 75–718), in determining the rate of overtime pay for BOP employees. The Committee further directs BOP to detail in such report how many employees, on an annual basis, are not paid at a FLSA rate, the rationale for making such distinctions, and the potential, along with any cost implications, of compensating all employee overtime at a full FLSA overtime rate.

Faith-based recidivism reduction programming.—The Committee reminds the Department that the First Step Act (Public Law 115–391) directs the Attorney General to develop policies which allow the warden of each BOP facility to enter into partnerships with “nonprofit and other private organizations, including faith-based, art, and community-based organizations that will deliver recidivism reduction programming on a paid or volunteer basis.” Public Law 115–391 further requires the Attorney General to “direct the Bureau of Prisons regarding the ability for faith-based organizations to function as a provider of educational evidence-based programs outside of the religious classes and services provided through the Chaplaincy.” Therefore, the Committee directs BOP to immediately take steps to ensure compliance with such directives, and to ensure that all those incarcerated in BOP facilities have access to robust programming opportunities, including third-party faith-based programs. The Committee further directs BOP to submit a report, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, on such efforts.

Open Government Accountability Office recommendations.—The Committee directs BOP to provide to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, a report identifying all BOP-related recommendations issued by the GAO over the last decade that remain open and describing the steps BOP is taking to implement all recommended actions and close out each open recommendation.

Medical services.—The Committee directs BOP to provide to the Committee, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, a report outlining cost estimates and strategic savings related to

BOP's potential implementation of a standard reimbursement rate for inmate medical care at the Medicare benchmark rate.

Contraband cell phones in Federal prison facilities.—The Committee directs BOP to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on its experience deploying micro-jamming and managed access technology systems at six BOP facilities to test its efficacy in cellphone detection. The report should describe the number of contraband devices confiscated in this effort, the comparative efficacy and cost effectiveness of such technologies in detecting and capturing devices, and, for those technologies found to be effective, the resources that would be required to expand or further deploy such technology.

Camera and radio systems in Federal prison facilities.—The Committee directs BOP to submit to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, a three-year plan to upgrade its security camera, LMR communication, and public address (PA) systems at all BOP correctional facilities. Such plan should address current system deficiencies, including a lack of functioning systems, blind spots, or radios lacking a “man down” function; the need for, and cost of, planned system maintenance and upgrades, including analog-to-digital system conversion; needed upgrades to ensure storage, logging, preservation, and accessibility of records for investigators or courts; and any other enterprise-wide considerations for such technology and systems. Additionally, the Committee directs BOP to incorporate into the plan a cost projection and prioritization of facilities for security camera, LMR, and PA system upgrades.

Government identification.—While BOP has begun outreach to State motor vehicle departments about the BOP's planned new Federal identification (ID) card, the Committee understands it has not identified or leveraged input from other stakeholders, such as public assistance providers or State health agencies, which could potentially accept the new Federal ID card. The Committee directs the BOP to identify key stakeholders and leverage their expertise to help ensure that BOP maximizes the potential uses of the new Federal ID card. Further, the Committee directs BOP to provide a report, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on its efforts to leverage stakeholder expertise to ensure the rollout of the new Federal ID card is successful.

Healthcare reentry.—The Committee directs BOP to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of BOP's policies and procedures for facilitating enrollment in Medicaid or other health care coverage for inmates nearing reentry, and for helping to ensure continuity of care upon release from BOP custody. The Committee directs BOP to report on these efforts no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act. The Committee further directs BOP to assess the effectiveness of Federal prison healthcare, including any targeted assistance for facilitating enrollment in Medicaid or other health coverage for inmates nearing reentry. The Committee also encourages the BOP to establish a communication or coordination mechanism with State Medicaid agencies, or the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, to facilitate the application and enrollment process for individuals leaving incarceration.

Social workers.—The Committee recognizes that BOP social workers serve an essential role in the reentry process, including by assisting with reentry health care needs, particularly for those with greater health needs. The Committee encourages BOP to establish procedures to improve the staffing levels for social workers, including by working with OPM.

Retention incentive.—The Committee directs BOP to explore the feasibility of a retention incentive, not to exceed 10 percent, for non-supervisory law enforcement employees nearing retirement.

Naloxone.—The Committee is concerned about the rising number of opioid-related deaths of inmates in BOP custody. To combat the increase in overdoses, the Committee directs BOP to develop policies and procedures to train all staff in administering naloxone. The Committee directs BOP to provide a report, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing all efforts to train BOP employees to administer naloxone, how many BOP employees carry naloxone, how many times naloxone has been administered in BOP facilities during the previous 12 months, and how many overdoses occurred in BOP facilities during the previous 12 months.

Medication-assisted treatment.—The Committee encourages BOP to make abstinence-based relapse prevention treatment options available to inmates with a history of opioid dependence.

Employee firearms.—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 understands that as of the second quarter of fiscal year 2022, BOP has completed all outstanding locker installations. The Committee commends BOP’s efforts in this area and encourages BOP to continue to explore opportunities to improve correctional officer safety.

Mail scanning.—The Committee understands that BOP has implemented pilot programs aimed at eliminating the introduction of dangerous contraband in the postal mail by deploying mail scanning technology, including millimeter wave technology and digital mail scanning. The Committee further understands these mail scanning efforts protect attorney-client privilege and help safeguard the health and safety of employees and inmates. The Committee directs BOP to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing the cost of deploying digital mail scanning technology at all BOP detention facilities, including potential cost savings or benefits that may result from having fewer staff involved in the mail scanning process.

Inmate trust accounts.—The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on the number of inmate trust fund accounts with a balance over \$5,000.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The recommendation includes \$273,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. The Committee directs BOP to expedite new construction efforts to meet projected ca-

capacity requirements, as identified in its status of construction reports to the Committee. The Committee further directs BOP to continue to provide such reports monthly, along with notifications and explanations of any deviation from construction and activation schedules, and any planned adjustments or corrective actions. The recommendation is \$17,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$93,238,000 more than requested.

Modernization and repair of existing facilities.—The Committee expects BOP to apply funds provided in fiscal year 2024 to reduce its longstanding Modernization and Repair (M&R) backlog and directs BOP to prioritize funding for repairs that protect life and safety. The recommendation includes \$135,000,000 to restore facilities assessed as having deficiencies of a geological and seismic nature. The Committee further directs BOP to continue providing a schedule and timeline for repairs of facilities with geological and seismic deficiencies, and to include updates in the monthly M&R reports.

Taft, California.—The Committee is aware BOP has identified geological and seismic deficiencies with structures located on the campus of the Federal Correctional Institution in Taft, California. The Committee is extremely concerned about delays in the repair schedule, which was detailed in 2020 and 2021, including a five-year delay to reopening this facility. The Committee directs BOP to expeditiously advance repairs at this facility consistent with the timeline established in 2021. Accordingly, the Committee directs BOP to provide the Committees on Appropriations, no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, a detailed timeline of all work related to repairing, rebuilding, renovating, or otherwise required for this facility to be reopened, including key milestones and an estimated date for this facility to be reopened. The Committee further directs BOP to provide the Committees monthly reports on the status of all repairs, efforts, and actions in order for this facility to be reopened. Such monthly reports shall include the following elements: (1) A detailed description of all work completed during the month for which each report is issued; (2) A detailed description of all work that is scheduled for the month succeeding the month for which each report is issued; (3) A detailed description of any delays to the timeline established by the BOP as required by this section; (4) A detailed justification of why no other actions can be taken by the BOP that eliminates any delays, if identified in the monthly report; and (5) An update on each structure at this facility, including the structural integrity of the buildings and whether any repairs will need to be made.

Deferred maintenance and First Step Act needs.—The Committee recognizes that BOP has a deferred facilities maintenance backlog of \$2,000,000,000. The Committee directs BOP to provide, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, a facilities investment plan to address BOP's current facility requirements. The Committee directs BOP to include in such plan an assessment of the condition of all BOP facilities, any BOP plans to address deferred maintenance backlogs with repair estimates broken out by priority categories, explanations of how appropriated funding will be applied in fiscal year 2024 to address the backlog, and a multi-year outlook on investment in its current facilities. The Committee

encourages BOP to also include details on how Public Law 115–391 impacts building and facility requirements and reentry program implementation.

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 equal to fiscal year 2023 and the request.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Management and administration expenses.—The Committee directs the Department, in preparing its fiscal year 2024 spending plan, to assess management and administration (M&A) expenses compared to program funding. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that its assessment methodology is equitable, and that the assessment reflects a fair representation of the share of each program devoted to common M&A costs. The Committee further directs grant offices to minimize administrative spending to maximize the amount of funding that can be used for grants. The Committee reiterates the direction provided in Senate Report 113–78 that the Department shall detail, as part of its budget submission for fiscal year 2024 and future years, the actual costs for each grantmaking component with respect to training, technical assistance, research and statistics, and peer review for the prior fiscal year, along with estimates of planned expenditures by each grantmaking component in each of these categories for the current year and the budget year.

Grant programs crosswalks.—The Committee directs the Department to provide the Committees on Appropriations, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, a crosswalk of the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and Community Oriented Policing Services Office (COPS) grant program solicitations. The Committee directs the Department to include in such crosswalks the same level of information and detail as was provided to the Committee with respect to the solicitations of the Department’s grant program offices in fiscal year 2023.

Improving grant reporting.—The Committee takes notice of the recent GAO report entitled, “Grants Management: Actions Needed to Improve Agency Reporting of Expired Grants,” and highlights the recommendation that the Department “should resume reporting on undisbursed balances from expired grants in its annual Agency Financial Report or Performance and Accountability Report and annual performance plan,” as required by section 524 of this Act. The Committee expects the Department to fulfill this recommendation and to resume reporting this information.

Set-aside for Office of Inspector General audits.—The Committee includes language requiring the Department to transfer not less than 4 percent of the total amount made available for administration by OVW, OJP, and COPS to the OIG for oversight and auditing purposes.

Student, Teachers, and Officers Preventing School Violence Act.—The Committee directs the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services to work with other Federal agencies to notify States, localities, Tribes, and school districts of the availability of funding under the Student, Teachers, and Officers Preventing (STOP) School Violence Act upon release, and to provide microgrants for school districts, including rural, Tribal, and low-resourced schools.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION
 PROGRAMS
 (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$700,000,000 for the Office on Violence Against Women, which is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$300,000,000 below the request. These funds are distributed as follows:

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
 (In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
STOP Formula Grants	255,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	46,000
Consolidated Youth Oriented Program	17,000
Engaging Men & Youth in Prevention	(3,500)
Grants to Encourage Arrest	60,500
Policing and Prosecution Initiative	(8,000)
Prosecution and Investigation of Online Abuse Initiative	(1,000)
Sexual Assault Services Program	78,500
Prison Rape Prevention	15,500
National Deaf Services Line	2,000
Rural Domestic Violence	50,000
Violence on College Campuses	25,000
HBCU, HSI and Tribal Colleges	(12,500)
Legal Assistance for Victims	50,000
Abuse Later in Life Program	9,000
Justice for Families Program	22,000
Disabilities Program	12,000
Research—Violence Against Women	2,500
Research—Violence Against Indian Women	(1,000)
National Center on Workplace Responses	1,000
Sex Assault in Indian Country Clearinghouse	500
Tribal Special Criminal Jurisdiction	11,000
Tribal Prosecutors (Special AUSAs)	(3,000)
Rape Survivor Custody Act	2,500
Abby Honold Act	5,000
Protective Order Implementation Pilot Program (Sec 1506 of VAWA Reauth)	5,000
Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants	20,000
Cybercrime Enforcement (1401 and 1402 of VAWA)	10,000
 Total, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	 700,000

To minimize fraud, waste, and abuse in these programs, OVW is encouraged to implement any open recommendations of the OIG with respect to the recipients of grants under these programs.

Sexual assault nurse examiner training.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for grants to support access to sexual assault nurse examinations and for regional sexual assault investigative training academies.

Abby Honold Act.—The Committee recognizes the importance of ensuring OVW has the resources it needs to expeditiously help law enforcement agencies implement evidence-based, trauma-informed policies as they seek to bring justice to victims and includes \$5,000,000 for the purposes of this Act.

Rural victims.—The Committee understands that victims of sexual assault living in rural communities are often reluctant to report to law enforcement for fear of being exposed. The Committee encourages OVW to implement projects that reduce barriers to reporting crime in rural areas, colonias, and persistent poverty counties and report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the progress made since its previous report to the Committee on this matter.

Suicide prevention.—Research shows that victims of intimate partner violence are at an elevated risk of suicidal ideation and suicide. The Committee supports OVW efforts, in consultation with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, to establish best practices to prevent suicide by survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. In addition, the Committee directs OVW to report to the Committee regarding such efforts.

Victim services for incarcerated survivors of sexual abuse.— The Committee is aware of support for victim services for incarcerated individuals. The Committee encourages the Department to make recommendations on this issue to further meaningful Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) compliance.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends \$2,487,910,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs, which is \$61,105,000 above fiscal year 2023 and \$39,780,000 above the request. Funds are distributed as follows:

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$35,000
National Institute of Justice	25,000
Forensic Science Research	(8,000)
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	677,510
Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program	(30,000)
Transfer to NIST/OLES	(1,500)
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	(20,000)
Byrne Justice Community Project Grants	(214,463)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	244,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	95,000
Prevention of Trafficking of Girls	(4,000)
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	95,000
NICS Acts Record Improvement Program	(25,500)
DNA Initiative	195,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program	(130,000)
Sexual Assault Kit and Violent Crimes Initiative	(55,000)
Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants and Wrongful Conviction Review	20,000

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	28,000
Strengthening the Medical Examiner-Coroner System	(2,500)
Tribal Assistance	80,000
Tribal Resources Grant Program	(31,500)
Tribal Youth	(14,000)
Tribal Access Program	(3,000)
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	115,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	(19,000)
Girls in the Justice System	(4,500)
Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry	(10,000)
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Grants	(5,000)
Anti-Opioid Initiative	445,000
Drug Courts	(95,000)
Mentally Ill Offender Act	(45,000)
Residential Substance Use Treatment	(45,000)
Veterans Treatment Courts	(35,000)
Prescription Drug Monitoring	(35,000)
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program	(190,000)
Local and Regional Efforts to Prevent Substance Use and Misuse	(20,000)
Forensic Support for Opioid and Synthetic Drug Investigations	(17,000)
Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	(12,500)
STOP School Violence Act	82,000
Emmett Till Act Grants	3,000
Part B—State Formula Grants	55,000
Youth Mentoring Grants	107,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	41,000
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel	(4,000)
Court Appointed Special Advocates	15,000
Missing and Exploited Americans	130,400
Missing and Exploited Children Activities	(42,000)
Internet Crimes Against Children/PROTECT Act	(52,000)
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	(18,000)
National Sex Offender Public Website	(1,000)
NamUs	(6,000)
Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act	(5,000)
Kevin and Avonte's Law	(2,000)
Ashanti Alert Network	(1,000)
Total, Office of Justice Programs	\$2,477,910

Bail and pretrial release statistics.—The Committee requests the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) evaluate and report to the Committee on information relating to individuals granted bail and pretrial release from State courts that are charged with one or more violent felony offenses. The Committee instructs BJS to assess in the report: (1) the number of individuals granted bail or pretrial release from State courts that are charged with one or more violent felony offenses; (2) the number of individuals who, after being granted bail or pretrial release, are rearrested or charged with an additional violent felony offense; (3) the percentage of individuals granted bail or pretrial release from State courts who are charged with a violent felony offense and have a prior arrest or conviction for a violent felony offense; (4) the number of missed mandatory court appearances by individuals charged with a violent felony offense; (5) with respect to individuals who have committed a violent felony offense after being granted bail or pretrial release, the classification of the violent felony offenses; and (6) the status and activities, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, of the National

Pretrial Reporting Program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics; and include an accounting for fiscal year 2023 of the amounts that the Department has expended, or transferred to components of the Department, in order to collect information on bail and pretrial release in State courts, including any grants or contracts awarded for that purpose, and the amount and purpose of each grant or contract.

Forensic science operational needs assessment.—The Committee instructs the Department to study the projected workload, backlog, personnel, workforce, resources, and equipment needs of forensic science providers and forensic medical service providers and report its findings, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, both to the Committee and publicly. The Committee encourages the Department to conduct the study in conjunction with the Forensic Laboratory Needs Technology Working Group and the Federal Interagency Medicolegal Death Investigation Working Group. In creating the report, the Committee directs the Department to consider the most recent Bureau of Justice Statistics census reports on publicly funded forensic science service providers, digital forensic science service providers, and medical examiner and coroner offices; the National Institute of Justice report entitled, “Report to Congress: Needs Assessment of Forensic Laboratories and Medical Examiner/Coroner Offices”; any other relevant studies; and the practical and applied implications of any other scientific reports on forensic science with relevance to the operational, quality management, and practical needs of the forensic science community.

Study on animal cruelty and future violence.—The Committee remains concerned about the link between animal cruelty and future acts of interpersonal violence, and notes that Public Law 117–328 directed the Department to study this link. The Committee looks forward to reviewing the findings of this research and encourages the Department to keep the Committee apprised of its progress and any interim findings during its assessment.

Crimes against children research.—The Committee recognizes the value of multidisciplinary teams in responding to crimes against children. Multidisciplinary teams can include law enforcement officers, prosecutors, child protection investigators, mental health professionals, medical examiners, and victim advocates. The Committee notes that there is little research examining the prevalence, effectiveness, and impact of the various multidisciplinary team models in use across the United States. The Committee supports efforts to study the multidisciplinary teams to evaluate the effectiveness of various models and develop best practices to increase effectiveness, positive outcomes, and victim well-being.

Novel psychoactive substances research.—The Committee encourages the Department to use research and testing to help combat the influx of novel psychoactive substances, such as new forms of synthetic opioids.

Support for cybercrime grants in the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program.—The Committee supports the use of Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program funds to hire and retain cybercrime personnel in fiscal year 2024, including cybercrime analysts and investigators. The Committee also sup-

ports the use of Byrne JAG funds for the training of law enforcement and emergency dispatch personnel in the area of cybercrime.

Substance abuse and mental illness programs.—The Committee supports the use of Byrne JAG program funds to implement programs that are designed to work with those individuals whose problematic behaviors stem from substance abuse and mental illness.

Grants supporting the use of canines for fentanyl detection.—The Committee acknowledges that canines have proven to be a cost-effective tool for detecting fentanyl in transit, especially in communities that lack the resources to field expensive scanning systems, and encourages the use of Byrne JAG funds to support canine programs.

Medication-assisted treatment.—The Committee is concerned about the impact of the growing epidemic of opioid and synthetic drug abuse and misuse on the law enforcement community, and notes that Byrne JAG funds may be used for the implementation of medication-assisted treatment programs to assist individuals in maintaining abstinence from all abused or misused drugs.

Hate crime prevention.—The Committee reminds the Department that Byrne JAG funds may be used by State, local, and Tribal law enforcement to combat and prevent hate crimes.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.—The recommendation includes \$234,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). The Committee rejects the administration’s assertion that SCAAP is not a “useful tool for promoting the implementation of a fair and reasonable national immigration policy” and emphasizes the importance of SCAAP in assisting local law enforcement with the costly burden of incarcerating criminal aliens.

Forensic support for opioid and synthetic drug investigations.—The Committee recommends \$190,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant & Substance Use Disorder Program. Of these funds, the recommendation includes \$17,000,000 for grants to assist State and local crime labs’ and medical examiner and coroner offices’ efforts to analyze evidence related to opioid and synthetic drug poisonings, among other purposes.

DNA backlog and crime lab improvements.—The Committee supports prioritizing funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement in order to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The Committee instructs the Department to submit to the Committee, as part of its fiscal year 2024 spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, a plan with respect to funds appropriated for DNA-related and forensic programs, including the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The Committee notes that metrics historically reported by the Department regarding the success of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog grant help the Committee evaluate the effectiveness of the funding. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to track, and annually report, the number offender samples submitted to Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) as a result of this program, as well as to the corresponding number of CODIS hits.

Forensic genetic genealogical DNA analysis.—The Committee understands that, although forensic genetic genealogy (FGG) is often

associated with cold case investigations in which DNA samples submitted to CODIS did not produce a hit, increasingly, contemporary cases are being solved using this tool. The Committee recognizes local law enforcement agencies' interest in this technology and acknowledges that resource challenges often impede the use of FGG to solve cold cases and prevent future crimes. Within the amount included for the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI), the Committee directs the Department to allocate no less than \$5,000,000 for grants in support of efforts to use FGG to investigate unsolved violent crimes, without regard to the status of an applicant agency's sexual assault kit inventory. The Committee directs the Department to track and report on the number of FGG samples analyzed, the types of DNA technology deployed, and the number of perpetrators or human remains identified as a result. Further, the Committee encourages the Department to fund additional grants for the use of FGG technology under other appropriate programs including, but not limited to, the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) program.

Sexual Assault Kit Initiative.—The Committee encourages the Department to maximize the results of investments in sexual assault kit (SAK) testing by identifying best practices for addressing issues that arise following suspect identification, such as victim notification, investigation, prosecution, documentation, forensic advancements, inter-jurisdiction sharing, and tracking. The Committee also supports the Department's efforts to assist cross-jurisdictional and cross-platform data sharing to identify and pursue repeat offenders operating in multiple jurisdictions. Further, the Committee supports efforts to estimate cost savings that result from the prevention of future offenses due to SAK testing. The Committee instructs the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to provide an update on the number of partially tested kits, and any backlog on testing.

Crime Victims Fund.—The Committee understands that Crime Victims Fund receipts averaged \$700,000,000 per year during the period of 2020 through 2022. Given the alarmingly low balance of the Crime Victims Fund as a result, the Committee accepts the recommendation of the Department and caps Crime Victims Fund obligations at \$1,200,000,000 for fiscal year 2024. The Committee urges the Department to implement policies and recommend statutory modifications designed to increase Crime Victims Fund receipts.

Tribal access to the Crime Victims Fund.—The Committee recommends a 5-percent set-aside for Tribal victims assistance within amounts available in fiscal year 2024 from the Crime Victims Fund. The Committee instructs the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) to consult closely with Tribal stakeholders to improve services for Tribal victims of crime. The Committee encourages the Department to provide Tribes with maximum flexibility in the use of funds to best meet the unique needs of victims in Tribal communities. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Department to streamline administrative requirements as much as possible to increase accessibility for communities most in need in Indian Country.

STOP School Violence Act.—The Committee recommends \$82,000,000 for evidence-based school safety programs administered by BJA under the STOP School Violence Act, and the Committee notes that an additional \$40,000,000 was available for this program for fiscal year 2024 under Public Law 117–159. The Committee directs BJA to work with other Federal agencies to notify States, localities, Tribes, and school districts of STOP School Violence Act funding availability for school district applicants. The Committee further encourages BJA to prioritize evidence-based programming for training students and school personnel on the warning signs of interpersonal violence and suicide and on mental health crisis intervention as authorized by the Act, and to support applications that prioritize the use of mental health professionals and resources in school safety plans and protect the mental and emotional health of students in high-risk communities. Finally, the Committee encourages BJA to prioritize applicants from rural and low-resourced school districts, as well as applicants that incorporate crisis centers, evidence-based training for students and staff, and anonymous reporting systems in their school safety plans. Recognizing that the STOP School Violence Act was enacted in 2018, the Committee directs BJA to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on the demographics of recipient schools, strategies employed to reach low-resourced communities (such as microgrants), and efforts to improve technical assistance in support of grantee capacity.

Body-worn camera policy and implementation program.—The Committee recognizes that many local law enforcement agencies lack access to adequate resources for body-worn cameras particularly agencies serving rural and small communities. The recommendation urges the Department to prioritize body-worn camera grant funding for agencies serving jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

Rapid DNA at booking stations.—The Committee recognizes that implementing Rapid DNA systems at booking stations allows law enforcement to quickly analyze DNA samples and upload qualifying arrestee samples, per State law, to the national database system for near-immediate searches against the index of unsolved crimes while the offender is still in custody. With the enactment of Public Law 115–50, Congress authorized the FBI to establish a Rapid DNA index in the national DNA database to better facilitate quick and accurate identification of repeat violent offenders. Currently, DNA samples collected under State statutory authority for inclusion in the national DNA database must be sent to a State crime lab, where backlogs can stretch for weeks or months. The Committee is excited about the potential for this technology to remove violent offenders from the streets. However, the Committee is concerned with the slow uptake of these systems. Since the FBI published its guidance entitled, “Standards for the Operation of Rapid DNA Booking Systems by Law Enforcement Booking Agencies” in 2020, only two States have received approval for participation. The Committee understands that despite interest, many States are struggling to make updates to centralized State criminal information systems that would enable local access to the Rapid DNA index. Additionally, once such systems are developed, agen-

cies face additional start-up hurdles in purchasing equipment and establishing appropriate network connections. To encourage greater use of rapid DNA booking station systems and assist with initial costs associated with updating criminal history systems, integration with booking station systems, and purchasing new technology, the Committee directs the Department to allocate \$5,000,000 of the amount included for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities for grants for the implementation of booking station Rapid DNA programs.

Prescription drug monitoring programs.—The Committee understands that virtually every State and U.S. territory has a prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) that is connected and securely sharing critical controlled substance information for the purposes of addressing the abuse, misuse, or diversion of prescription drugs. The Committee strongly supports the goals of the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program and is concerned that a recent BJA reinterpretation of grant rules has effectively prohibited States from using PDMP grant funding to operate their PDMPs. The Committee appreciates the importance of sharing PDMP data among States; however, the Committee is concerned that requiring States to connect to a specific data hub solution in order to receive funding will impede States' responses to the opioid epidemic and is not consistent with allowing States to choose and operate the PDMP and data sharing hubs of their choice. The Committee directs BJA to allow States to utilize PDMP grant funding from the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program to finance the PDMP of their choice and to connect to the interstate data exchange hub of their choice.

Wrongful Conviction Review program.—The Committee recognizes the need for legal representation and investigation services for individuals with post-conviction claims of innocence. Given the urgent need to identify and remediate wrongful convictions, the recommendation instructs the Department to award Wrongful Conviction Review program grants to applicants that provide high quality and efficient post-conviction representation for defendants with post-conviction claims of innocence. The Committee notes that Wrongful Conviction Review grantees may be nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, or State or local public defender offices with in-house post-conviction representation programs with demonstrable experience and competence in litigating post-conviction claims of innocence. The Committee further notes that funds may support the following activities: grantee provision of post-conviction legal representation of innocence claims, the evaluation, review, and management of cases, expert review and testimony, 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 can be a correlation between those suffering from mental health disturbances and repeat criminal offenders. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Department to prioritize funds allocated for grants under the Mentally Ill Offender Act for the operational expenses of mental health centers that assist those with severe mental health needs who are at risk of recidivism, such as crisis care,

residential treatment, outpatient mental health and primary care services, and community re-entry supports. The Committee recommends that funding levels for grants be commensurate with demonstrated community needs. Additionally, the Committee directs the Department to designate, in the solicitation for such grants, 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.

Community partnerships with mentorship programs.—The Committee recognizes the value partnerships between mentoring programs and businesses, government, and educational institutions can have with respect to advancing both the career and technical education (CTE) and STEM goals of youth participating in mentorship programs. The Committee encourages the Department to support youth mentoring programs that incorporate community partnerships to help youth translate CTE and STEM exposure into future career achievement.

Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces.—The Committee recommends \$52,000,000 for task force grants, training, and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) program. The Committee encourages the Department to include in its ICAC Task Force grant solicitation a prioritization of proactive investigations of suspects possessing, distributing, or producing violent child sexual abuse imagery.

De-escalation technology.—The Committee supports the advancement of de-escalation technology that can better equip law enforcement officers to utilize less-than-lethal force in appropriate circumstances.

Drug court grants.—The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize areas with high rates of substance abuse, and areas that are rural and low-income, when administering drug court grants. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the distribution of drug court grants authorized by Public Law 114–198. The Committee notes that the report should detail the number of applications for awards, the grantees, and the funding levels of awards from fiscal years 2019 to 2024.

America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response.—The Committee directs the Department to allocate no less than \$4,400,000 for Missing and Exploited Americans activities for the America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER) Alert program and the AMBER Alert in Indian Country Initiative.

Addressing data gaps on missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls.—The Committee is concerned by the Department's incomplete and outdated data on violence experienced by Native American women and girls, especially given that 84.3 percent of Native American women and girls experience violence in their lifetime according to the most recent study commissioned by the Department in 2016. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department, in collaboration with relevant Federal agencies, to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, a plan to update publicly available data on the crisis of miss-

ing and murdered Indigenous women and girls, the steps taken to implement ongoing analyses of relevant data, as well as education and outreach to improve future data. The Committee further directs the Department to, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, make public a report and analysis of up-to-date data on missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls.

Competitive grants focusing on preventing trafficking of girls.—The Committee understands that girls in the United States with a history of sexual and physical abuse, school failure, substance dependency, and involvement in the child welfare system, as well as those who live in impoverished communities or are experiencing homelessness, are at an increased risk of becoming victims of domestic trafficking. The Committee encourages the Department to make grants to nonprofits and other non-governmental 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, at a State level, and to scale up and replicate these programs.

Byrne Justice Community Project Grants.—The recommendation includes \$214,463,000 for Byrne Justice community projects to assist State, local, and Tribal law enforcement efforts to enforce laws, address violent crime, increase prosecutions, improve the criminal justice system (including the correctional system), provide victims' services, and other related activities.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends a total of \$208,800,000 for the Public Safety Officer Benefits program, which is \$41,000,000 above fiscal year 2023 and equal to the request. Of the funds provided, \$174,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office and considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes. In addition, \$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 \$670,606,161 for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) programs, which is \$7,726,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$19,606,161 above the request as follows:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Amount (\$000)
COPS Hiring Program	330,950
Presidential Nominating Conventions	(100,000)
Regional Information Sharing Activities	50,000
Officer Training for Encountering Mentally Ill and Disabilities/Co-responder Crisis Teams/VALOR	20,000
Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness	10,000
POLICE Act	12,890
STOP School Violence Act	53,000
Project Safe Neighborhoods	20,000
Rural Violent Crime Initiative	(8,000)
COPS Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment Community Projects	173,766
Total, Community Oriented Policing Services	670,606

POLICE Act.—The Committee notes the importance of active shooter training partnerships that offer nationwide, dynamic scenario-based training. The Committee understands training supported by the POLICE Act 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 encourages the Department to ensure that grants authorized by the POLICE Act may be made available for primary schools, secondary schools, and college campuses, and that training is an integrated training model that involves both campus police officers and local law enforcement officers. The Committee also encourages the Department to support the development of e-learning resources to supplement in-person training under the POLICE Act.

The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the 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. The Committee also directs the Department to continue to comply with the directives and reporting requirements specified in the H. Rept. 117–395.

Limits on management and administrative fees.—The Department shall assess no more than four percent of the total appropriation for the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program for management and administration purposes, to ensure sufficient funding is available for law enforcement. The Committee further directs the Department to continue to administer the funding as grants.

Burglary tourism.—The Committee directs the Department to provide guidance to State and local law enforcement agencies on how to address burglary tourism and improve Federal coordination to respond to these incidents. The Committee directs the Department, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, to report to the Committee on the scale of the problem of burglary tourism and the Department's progress in providing guidance to State and local agencies and improving coordination.

STOP School Violence Act grants.—The Committee continues to support the awarding of STOP School Violence Act funding for evi-

dence-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 Committee further encourages the Department to provide technical assistance in support of grantee capacity.

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. Some distressed departments have as few as two law enforcement officers on their payroll to patrol their jurisdiction at a given time. The Committee also notes that the remote, isolated nature of some rural towns further challenges the ability of many departments to ensure a sufficient number of officers are trained and certified as necessary to maintain readiness. These instances of chronic law enforcement understaffing pose a significant threat to communities. The Committee encourages the Department to fund grants for critically understaffed law enforcement agencies.

State and local anti-drug task forces.—The recommendation provides for a transfer of \$50,000,000 to community oriented policing services from the Drug Enforcement Administration to be awarded competitively to enhance State and local law enforcement efforts to locate and investigate illicit activities related to the distribution of methamphetamine, heroin, fentanyl and fentanyl analogues, and the unlawful distribution of prescription opioids.

Improving gun crime arrest rates.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the Project Safe Neighborhoods program. Of this amount, no less than \$3,000,000 is for grants for the implementation of automated ballistics imaging triage technology, to improve gun crime arrest rates by enabling law enforcement entities to immediately scan ballistics evidence, more quickly access crime gun intelligence, and streamline evidence submission to NIBIN.

Community outpost houses.—The Committee strongly supports long-term stabilization in the relationships of law enforcement agencies and communities they serve through community outpost (COP) houses. COP houses help community residents connect with law enforcement officers and other community partners, promote proactive crime prevention, assist officers in assessing community needs, build and maintain community relationships, and assist community Members in accessing needed social services. The Committee supports the use of COPS Hiring funding to increase the number of law enforcement officers involved in activities and programs, like COP houses.

Community Oriented Policing Services Technology and Equipment Community Projects.—The Committee recommends \$173,766,161 to support State, local, Tribal law enforcement efforts to develop and procure the technology and equipment needed to respond more quickly and effectively, improve officer safety, increase transparency and enhance community relations. Equipment funded under this program should meet any applicable requirements of the

National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards.

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 pay for an abortion, except in the case of rape or incest, or to preserve the life of the mother.

Section 203 prohibits the use of funds to require any person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion.

Section 204 establishes that the Director of the Bureau of Prisons 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 205 establishes requirements and procedures for transfer proposals.

Section 206 prohibits the use of funds for transporting prisoners classified as maximum or high security, other than to a facility certified by the BOP as appropriately secure.

Section 207 prohibits the use of funds for the purchase or rental by Federal prisons of audiovisual or electronic media or equipment, services and materials used primarily for recreational purposes, except for those items and services needed for inmate training, religious, or educational purposes.

Section 208 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 209 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 210 prohibits the use of funds for A-76 competitions for work performed by employees of BOP or Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

Section 211 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from holding additional responsibilities that exempt U.S. Attorneys from statutory residency requirements.

Section 212 permits up to 1 percent of grant funds made available to be used for criminal justice research, evaluation and statistics by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics and designates not less than one quarter percent of grant funds made available to be transferred to the Office of Inspector General.

Section 213 provides cost-share waivers for certain grant programs.

Section 214 waives the requirement that the Attorney General reserve certain funds from amounts provided for offender incarceration.

Section 215 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 216 places limitations on the obligation of funds from certain Department of Justice accounts and funding sources.

Section 217 establishes reporting requirements for the Department's Crime Victims Fund, the Working Capital Fund, the Three Percent Fund, and the Asset Forfeiture Fund.

Section 218 places limitations on the Department's performance of live tissue training.

Section 219 establishes requirements and procedures for the issuance of regulatory approval documents related to a proposed Federal Bureau of Prisons facility.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The Committee recommends \$5,544,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which is \$2,421,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$2,651,000 below the request. The Committee acknowledges that OSTP was established to advance progress and American leadership in science and technology. However, the Committee cites significant ethical failures at OSTP, along with OSTP's flouting of language in the fiscal year 2021 and 2022 joint explanatory statements, as described herein, as two justifications for the reduced OSTP funding the Committee recommends in this Act. In addition, the Committee believes the White House's political agenda—focused on achieving equity and inclusion—diverts valuable resources from scientific and technological innovation.

Ethical misconduct and compliance failures.—The Committee is aware of verified reports of ethical and organizational misconduct within OSTP and is extremely dissatisfied by the White House's failure to take appropriate personnel action to address it. Unless it is properly addressed, the Committee will continue to assess that OSTP is maintaining a culture that rewards ethical misconduct, including ethical misconduct so severe it resulted in academic censure and significant reputational harm to OSTP's Deputy Director for Climate and Environment. The Committee believes OSTP sets a poor example for the research and education communities and has diminished the standards of scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking the administration claims to value.

Open access mandate.—The Committee is concerned that OSTP failed to properly report to Congress, as directed in previous Committee Reports, before issuing the August 2022 Memorandum entitled, "Ensuring Free, Immediate, and Equitable Access to Federally Funded Research." The Committee notes that a serious financial analysis was not produced as part of this new unfunded mandate, and the Committee is concerned that the new policy may undermine innovation and research. The Committee believes researchers

should have the right to choose how and where they publish or communicate their research and should not be compelled to disseminate their research in ways, or under licenses, that could compromise its integrity or result in modification, manipulation, or monetization without consent. The recommendation includes no funds for OSTP to develop, analyze, or encourage article publishing price limits or other anticompetitive market manipulations in scholarly communications. The Committee directs OSTP to provide the Committee, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, a report summarizing, in detail, individual agency plans submitted in response to the August 2022 memorandum.

Extreme weather.—The Committee notes that extreme weather events are complex, crosscutting problems that pose risks to agriculture, infrastructure, commerce, and human safety while presenting a significant financial risk to the Federal Government. The Committee urges OSTP to ensure that existing government efforts to address extreme weather form a cohesive, lasting strategic approach to managing risks across Federal activities.

Tribal Nations and Indigenous people.—The Committee requests a briefing, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, regarding efforts of Federal agencies to (1) grow or maintain mutually beneficial relationships with Tribal Nations and Indigenous peoples to understand Indigenous knowledge and (2) incorporate or apply Indigenous knowledge in Federal research, policies, and decision-making.

National Engineering Biology Research and Development Initiative.—The CHIPS Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167) mandates the establishment of a National Engineering Biology Research and Development Initiative, supported by an Initiative Coordination Office (ICO). The Committee recommends that the ICO be housed at OSTP. The Committee also recommends that the ICO represent the variety of stakeholders across the Federal Government while ensuring efficient operations by managing the initiative’s overall size and suggests that Members of the ICO include agencies that promote economic development, sponsor fundamental research, facilitate technology commercialization, focus on safety and security, or engage in workforce training.

Alternative protein research.—The Committee recognizes that research focused on developing animal meat characteristics using plants, animal cell cultivation, and fermentation (“alternative protein research”) may have unique scientific applications that could fall within the purview of multiple Federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Science Foundation. The Committee directs OSTP to ensure that alternative protein research is coordinated across the Federal Government to avoid duplication and overlap.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

The Committee recommends \$1,865,000 for the activities of the National Space Council, which is \$100,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$153,000 below the request.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$25,366,451,000 for the activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$349,750,000 above fiscal year 2023 and \$1,818,549,000 below the request.

Quarterly launch schedule.—The Committee directs NASA to continue providing the Committee with a quarterly launch schedule, by mission, which describes the risks associated with any launch delays, the impacts of launch delays to other missions in the launch queue, a budget estimate of the anticipated carrying costs for missed launch windows, as well as any adjustments to launch windows for delayed missions.

Oversight and accountability.—The Committee understands that NASA acquisition management remains on GAO’s “high risk” list. Therefore, the Committee directs NASA to continue to cooperate fully with GAO and provide timely program analysis, evaluation data, and other relevant information so GAO can report to Congress shortly after the annual budget submission, and semiannually thereafter, on the status of large-scale NASA programs, projects, and activities. The Committee further directs NASA to brief the Committee no later than 30 days after the submission of its annual budget submission on the reserves, along with confidence level, if appropriate, assumed in the proposed funding level for each directorate, theme, program, project, or activity.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommend
Science:	
Earth Science	\$2,000,000
Planetary Science	\$3,100,000
Astrophysics	\$1,485,000
Heliophysics	\$710,000
Biological and Physical Science	\$85,000
Total, Science	\$7,380,000
Aeronautics	\$945,800
Space Technology	\$1,205,000
Deep Space Exploration:	
Orion Multi-purpose Crew Vehicle	\$1,255,000
Space Launch System (SLS) Vehicle Deployment	\$2,506,100
Exploration Ground Systems	\$794,200
Artemis Campaign Development	\$3,234,900
Total, Exploration	\$7,971,091
Space Operations:	
Total, Space Operations	\$4,344,609
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)	\$89,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services	\$3,135,451
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	\$247,900

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Recommend
Office of Inspector General	\$47,600
Total, NASA	\$25,366,451

SCIENCE

The recommendation includes \$7,380,000,000 for Science which is \$415,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$880,800,000 below the request. The Committee directs NASA to allocate funding as described in the table above and text below, and to continue its progress toward implementing the recommendations within the Earth Science, Heliophysics, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, and Biological and Physical Sciences decadal surveys.

University small satellite missions.—The Committee supports NASA’s collaborative efforts with U.S. colleges and universities to conduct research through small spacecraft missions. The Committee believes that these competitively selected projects help train the next generation of scientists and contribute to much-needed research. The Committee directs NASA to allocate not less than \$30,000,000 for these missions.

Earth Science.—The recommendation includes \$2,000,000,000 for Earth Science.

Planetary Science.—The recommendation includes \$3,100,000,000 for Planetary Science. The Committee recognizes that continued investments in Planetary Science key technology areas enable future missions, including projects in Lunar Development and Exploration, Discovery and New Frontiers, Radioisotope Power Systems, Mars Exploration, Outer Planets and Ocean Worlds, and Planetary Science Research. These programs provide valuable research through missions to planets across the solar system.

Mars Sample Return.—The Committee supports consistent funding for the Mars Sample Return mission. The Committee directs NASA to allocate no less than \$949,300,000 for this mission. In accordance with the pending Independent Review Board’s results, and considering the existing architecture committed to successfully returning samples to Earth, the Committee directs NASA to ensure that its fiscal year 2025 budget request includes the funding necessary to complete the mission launch no later than 2030.

Mars Sample Receiving Facility.—The Committee directs NASA to prioritize proximity to the current curator for all NASA-held extraterrestrial samples when selecting the location for the Mars Sample Receiving Facility, including by ensuring the Mars Sample Receiving Facility is located within 30 miles of the current facility. The Committee directs NASA to select a facility that employs a highly skilled workforce and has specialized cleanrooms appropriate to the particular contamination control and material restrictions for each sample collection type, as well as the necessary infrastructure to maintain processing and storage cleanroom facilities, long-term sample data storage and access, characterization analysis instrumentation, processing tool cleanliness, and sample transportation for approved allocations. The Committee directs NASA to

report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, with a plan outlining the facility requirements, expected construction schedule, and estimated cost, as well as any other criteria that will be used to determine the facility location. Such plan must consider the location of existing infrastructure and personnel and avoid duplicating existing resources.

Small Innovative Missions for Planetary Exploration.—The Committee continues to support Small Innovative Missions for Planetary Exploration (SIMPLEx) missions. The Committee urges NASA to consider a second SIMPLEx mission and to develop a five-year plan to increase the volume of solicitations in support of the program. The Committee directs NASA to brief Congress, no later than September 1, 2025, on a plan for increasing the volume of solicitations.

Harmful algal blooms.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of agency coordination, as mandated by the Harmful Algal Bloom Research and Hypoxia Control Act (Public Law 115–423), to enhance our understanding of the underlying impacts of HABs and to safeguard our ecosystems. The Committee recognizes that NASA’s science mission offers essential imaging technologies, such as satellite multispectral imagery, airborne hyperspectral imagers, and automated surface spectral radiometry, which can be used for the detection and modeling of HABs. The Committee acknowledges that NASA has unique capabilities and experience in using aerial vehicles to conduct surveillance activities for remote sensing of harmful algal blooms to measure toxicity in algal blooms. The Committee supports NASA’s role in freshwater HAB monitoring and detection and urges NASA to continue using manned and unmanned aircraft to monitor HABs.

Venus Emissivity, Radio Science, InSAR, Topography, and Spectrometry mission.—The Committee supports the Discovery Program, including competitively selected missions such as the Venus Emissivity, Radio Science, InSAR, Topography, and Spectrometry (VERITAS) mission. The Committee recommends that NASA request sufficient funding to ensure a launch by the end of the decade. The Committee directs NASA to provide a budget profile to ensure the mission can remain on track.

Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover mission.—The Committee recognizes the scientific importance of 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.

Small satellite platforms.—The Committee directs NASA to assess the feasibility of utilizing small satellites for missions of greater complexity and importance, up to and including flagship class objectives in furtherance of decadal science priorities. If feasible, the Committee directs NASA to identify a mission that could be accomplished through this type of architecture, and report on such findings to the Committees on Appropriations and Science, Space, and Technology no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

Geostationary Carbon Cycle Observatory.—The Committee encourages NASA to work with the Geostationary Carbon Cycle mission’s science team to complete final pre-flight testing and characterization of the instrument upon its delivery to NASA, store it appropriately, and develop and execute a plan to obtain a cost-effective launch.

Wildfire early detection.—The Committee recognizes NASA’s efforts to develop concept studies toward development, demonstration, and operation of an infrared space-based wildfire early detection and alert system for the United States and encourages NASA to transition rapidly from concept studies to the development and demonstration of technologies and techniques needed to prove this capability.

Near-Earth Object Surveyor Mission.—The recommendation includes no less than \$209,700,000 for the Near-Earth Object (NEO) Surveyor Mission. The Committee urges NASA to identify a launch date as soon as feasible, consistent with the recommendation of the Decadal Survey.

Astrophysics.—The recommendation includes \$1,485,000,000 for Astrophysics.

Heliophysics.—The recommendation includes \$710,000,000 for Heliophysics.

Biological and Physical Science.—The recommendation includes up to \$85,000,000 for Biological and Physical Science.

Digital modernization.—The Committee supports the ongoing efforts of NASA’s Science Mission Directorate (SMD) to efficiently manage its large and diverse collection of digital assets, aiming to deliver modernized internal and external digital services. Therefore, the Committee directs NASA to allocate up to \$5,000,000 to continue building a cloud-enabled, interoperable, and expandable solution to manage NASA’s digital assets, complying with 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (Public Law 115–336), minimizing redundancy, improving digital asset sharing, and enhancing NASA’s digital service delivery.

Contributions to the Rosalind Franklin ExoMars rover.—The recommendation does not support the requested funding for the Rosalind Franklin ExoMars rover.

Reporting requirements.—The Committee directs NASA to specify allocations for any climate change-related initiatives in the spending plan submitted to the Committee pursuant to section 527 of this Act to ensure NASA budget requests are properly focused on its mission of aeronautics and space exploration.

AERONAUTICS

The Committee recommends \$945,800,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$10,800,000 above fiscal year 2023 and \$50,000,000 below the request.

Advanced air mobility systems.—The recommendation includes \$295,200,000 for the Advanced Air Vehicles Program and the Advanced Air Mobility (AAM) National Campaign. The Committee directs NASA to allocate no less than \$5,000,000 for safe autonomous flight enabling infrastructure. The Committee understands this infrastructure is required to support flight testing and advancement of autonomous flight technologies. The Committee is concerned

that, without the underlying infrastructure, NASA and industry partners participating in the AAM National Campaign are limited to flight testing in the visual vicinity of airports or directly supervised by chase aircraft. The Committee understands a limited area for testing makes establishing a process, and proving that this concept is viable, difficult; therefore, the Committee believes additional national infrastructure is required for scaling autonomous aircraft operations. The Committee further believes the establishment of a larger and more realistic testing environment for the AAM National Campaign will support NASA's vision for autonomous operations and continued U.S. leadership in advanced air mobility.

Vertical lift research.—The Committee supports NASA's Vertical Lift Research Centers of Excellence (VLRCE) 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 provide a report on these actions no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act. In developing this report, the Committee encourages NASA to consult with stakeholders in government, academia, and industry to identify security and technology policy recommendations, as well as any additional policy recommendations.

Trusted autonomy-enabled technologies flight demonstrator.—The Committee recommends \$264,900,000 for the Integrated Aviation Systems Program. The Committee directs NASA to allocate no less than \$10,000,000 for the continued development and flight testing of technologies necessary to support a trusted, semi-autonomous aircraft architecture with aviation safety management system capabilities. The Committee strongly supports NASA's continued partnerships with U.S. industry through development and flight demonstrations to develop capabilities that balance human-machine interactions for safer, more efficient flight.

Electric air flight.—The Committee encourages NASA to strengthen its collaborations with the Department of Energy, national laboratories, and universities to overcome energy storage challenges for mobility technologies such as electric air flight. The Committee is encouraged by NASA's efforts within its Electrified Powertrain Flight Demonstration project, an example of such collaboration, which focuses on flight demonstrations that advance the state-of-the-art in megawatt-class electric aircraft to enable enduring leadership of the U.S. aviation industry.

Advanced technologies for sustainable aviation.—The Committee encourages NASA to prioritize funding for Advanced Engine and Vehicle Technologies for Sustainable Aviation initiatives, including Electrified Aircraft Propulsion activities, NASA's Electrified Powertrain Flight Demonstrations (EPFD) project, Hybrid Thermally Efficient Core (HyTEC) project, the Sustainable Flight Demonstrator (SFD) project, and the Advanced Aircraft Concepts for

Environmental Sustainability (AACES) studies. The Committee understands that developments in small core gas turbine and high-rate composite technologies may offer fuel savings for future single aisle aircraft.

Hypersonic technology.—The Committee recognizes that NASA maintains unique, specialized facilities and experts who focus on key fundamental research areas that explore opportunities in hypersonic flight. The Hypersonic Technology Program (HTP) focuses on hypersonic propulsion systems, high-temperature materials, and systems analysis. The Committee understands that NASA coordinates closely with partners in the Department of Defense on the HTP, which allows NASA to leverage investments in ground and flight activities to develop and validate advanced physics-based computational models. The recommendation includes \$50,000,000, an amount equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level, for the HTP to ensure continued advances in hypersonic technology.

Making advancements in commercial hypersonic technology.—The Committee encourages NASA to advance hypersonic research while also strengthening commercial hypersonic capabilities by encouraging NASA to establish a program focused on commercially reusable hypersonic flight. Of the \$50,000,000 included for the Hypersonics Technology Program, the Committee directs NASA to allocate no less than \$15,000,000 to establish the Making Advancements in Commercial Hypersonics (MACH) Program, which shall fund reusable aircraft capabilities to advance scientific research and technology development of hypersonic vehicles. The Committee directs NASA to submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Science, Space, and Technology a report, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, that details efforts to consult and collaborate with the Department of Defense and includes a strategy to continue consulting and collaborating on hypersonic technology.

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 that some current chase aircraft are nearing end-of-life and resulting in increasing maintenance costs. The Committee directs NASA to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on its chase aircraft fleet, engage in regular consultations with the Department of Defense on strategies to improve the fleet (including through aircraft transfers), and evaluate administrative and legislative steps, as appropriate, to facilitate such actions, including through the interagency and budget processes.

Flight research.—The Committee strongly supports the important flight research and related work of various NASA centers. To ensure the Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate can fulfill its unique mission, the Committee directs NASA to provide a report, no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, outlining NASA's short-term and long-term plans to improve the centers' physical infrastructure, such as hangars, research facilities, and other structures and equipment needed for supporting these centers. The Committee specifically notes its concern with runway and taxiway infrastructure and directs NASA to provide a report to the

Committee on flight center physical infrastructure no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends \$1,205,000,000 for Space Technology, which is \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 2023 and \$186,600,000 below the request.

Regional economic development.—The Committee recommends up to \$10,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level, to focus on partnerships with State and regional economic development organizations as they expand space-related commercial opportunities designed to address NASA mission needs. The Committee directs NASA to use this funding to enable it to partner with the NIST Manufacturing Extension Partnership and its 51 MEP Centers across the Nation and Puerto Rico, in the critical areas of supply chain, technology innovation, and workforce. The NASA MEP partnership will ensure NASA's unique capabilities are used as part of a larger economic development strategy.

Nuclear power office.—The Committee directs NASA to establish an Office of Nuclear Propulsion and Nuclear Power within the Space Technology Directorate, to coordinate development and demonstration of Nuclear Thermal Propulsion (NTP) and Nuclear Electric Propulsion (NEP).

Nuclear thermal propulsion.—The Committee is encouraged by the collaborative approach between NASA and Department of Defense to meet the demands of a 2027 demonstration for nuclear thermal propulsion (NTP). The Committee expects subsequent budget submissions and future year projections will reflect the urgency that this program's objectives and goals demand over the next 48 months. The Committee further directs NASA to provide a detailed spending plan for NTP with any relevant changes.

Nuclear electric propulsion.—The recommendation includes up to \$50,000,000 for nuclear electric propulsion (NEP) to continue efforts toward the development of a high-power nuclear electric propulsion demonstration, of which not less than \$10,000,000 is for the design of test articles to enable a flight demonstration. The Committee supports the commencement of accelerated development of this technology, consistent with the recommendations of the National Academies of Sciences.

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 lunar poles, and is supportive of ongoing investments in a mix of technologies, including both vertical solar array technology (VSAT) and fission surface power (FSP) programs. The Committee notes the strategic benefits of a portfolio approach to lunar surface power, including affordability, mobility, and readiness. The Committee directs NASA 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. 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. The Committee directs NASA to use funds allocated

for this demonstration for both payload development and associated delivery services to the lunar surface via the Commercial Lunar Payload Services program. The recommendation includes no less than \$40,000,000 for lunar surface power, of which no less than \$20,000,000 is for the Fission Surface Power program.

On-Orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing-1 Satellite Servicing and Space Infrastructure Dexterous Robot.—The Committee recommends \$227,000,000 for On-Orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing-1 Satellite Servicing (OSAM-1) and Space Infrastructure Dexterous Robot (SPIDER), currently planned for launch in 2026, to conduct and demonstrate the capabilities to re-fuel satellites in low Earth orbit.

Alternative propellants and multimode propulsion.—The Committee recognizes the importance of turnkey, multimode, in-space propulsion solutions that use domestically produced fuel and cathode-less electric propulsion technology. The Committee believes the U.S. is overly reliant on xenon and krypton for in-space propulsion which are in limited supply, extremely expensive, and produced in China and Russia. The Committee recommends investments in innovative small spacecraft propulsion to achieve in-flight demonstrations of alternative propellants and turn-key multimode in-space propulsion as soon as feasible.

Autonomous system modeling and simulation.—The Committee notes the important role that NASA plays in the development, testing, and evaluation of autonomous systems through modeling and simulation. The Committee commends NASA's partnerships with educational institutions, which not only increase the number of STEM graduates, but also encourage collaboration with other government organizations and industry. The Committee recommends that NASA continue to fund these programs for the purpose of developing more reliable autonomous capabilities at NASA facilities through partnerships with educational institutions.

Technology Demonstration Tipping Point Program.—The Committee continues to support NASA's Space Technology Demonstration Tipping Point Program and urges NASA to continue funding for capability development that grows in-Earth orbit platform ecosystems.

Research.—The Committee directs NASA to continue to fulfill its statutory obligations for the amount of Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and place an increased focus on awarding SBIR awards to firms with fewer than 50 employees.

Industrialized ceramic matrix composites for reusable commercial hypersonics.—The Committee recommends NASA develop and mature automation of high temperature ceramic matrix composites for reusable hypersonics capabilities. The Committee further recommends that NASA develop partnerships with organizations with experience in high-rate, large-scale aerospace design and manufacturing to provide unique process development for large hypersonic aerospace structures.

Flight Opportunities Program.—The recommendation includes \$35,000,000 for the Flight Opportunities Program. The Committee recognizes the work the NASA Flight Opportunities Program does to support the microgravity research community by providing a cost-effective way for scientific researchers to conduct experiments

in suborbital space, which contributes to the advancement of space technology and advances NASA's core missions. The Committee believes this program increases the United States' ability to launch scientific payloads into suborbital space, thereby advancing research.

Carbon nanotube technology.—The Committee is encouraged by the promise of aligned carbon nanotube technology as an enabler of space exploration and research capabilities and systems. The Committee directs NASA to submit a report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, detailing a plan to ensure mission critical systems utilize and leverage carbon nanotube technology.

EXPLORATION

The Committee recommends \$7,971,091,000 for Exploration, which is \$502,241,000 above fiscal year 2023 and equal to the request.

Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle.—The recommendation includes \$1,225,000,000 for the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle.

Space Launch System.—The recommendation includes \$2,506,100,000 for the Space Launch System (SLS), of which \$600,000,000 is for concurrent SLS Block 1B Development, including Exploration Upper Stage development and associated stage adapter work. The Committee reaffirms support for SLS and Block 1B Development, is supportive of fully developing the capabilities of SLS, and directs NASA to continue the simultaneous development of activities as authorized under sections 302(c)(1)(a) and (b) of Public Law 111–267.

Artemis Campaign Development.—The recommendation includes \$3,234,900,000 for Artemis Campaign Development.

Human Landing System.—The recommendation includes \$1,880,500,000 for the Human Landing System (HLS). The Committee recognizes that the Human Landing System is critical to America's return to the Moon. Accordingly, the recommendation includes full funding to achieve the Option A and Option B missions on the current timeframe, while also supporting additional opportunities for competitive landings in 2028 and beyond. The Committee expects NASA to make investments in development that promote competition for the sustainable lander phase. The Committee urges NASA to enable a routine cadence of human transportation services to and from the Moon with multiple providers, as practicable. The Committee directs NASA to deliver a plan to the Committee explaining how it will ensure safety, redundancy, sustainability, and competition in the HLS program within the resources provided by this Act no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act. The Committee further directs NASA to continue providing to the Committee a description of all resources needed in fiscal years 2025 and 2026 to accomplish these goals.

Sustaining Lunar Development initiative.—The Committee directs NASA to fund the development and crewed demonstration of a second commercial human landing system through the Sustaining Lunar Development (SLD) program initiative in the HLS program initiative.

Exploration Ground Systems.—The recommendation includes \$794,200,000 for Exploration Ground Systems (EGS), an amount equal to the request level, for the development of ground systems and surface launch capabilities.

Next generation extravehicular activity spacesuits.—The Committee supports NASA's efforts to award two task orders to multiple industry providers to advance the development, testing, certification, and mission readiness of next generation extravehicular activity (EVA) spacesuits for the International Space Station (ISS) and future low Earth orbit platforms as well as the Artemis III mission and beyond. The Committee believes having two providers funded and providing capability for these missions will ensure continued competition on cost, schedule, and capability while providing NASA with redundancy for Artemis and Mars missions. The recommendation includes no less than \$379,900,000 for the Exploration Extravehicular Activity Service (XEVAS) and Human Surface Mobility program in fiscal year 2024 to ensure that all task orders necessary to maintain schedule for the ISS demonstration and missions and Artemis missions to the Moon and later Mars are fulfilled.

The Committee directs NASA to support competition and redundancy for future Artemis missions starting with Artemis IV by providing the Committee with a plan, including a task order and funding roadmap, to have both EVA spacesuits developed and certified for lunar surface missions in time for the selection of the EVA space suit for the Artemis IV mission.

Fabrication laboratory in-space manufacturing demonstration.—Within funding for exploration capabilities of the Mars Campaign Development program, the Committee directs NASA to allocate \$10,000,000 for a fabrication laboratory (FabLab) demonstration of metal and electronic manufacturing in space.

Advanced environmental control and life support systems development for Moon to Mars missions.—To support increasingly longer duration crewed missions in the cislunar and deep space environments, the Committee believes NASA and its industry partners must develop advanced environmental control and life support systems (ECLSS), designed for missions lasting a year or more, and the unique challenges of crewed Moon and Mars-class missions. The recommendation includes no less than \$25,000,000 for partnerships to develop the critical Moon to Mars ECLSS open mission systems capabilities that will be necessary for successful and safe missions in the deep space environment, including open mission system ECLSS architectures, highly resilient and redundant systems, small and lightweight form factors, regenerative capabilities, and in space repair capabilities assuming a deep space mission in which no cargo or spares are available. The Committee directs NASA to report to the Committee on the key technologies necessary for development, test and certification for long duration Moon and Mars crewed missions, how this program can help accelerate development and testing of these critical capabilities, and which NASA facilities can help support industry testing of these advanced capabilities no later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Autonomous system modeling and simulation.—The Committee notes the important role that NASA plays in the development, testing, and evaluation of autonomous systems through modeling and simulation, particularly through its Artemis and Gateway programs. The Committee commends NASA's historic partnerships with educational institutions, which not only increase the number of STEM graduates, but also encourage collaboration with other government organizations and industry. Therefore, the recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for the purpose of developing more reliable autonomous capabilities at a NASA facility through partnerships with educational institutions.

SPACE OPERATIONS

The recommendation includes \$4,344,609,000 for Space Operations, which is \$94,609,000 above fiscal year 2023 and \$190,000,000 below the request.

Space launch infrastructure.—The Committee is concerned that launch demand now exceeds spaceport infrastructure capacity. The Committee understands that launch activity and demand for expanded launch services, including payload processing and integration, and range support, are projected to grow for the foreseeable future, and that these increased demands will soon exceed existing capacity at Federal launch sites and could adversely affect support for civil and national security space programs. The Committee notes that in this challenging environment, regional facilities with launch capabilities and capacity play an increasingly important role in strengthening assured access to space and supporting NASA programs, including resupply missions to the International Space Station. The Committee believes such facilities should provide end-to-end launch value chain services that support a wide range of civil and national security launches as well as an expanding commercial market that benefits national and economic security. To preserve existing capabilities and keep pace with evolving demand into the 2030s, the Committee further believes the existing launch pads and supporting infrastructure must be modified and maintained. To expedite these modifications and strengthen the resilience of the U.S. space launch infrastructure, the Committee strongly encourages NASA to (1) coordinate with existing facilities for planned use and modification to ensure the availability of capability infrastructure and (2) consider the potential for public private partnerships with industry that may add new processing capacity at critical space launch bases. To expedite these modifications, the Committee provides no less than \$5,000,000 to ensure these launch pads are available to accommodate the increased demand.

Suborbital Crew.—The Committee directs NASA to qualify commercial U.S. suborbital vehicles and procure flights for NASA suborbital crew through the Space Operations Mission Directorate.

Small satellite cross-link systems.—The recommendation includes \$25,000,000 to align NASA's relay networks to transmit large volumes of science and Earth remote sensing data to users via high-speed (V-band), low latency links. The Committee anticipates that this initiative will provide an expanded educational opportunity for individuals studying SmallSat Cross-Link Systems.

International Space Station deorbit capability.—The recommendation supports the requested funding for a U.S. deorbit vehicle that will enable the deorbit of the International Space Station at the end of this decade.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS
ENGAGEMENT

The recommendation includes \$89,000,000 for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement (STEM), which is \$54,500,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$68,800,000 below the request.

Space Grant program.—The recommendation includes \$60,000,000 for the Space Grant program. The Committee directs NASA to allocate these funds to State consortia for competitively awarded grants in support of local, regional, and national STEM needs and support all 52 participating jurisdictions at no less than \$860,000 each.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.—The recommendation provides no less than \$29,000,000 for the EPSCoR program. Within the amount provided, the Committee directs NASA to allocate no more than five percent of EPSCoR funding for administration and other overhead costs. The Committee acknowledges the important role the EPSCoR program plays in spurring innovation, bolstering research capabilities at institutions that are historically underserved by Federal research and development funding, and strengthening the STEM workforce.

SAFETY, SECURITY AND MISSION SERVICES

The recommendation includes \$3,135,451,000 for Safety, Security and Mission Services, which is \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$233,949,000 below the request.

NASA Safety, Security and Mission Services Community Projects.—The recommendation includes \$36,261,000 for NASA community projects. The Committee directs NASA to perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The recommendation includes \$247,900,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration (CECR), which is \$200,600,000 above fiscal year 2023 and \$205,800,000 below the request.

Center commodity infrastructure.—Within the funds available, the Committee encourages NASA to upgrade pipelines and supporting commodities infrastructure in fiscal year 2024.

Aeronautics and engineering research and operations infrastructure upgrades.—The recommendation includes \$109,000,000 for modernization of aeronautics and engineering research and operations infrastructure.

Hypersonic flight capability ground infrastructure.—The Committee recognizes the planned NASA testing of the low boom flight demonstrator hypersonic vehicle in fiscal year 2024. The recommendation includes \$9,000,000 for upgrades and improvements

associated with planned hypersonic test flight and development ground infrastructure.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The recommendation includes \$47,600,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is equal to fiscal year 2023 and \$2,600,000 below 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 to or within Deep Space Exploration.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Committee recommends \$9,630,056,000 for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which is \$791,207,000 above fiscal year 2023, and \$1,724,624,000 below the request.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends \$7,866,646,000 for Research and Related Activities (R&RA), which is \$845,510,000 above fiscal year 2023, and \$1,151,254,000 below the request.

Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships.—The recommendation supports the new Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP). As China continues to invest in research and development at an alarming pace, the Committee commends NSF for investing in TIP as a means of bolstering American global competitiveness, maintaining international scientific leadership, and leveraging public-private partnerships. The Committee reminds NSF that good ideas and high-quality research are not bound to certain geographical areas but exist throughout the U.S.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.—The recommendation includes no less than \$250,000,000 for EPSCoR. Within the amount provided, the Committee directs that no more than 5 percent of EPSCoR funding may be allocated for administration and other overhead costs. The Committee highlights the important role EPSCoR plays in spurring innovation, bolstering research capabilities at institutions that have historically received less Federal research and development funding, and strengthening the STEM workforce.

Center for High Energy X-Ray Science.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of the Center for High Energy X-Ray Science (CHEXS) as a multidisciplinary user facility to the scientific research community and encourages NSF to allocate up to \$12,000,000 for CHEXS.

Immersive technology.—The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining leadership in immersive technology and appreciates the potential of immersive technology to transform the economy and support national security. To continue the progress in this emerging field, the Committee encourages NSF to support grants and interdisciplinary research initiatives related to immersive technology.

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics.—The Committee supports the work of the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES), and encourages it to identify, compile, and analyze existing nationwide data and conduct survey research to better understand the national cyber workforce. Noting the already low ratio of personnel-to-budget at NCSES relative to other Federal statistical agencies, the Committee supports expenditure of appropriated funds to support additional personnel, which may include statisticians, economists, research scientists, and other statistical and support staff as needed, to ensure adequate staffing for this research.

Artificial intelligence explainability.—The recommendation includes up to \$20,000,000 for the research and development of methods and techniques to explain why and how AI models arrive at decisions, recommendations, and other outputs. This includes ways to understand model processes and ensuing outputs through: (1) The characterization of internal mechanisms of opaque models, and how those mechanisms produce outputs, known as transparency; (2) The advancement of model types which demonstrate relationships between inputs and resulting outputs, known as interpretability; (3) The creation of methods for models to assess and report on the logic underlying a particular output, known as explainability; and (4) The formation of techniques to understand how data used for training models is reflected in the operation and output of models throughout the development and deployment, known as provenance.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities Excellence in Research.—The recommendation includes \$25,000,000 for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities—Excellence in Research program.

Reducing reliance on Chinese-made plastics.—The Committee is aware that China is the world's largest producer of plastics, accounting for nearly one-third of global plastics, and that the U.S. remains the largest importer of Chinese-made plastics. The Committee recognizes that plastics are critical engineering materials for products across the economy, ranging from food packaging to automobiles to medical devices. The Committee acknowledges the importance of researching and developing natural, bio-based, and domestic alternatives to plastics. The Committee encourages NSF to explore domestically grown hemp as a robust plastic alternative and report to the Committee on best practices for facilitating the

cost-efficient use of plastic alternatives in government produced or funded materials.

Astronomy and Astrophysics Decadal Survey priority facilities.—The Committee understands that the Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics 2020 (Astro2020) has developed a comprehensive research strategy and vision for the future of astronomy and astrophysics, particularly as it relates to ground-based instruments and observatories, including the U.S. Extremely Large Telescope Program and the Next Generation Very Large Array. The recommendation includes \$25,000,000 for design-related funding. The Committee encourages NSF to minimize delays and reduce risks to cost growth on the highest ranked large-scale, ground-based projects that have submitted plans to the agency for the facilities construction review process and which are already beyond the planning and preliminary design phases. The Committee encourages NSF to include a robust user support system and data archive in the development of any facility recommended by the Astro2020 survey, to ensure community access to these world-class telescopes.

Sustainable chemistry research.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for Research and Related Activities associated with the Sustainable Chemistry Basic Research program. The Committee directs NSF to provide the Committee, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, an update on its activities for this program. Additionally, the Committee encourages NSF to continue coordinating with OSTP to implement provisions in subtitle E of title II of Public Law 116–283.

Intense, ultrafast lasers.—The Committee notes that NSF has yet to implement the full set of recommendations from the Brightest Light Initiative Workshop and associated National Academies of Science study. The Committee is concerned that the U.S. is at risk of falling behind in laser technology innovation, as China and other international competitors continue to make substantial investments in this field. The Committee understands that making the necessary investment in a range of facilities will fortify U.S. leadership in laser technology and provide a unique array of platforms for exploring physical science research for a broad user base. The Committee looks forward to NSF's participation in cross-agency efforts to establish such international leadership-class facilities and expects to be kept informed of NSF activities in this area.

Grants for air quality and wildfire research.—The Committee recognizes the need for additional research into air quality and wildfires and encourages NSF to increase the number and amount of grants for air quality and wildfire research projects.

Arecibo Observatory.—The Committee recognizes the scientific and educational contributions made by the Arecibo Observatory (AO) and the significant loss sustained by the uncontrolled collapse of the 305-meter radio telescope platform. The Committee notes the availability of additional instrumentation to continue conducting active science at this site. The Committee is aware that some stakeholders in the scientific community are displeased by the exclusion of these scientific instruments from the pending program solicitation for the Arecibo Center for STEM Education and Research proposal published by NSF and feel that there has been a

lack of communication and transparency with the scientific community regarding this action. The Committee encourages NSF to retain the scientific mission of the AO facility and include scientific and technical instrumentation currently available in the proposed plans for the site. The Committee directs NSF to keep the Committee apprised of the status of these plans and ongoing operations at the AO.

Harmful algal blooms.—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. The Committee notes that HABs jeopardize the integrity of drinking water resources in these regions. The Committee further encourages NSF to undertake research to increase scientific understanding of the impacts of dissolved nitrogen and phosphorous in the systems and their impacts on incidences of HABs.

Dyslexia.—The Committee encourages NSF to continue research on the science of dyslexia, and 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 the implementation and scaling of successful models of dyslexia intervention.

High-performance computing.—The Committee commends NSF on its continued commitment to its high-performance computing and data analysis capabilities and urges NSF to make timely and significant investments in high-performance computing. The Committee emphasizes the importance of NSF's commitment to developing and supporting systems that facilitate tremendous leaps in computational simulation including artificial intelligence, storage, quantum computing, and data analysis. The Committee highlights the importance of leading-edge high-performance computing infrastructure for continued U.S. leadership and international scientific competitiveness, particularly given computational investments and technical achievements in high-performance computing by China and other Nations.

International Ocean Discovery Program.—The Committee is deeply disappointed by NSF's decision to cease funding operations of the JOIDES Resolution (JR), a full four years earlier than the expiration of the vessel's Environmental Impact Statement. The Committee is concerned by the lack of a robust U.S. drilling capability beyond fiscal year 2024 and notes that China is developing a rival scientific ocean drilling capability. The Committee supports the budget request amount for the International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) and directs NSF to devote these resources to continue scientific ocean drilling with the JR in fiscal year 2024 for, at minimum, a full three missions. Given the growing threat from China, the Committee emphasizes that retaining U.S. leadership in this space is critical to national security interests and requests that NSF report back within 180 days of enactment of this Act on its

plans to both maintain U.S. leadership in scientific ocean drilling and minimize the gap in scientific drilling capabilities.

Combating sexual harassment in science.—The recommendation supports the activities authorized in section 10539 of Public Law 117–167 and encourages NSF to work in partnership with stakeholders from across the science ecosystem with experience in field safety and the prevention of sexual harassment in science.

Secure computing enclaves pilot program.—The recommendation includes up to \$12,600,000 for the secure computing enclave pilot program to secure sensitive Federally funded research, as authorized by section 10374 of Public Law 117–167. The Committee notes that this program can improve the capability of lower resourced universities undertaking sensitive Federally funded research to address malign foreign influence and intellectual property theft campaigns.

Programs not supported.—The recommendation does not support the NSF U.S. Global Change Research program or the NSF Clean Energy Technology program.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$254,000,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (MREFC), which is \$66,770,000 above fiscal year 2023, and \$50,670,000 below the request. The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office to continue its annual reviews and semiannual updates of programs funded within MREFC and report to Congress on the status of large-scale NSF projects and activities based on its review. The Committee's recommendation supports construction of the Leadership-Class Computing Facility, as well as the continued construction of the Vera C. Rubin Observatory, the Antarctic Infrastructure Recapitalization, and the High Luminosity-Large Hadron Collider Upgrade.

U.S. Extremely Large Telescope Program.—The Committee directs NSF to report to the Committee regularly on the status of the Giant Magellan Telescope and the Thirty Meter Telescope, including an anticipated timeline of when such projects will be moved into the MREFC account.

Mid-scale Research Infrastructure projects.—The Committee supports the Mid-scale Research Infrastructure program as authorized by Public Law 117–167. The Committee urges NSF to take a balanced approach to awarding rigorous and transformative mid-scale infrastructure projects, and to meet the various scientific needs identified by major community reports such as Astro2020 and the 2018 National Academies Report on the Brightest Light Initiative. The Committee encourages NSF to consider interests from stakeholders new to major research infrastructure, such as those identified in recent planning activities by the Directorate for STEM Education and the Directorate for Engineering. The Committee also encourages NSF to award at least one Mid-scale Research Infrastructure project to an institution in an EPSCoR State.

STEM EDUCATION

The Committee recommends \$1,006,000,000 for STEM Education, which is \$148,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$490,180,000 below the request.

Centers for Transformative Education Research and Translation.—The Committee supports the Centers for Transformative Education Research and Translation as authorized in Public Law 117–167. Through the Centers, NSF may consider supporting the instrumenting of large-scale digital learning platforms to create a research infrastructure that drives continuous improvement in the use of the learning sciences. The Committee encourages the Directorate for STEM Education to work with the Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships to support the Centers.

Improving Undergraduate STEM Education: Hispanic-Serving Institutions.—The Committee notes that the Improving Undergraduate STEM Education: Hispanic-Serving Institution (IUSE:HSI) program at NSF plays 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 looks forward to receiving the report directed in the Joint Explanatory Statement that accompanied Public Law 117–328 on ways to increase the rate of Hispanic Ph.D. graduates in STEM fields.

CyberCorps: Scholarship for Service.—The recommendation includes no less than \$74,000,000 for the CyberCorps: Scholarship for Service program. The Committee encourages NSF to leverage resources 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.

American Indian Higher Education program.—The Committee emphasizes its support for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program and encourages NSF to continue support for STEM programming at Tribal Colleges and Universities.

Artificial intelligence workforce development.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of maintaining global leadership in AI and commends NSF for continuing to prioritize investments in this area. The Committee encourages NSF to prioritize workforce development for AI and other emerging technologies, including education programs at community colleges, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, Minority Serving Institutions, institutions that serve rural populations, and institutions located in EPSCoR States.

Advancing Informal STEM Learning program.—The recommendation does not support the Advancing Informal STEM Learning (AISL) program.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$472,000,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management (AOAM), which is \$24,000,000 above fiscal year 2023 and \$31,870,000 below the request.

Office of Research Security Strategy and Policy.—The Committee commends NSF for establishing and staffing the Office of Research

Security Strategy and Policy. The Committee emphasizes the importance of prioritizing investments in this Office and research security at the agency.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: CHIPS ACT FISCAL YEAR 2024
(In thousands of dollars)

Account—Project and Activity	Amount
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America Workforce and Education Fund	\$25,000
Research and Related Activities	(12,500)
STEM Education	(12,500)
Total	25,000

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

The Committee recommends \$4,600,000 for the National Science Board, which is \$490,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$650,000 below the request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$26,810,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is \$3,417,000 above fiscal year 2023 and equal to the request.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for the Commission on Civil Rights, which is \$1,350,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$2,587,000 below the request.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$420,000,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which is \$35,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$61,069,000 below the request.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$122,400,000 for the International Trade Commission (ITC), which is equal to fiscal year 2023 and \$8,580,000 below the request.

Litigation transparency.—The Committee believes that transparency of the real parties of interest in ITC cases could aid the commission in fairly evaluating these disputes. Moreover, a lack of routine disclosure of the real parties of interest may raise concerns when determining whether ethical conflicts exist during ITC proceedings. The Committee directs the ITC to consider promulgating

a rule that would require each party to disclose the real parties in interest in all Section 337 litigation at the ITC, and be adequate to ensure, among other things, disclosure of any and all beneficial owners and investors.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee recommends \$489,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which is \$71,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$311,000,000 below the request.

Increased oversight of the Legal Services Corporation.—The fiscal year 2024 recommendation of \$489,000,000 for the LSC is equal to the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. However, the recommendation includes \$6,000,000 for the LSC Office of Inspector General, which is \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee underscores the importance of oversight and accountability with respect to LSC programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The bill continues certain restrictions on the uses of LSC funding.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$4,200,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission, which is \$300,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$840,000 below the request.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

The recommendation includes a total of \$71,000,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), which is \$5,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$6,868,000 below the request.

Bilateral trade discussions.—As USTR continues bilateral trade 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. The Committee supports USTR's work to provide equitable market access for United States exports, including American-grown 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 treat-

ment for American companies and enforcement of all of our trading partners' obligations.

Section 301 exclusion processes.—The Committee reminds USTR of the longstanding direction that any tariffs imposed on goods from China under section 301 of Public Law 93–618 shall be accompanied by an exclusion process. The Committee directs USTR to immediately establish and administer an exclusion process for U.S. businesses seeking relief from section 301 tariffs that are active as of the date of enactment of this Act. Further, the Committee directs USTR to administer an exclusion process with respect to any tariffs imposed in fiscal year 2024 on goods from China under section 301 of Public Law 93–618. The Committee encourages USTR to increase transparency and consistency in its section 301 exclusion process and to make the process less cumbersome, especially for small- and medium-sized businesses.

Trade and agricultural exports.—The Committee supports efforts to reduce foreign tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers for U.S. agricultural exports, including the strong enforcement of trade rules and regulations. However, the Committee is concerned that trade actions resulting in decreased foreign market access for U.S. agricultural products due to retaliation threaten to harm U.S. farmers and ranchers. The Committee urges USTR and the Department of Commerce to fully evaluate and consider the impact foreign tariffs and other retaliatory actions have on U.S. farmers and ranchers when negotiating with trade partners and in deliberating trade-related decisions.

Trade enforcement.—The Committee recognizes that strong trade enforcement is critical to promoting free, fair, and reciprocal trade. As the administration continues to pursue new and modified trade agreements with global partners, the Committee encourages enhanced prioritization of compliance monitoring and the prosecution of enforcement actions.

Travel.—The Committee directs USTR to provide monthly travel reports detailing all trips outside of the United States, including the purpose and cost of each trip. Additionally, the Committee directs USTR to continue to provide quarterly reports outlining the status of ongoing trade negotiations, enforcement activities, and objectives achieved for existing trade agreements.

Quadrilateral Security Dialogue.—The Committee encourages USTR to further promote and strengthen the economic ties within the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue between the United States, India, Japan, and Australia.

Parity for American exports.—The Committee directs USTR to seek parity for American exports, which have been targeted and unduly harmed by retaliatory tariffs resulting from ongoing international trade disputes.

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement enforcement.—The Committee notes the importance of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USCMA) and the economic benefit of fair and reciprocal trade. The Committee recognizes that the United States must be vigilant in enforcing all aspects of the agreement in order to ensure American farmers, workers, and businesses benefit, as intended. The Committee also recognizes that there are troublesome implementation issues in both Canada and Mexico. In particular,

the Committee is concerned that Mexico is pursuing a series of discriminatory measures that would undermine the ability of American farmers to fairly conduct business in Mexico. The Committee recognizes that these new non-tariff barriers related to agricultural biotechnology would stand in direct contrast with Mexico's USMCA obligations. Accordingly, the Committee supports USTR's continued engagement with Mexico to resolve this dispute, and the use of USMCA's dispute settlement process if Mexico declines to change its practices.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The recommendation includes \$56,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of USTR, which is \$5,000,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$6,868,000 below the request.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes \$15,000,000, which is to be derived from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund, for trade enforcement activities and transfers authorized by the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$5,971,000 for the State Justice Institute (SJI), which is \$1,669,000 below fiscal year 2023 and \$1,669,000 below the request.

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 provided.

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 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 this 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 employee; (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 existing 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 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 to Congress 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 by 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 which 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 stipulates the obligations of certain receipts deposited into the Crime Victims Fund.

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 in this agreement to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except for transfers made by, or pursuant to authorities provided in, this agreement 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.

Section 515 prohibits the use of funds made available by 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 by this Act to include certain language in trade agreements.

Section 517 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to authorize or issue a National Security Letter (NSL) in contravention of certain laws authorizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to issue NSLs.

Section 518 requires congressional notification for 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 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. Subsection (e) requires the Departments of Commerce and Justice to submit a report on the amount of each rescission. These reports shall include the distribution of such rescissions among decision units, or, in the case of rescissions from grant accounts, the distribution of such rescissions among specific grant programs, and whether such rescissions were taken from recoveries and deobligations, or from funds that were never obligated. Rescissions shall be applied to discretionary budget authority balances that were not appropriated with emergency or disaster relief designations. The Committee directs the Department of Justice to ensure that amounts for Joint Law Enforcement Operations are preserved at no less than the fiscal year 2023 level and that those amounts and amounts for victim compensation are prioritized.

Section 522 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to purchase first class or premium air travel in contravention of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Section 523 prohibits the use of funds made available by 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: (1) a law enforcement training or operational event where the majority of Federal attendees are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States; (2) a scientific conference for which the department or agency head has notified the House and Senate Com-

mittees on Appropriations that such attendance is in the national interest, along with the basis for such determination.

Section 524 requires any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government receiving funds appropriated under this Act to track and report on undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

Section 525 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to move a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives facility.

Section 526 prohibits the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Space Council from using funds made available by this Act by to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company or effectuate the hosting of official Chinese visitors at certain facilities, with certain exceptions.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement and victim assistance purposes.

Section 528 requires the departments and agencies funded in this Act to submit spending plans.

Section 529 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to pay award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract. The heads of executive branch departments, agencies, boards, and commissions funded by this Act are directed to require that all contracts within their purview that provide award fees link such fees to successful acquisition outcomes, specifying the terms of cost, schedule, and 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 from implementing State 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 of travel to China.

Section 533 requires 10 percent of the funds for certain programs be allocated for assistance in persistent poverty counties.

Section 534 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to require certain export licenses.

Section 535 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to deny, or fail to act on, certain import applications regarding "curios or relics" firearms, parts, or ammunition.

Section 536 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to deny the importation of shotgun models if no application for the importation of such models, in the same configuration, had been denied prior to January 1, 2011, on the basis that the shotgun was not particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

Section 537 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to require a person licensed under section 923 of title 18, United

States Code, to report information to the Department of Justice regarding the sale of multiple rifles or shotguns to the same person.

Section 538 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

Section 539 includes language regarding detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

Section 540 includes language regarding facilities for housing detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

Section 541 sets certain requirements for the allocations of funds related to the CHIPS Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167).

Section 542 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement a rule regarding area or time closures in the South Atlantic.

Section 543 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement or enforce Executive Order 14006, which prohibits the use of private detention facilities.

Section 544 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to implement or enforce the ATF's rule entitled, "Definition of 'Frame or Receiver' and Identification of Firearms."

Section 545 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to implement or enforce Executive Order 14092, "Reducing Gun Violence and Making Our Communities Safer."

Section 546 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement or defend the joint Departments of Justice and Homeland Security rule that allows U.S. Customs and Border Patrol officers to adjudicate asylum claims ("Procedures for Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers").

Section 547 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement any new regulations regarding asylum law and process or the administrative closure of cases in immigration court.

Section 548 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement section 19 or section 20 of Executive Order 14074, "Advancing Effective, Accountable, Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety."

Section 549 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement any regulation issued or finalized by ATF after January 21, 2021.

Section 550 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to implement or defend the ATF's pistol brace rule ("Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached 'Stabilizing Braces'").

Section 551 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to implement the Attorney General's school boards memo ("Partnership Among Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Law Enforcement to Address Threats Against School Administrators, Board Members, Teachers, and Staff").

Section 552 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to implement or enforce the Office of Science and Technology Policy's August 25, 2022, Memorandum, "Ensuring Free, Immediate, and Equitable Access to Federally Funded Research."

Section 553 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for certain offices and programs.

Section 554 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for certain offices and programs.

Section 555 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for implementation of Executive Order 14072, relating to the valuation of ecosystem and environmental services and natural assets in Federal regulatory decision-making.

Section 556 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for legal representation of aliens in removal proceedings.

Section 557 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to close or dismiss immigration cases without adjudicating the merits of the case.

Section 558 prohibits the use of State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) grants in violation of Federal immigration law.

Section 559 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to include aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States in Decennial Census apportionment determinations.

Section 560 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to pay any settlements related to civil actions brought by illegal aliens against the United States.

Section 561 removes the limit on overtime pay for Federal law enforcement officers combating illegal marijuana grows.

Section 562 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to review, process, or approve grants and other agreements for any individual or organization that trains Federal employees on diversity, equity, inclusion, critical race theory, implicit bias, unconscious bias, or culturally relevant teachings.

Section 563 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for any activity that promotes or advances Critical Race Theory.

Section 564 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for the promotion of or any contributions to Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) investments.

Section 565 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to discriminate against individuals who define sex to mean biological sex as determined by the type of gamete an individual produces.

Section 566 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for any gun buyback or relinquishment programs.

Section 567 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to confiscate a firearm without providing the gun owner notice and opportunity to participate in a hearing.

Section 568 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to fund or implement red flag laws or extreme risk protection orders.

Section 569 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to restrict the production, purchase, sale, or transfer of any firearm unless authorized by Congress.

Section 570 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act from being used for a firearms registry.

Section 571 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to advise, promote, or otherwise support any civil actions to which the ATF is not a named party against any person purported to be subject to the regulation and oversight of the ATF.

Section 572 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for the Demand 2 program unless the ATF modifies the reporting thresholds.

Section 573 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to classify, tax, or register any firearm with an attached stabilizing brace.

Section 574 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for any activity related to the Wuhan Institute of Virology or any laboratory located in a country determined to be a foreign adversary.

Section 575 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to engage in formal or informal negotiations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Section 576 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to employ a person who has been convicted of a child pornography charge, sexual assault charge, or who has been disciplined for using Federal resources to access, use, or sell child pornography.

Section 577 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to hire a person based on the person's race, national origin, sex, or religion.

Section 578 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act for sex-altering surgeries.

Section 579 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for the Department of Justice's Reproductive Rights Task Force.

Section 580 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to sue a State or local government over abortion laws.

Section 581 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to sue a State or local government over any law relating to transgender issues.

Section 582 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to sue a State or local government over its redistricting plans.

Section 583 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to discriminate against anyone with a sincerely held religious belief or moral conviction that marriage should be recognized as a union of one man and one woman.

Section 584 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to enforce certain sections of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement and the United States-Japan Digital Trade Agreement.

Section 585 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to license exports to any officer of the Cuban military or intelligence service, or an immediate family member thereof.

Section 586 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act for an Office of Environmental Justice.

Section 587 prohibits the use of funds to enforce Presidential Proclamation 10414 relating to the suspension of duties on solar panels from the People's Republic of China.

Section 588 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act for settlements that require the defendants to donate or contribute funds to an organization or individual.

Section 589 prohibits the use of funds made available by this or any other Act to pay the salary of any Federal employee who fails to comply with congressional subpoena.

Section 590 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to conduct a politically sensitive investigation until the Department of Justice establishes a policy requiring non-partisan career staff to oversee such investigations.

Section 591 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to pay the salary of a Department of Justice employee who is found to have retaliated against a whistleblower or suppressed another Federal employee's constitutional rights under the First Amendment.

Section 592 prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to conduct an interview in connection with an investigation of a Federal offense unless that interview is recorded.

Section 593 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used by the Department of Justice to implement a policy that discourages United States Marshals Service employees or personnel from fully enforcing section 1507 of title 18, United States Code.

Section 594 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used in furtherance of or in support of the European Commission's Digital Markets Act.

Section 595 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used for Federal employee union activities.

Section 596 makes permanent section 1001 of Public Law 116–260.

Section 597 prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to classify or facilitate the classification of any communications by a United States person as misinformation, disinformation, or malinformation or to partner with any entity to censor lawful and constitutionally protected speech of United States persons.

Section 598 prohibits funds made available by this Act to enforce any COVID–19 vaccine mandates or passports.

TITLE VI

OTHER MATTERS

Section 601 prohibits funds from being used by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to issue incidental take authorizations for certain offshore wind energy projects until a study on impacts is submitted.

Section 602 prohibits the use of funds to impose a speed limit on vessels traveling through the Gulf of Mexico due to the North Atlantic right whale or Rice's whale.

Section 603 modifies the cost-sharing requirement for trafficking victim assistance grants.

Section 604 prohibits funds from being used to include certain information related to veterans in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).

Section 605 prohibits funds from being used to implement a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives proposed rule regarding the definition of “engaged in the business” as a dealer in firearms.

Section 606 prohibits funds from being used to enforce the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' zero tolerance policy.

Section 607 prohibits funds from being used to sue a State for enacting border security measures.

Section 608 requires the Bureau of Prisons to assign inmates to prison facilities based on their biological sex.

Section 609 prohibits funds from being used to require proof of COVID-19 vaccination for Federal employees, contractors, and visitors.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

Section 610 includes language regarding the Spending Reduction Account.

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 these explanatory materials. Neither the bill nor these explanatory materials contains 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	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB)	Tech and Workforce Hub Project	San Bernardino, CA	963,000	Aguilar
DOC	NIST—STRS	The University of Texas at Dallas	Research and Innovation High Performance Computing Center	Richardson, TX	963,000	Allred
DOC	NIST—STRS	The University of Texas at Dallas	UT Dallas Center for Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence	Richardson, TX	963,000	Allred
DOC	NIST—STRS	Southern Methodist University (SMU)	Improving Communities Through Smart and Resilient Infrastructure Investments	Dallas, TX	963,000	Allred
DOC	NIST—STRS	Norwich University Applied Research Institutes	Operational Technology Advanced Cyber Architecture	Northfield, VT	250,000	Balint
DOC	NIST—STRS	The Lundquist Institute for Biomedical Innovation at Harbor-UCLA Medical Center	Bioscience Research Training for Underserved Populations	Torrance, CA	496,000	Barragan
DOC	NIST—STRS	City of Alexandria, VA	City of Alexandria/Virginia Tech Smart Mobility Lab	Alexandria, VA	963,000	Beyer
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of South Florida	University of South Florida (USF) Global and National Security Institute (GNSI)—National Security Human Dynamics Network	Tampa, FL	1,625,000	Bilirakis
DOC	NIST—STRS	Oregon Manufacturing Extension Partnership, Inc	OMEP Digital Workforce Transformation Project	Statewide, OR	963,000	Bonamici
DOC	NIST—STRS	Portland State University	Transportation Resource Hub	Portland, OR	963,000	Bonamici
DOC	NIST—STRS	Case Western Reserve University	Advancing the State-of-the-Art in Metals and Semiconductor Technology	Cleveland, OH	963,000	Brown
DOC	NIST—STRS	Ohio Aerospace Institute	OAI—Precision Urban Agriculture Initiative	Cleveland, OH	963,000	Brown
DOC	NIST—STRS	Lincoln Memorial University	Healthcare Supply Chain Data Engineering Center	Harrogate, TN	2,017,000	Burchett

DOC	NIST—STRS	Lackawanna College	Biomaterials construction and manufacturing re- search	Scranton, PA	963,000	Cartwright
DOC	NIST—STRS	The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	Medicinal Chemistry Infrastructure for Hepatic Stea- tosis Therapeutic	San Antonio, TX	963,000	Castro (TX)
DOC	NIST—STRS	George Mason University	Enhancing Emergency Communications Resiliency and Effectiveness Through Artificial Intelligence	Fairfax County, VA	961,000	Connolly
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida International University	Windstorm Research Instrumentation and Testing Enhancements	Miami, FL	4,050,000	Diaz-Balart
DOC	NIST—STRS	The University of Texas at Austin	Extreme Weather and Environmental Data Collabo- rative for Scientifically-Informed Decision-Making	Austin, TX	1,445,000	Doggett
DOC	NIST—STRS	National Center for Defense Manufacturing and Machining	Aerospace Digital Engineering Research	El Paso, TX	963,000	Escobar
DOC	NIST—STRS	Chattanooga Electric Power Board	EPB Quantum Network	Chattanooga, TN	4,000,000	Fleischmann
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Quantum Center	Chattanooga, TN	3,500,000	Fleischmann
DOC	NIST—STRS	Northeast Community College	Northeast Nebraska Innovation Studio & Fabrication Lab	Norfolk, NE	750,000	Flood
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Florida Institute of Food and Agri- cultural Sciences Gulf Coast Research and Education Center	University of Florida Center for Applied Artificial In- telligence	Wimauma, FL	4,500,000	Franklin, C. Scott (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Missouri	University of Missouri Flood Risk Resiliency and In- land Waterway Navigation Research	Columbia, MO	2,500,000	Graves (MO)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Metal Additive Manufacturing Equipment for Re- search and Workforce Development	Blacksburg, VA	600,000	Griffith
DOC	NIST—STRS	The Research Foundation for the State University of New York	Multiscale Testing of Mission-Critical Infrastructure Under Extreme Winds	Amherst, NY	475,000	Higgins (NY)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Move America	Rapid Innovation Accelerator (RIA) for Cybersecurity Research	Prince George's County, MD	963,000	Ivey
DOC	NIST—STRS	Midwestern State University	Midwestern State University (MSU) STEM Enhancement Initiative	Wichita Falls, TX	1,200,000	Jackson (TX)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas Tech University School of Veterinary Medicine	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Research Capacity Enhancement	Amarillo, TX	1,195,000	Jackson (TX)
DOC	NIST—STRS	San Diego State University	San Diego State University Transmission Electron Microscope	San Diego, CA	963,000	Jacobs
DOC	NIST—STRS	Oakland University	Next-Gen Electrification Testing and Standard Facility	Oakland County, MI	3,000,000	James
DOC	NIST—STRS	Regents of the University of Washington	Advanced Nano & Quantum Systems	Seattle, WA	963,000	Jayapal
DOC	NIST—STRS	Northeastern University Seattle	Seattle Additive Manufacturing Lab & Community Experiential Learning Space	Seattle, WA	963,000	Jayapal
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Cincinnati	Semiconductor and Microelectronics Workforce Development	Cincinnati, OH	963,000	Landsman
DOC	NIST—STRS	St. Bonaventure University	St. Bonaventure University Cyber Operations Center	Cattaraugus County, NY	450,000	Langworthy
DOC	NIST—STRS	H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute	Moffitt Cancer Center, BioEngineering Research	Tampa, FL	2,440,000	Lee (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	UNLV High-Performance Computing for Research	Las Vegas, NV	1,926,000	Lee (NV); Titus
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	UNLV Analytical Equipment for Standardized Tectonic Measurement	Las Vegas, NV	982,000	Lee (NV); Titus

DOC	NIST—STRS	Louisiana Tech University	Empowering North Louisiana Research Support for Domestic Semiconductor Technology and Workforce Development	Ruston, LA	3,500,000	Letlow
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of California, Los Angeles	UCLA Quantum Information Science Hub	Los Angeles, CA	963,000	Lieu
DOC	NIST—STRS	Oklahoma State University	Oklahoma State University Development of Test and Certification Methods for AAM Platforms	Stillwater, OK	4,500,000	Lucas
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Missouri	University of Missouri Research Reactor	Columbia, MO	4,000,000	Luetkemeyer
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island RI—SEC, Secure Computing and Data Infrastructure Project	Kingston, RI	795,000	Magaziner
DOC	NIST—STRS	College of Staten Island, City University of New York	College of Staten Island STEM Lab	Staten Island, NY	2,900,000	Malliotakis
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M University System, Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology	Bioenvironmental Security and Training Program	College Station, TX	1,500,000	McCaul
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M Transportation Institute	21st Century Mobility Test Bed	Bryan, TX	4,500,000	McCaul
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station	Electric Grid Resilience	Bryan, TX	1,500,000	McCaul
DOC	NIST—STRS	Commonwealth Center for Advanced Manufacturing	Investments in Advanced Manufacturing Development	Prince George County, VA	963,000	McClellan
DOC	NIST—STRS	Virginia Biotechnology Research Partnership Authority	Life Sciences Innovation Center and Laboratory Equipment	City of Richmond, VA	963,000	McClellan
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of St. Thomas	Analytical Equipment for Measurement Science	St Paul, MN	963,000	McCollum
DOC	NIST—STRS	C.U.N.Y. York College	Wind Tunnel Lab and Aviation Research Database	Queens, NY	250,000	Meeks
DOC	NIST—STRS	Ferris State University	Ferris State Chemical Analysis Equipment	Big Rapids, MI	1,920,000	Moolenaar
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Rochester	University of Rochester Advanced Quantum Research Equipment	Rochester, NY	963,000	Morelle

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Rochester Institute of Technology	Rochester Institute of Technology Battery Prototyping Center	Rochester, NY	963,000	Morelle
DOC	NIST—STRS	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Digital Forensics and Cybercrime Investigations Suite	New York, NY	963,000	Nadler
DOC	NIST—STRS	Hackensack Meridian Health	Hackensack Meridian Center for Discovery and Innovation DNA Research Sequence Project	Nutley, NJ	955,000	Pascrell
DOC	NIST—STRS	Kessler Foundation	Neuroimaging Scanner Equipment Upgrade	West Orange, NJ	963,000	Payne
DOC	NIST—STRS	Aleut Community of St. Paul Island Tribal Government (ACSPI)	Bering Sea Research Center Upgrades	St. Paul, AK	963,000	Peltola
DOC	NIST—STRS	Metlakatla Indian Community	Invasive Green Crab Eradication and Control	Metlakatla, AK	500,000	Peltola
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Madison PFAS Center of Excellence Analytical Laboratory Equipment Upgrades	Madison, WI	963,000	Pocan
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida Institute of Technology	AeroSpace Cybersecurity Engineering Development (ASCEND)	Melbourne, FL	2,323,000	Posey
DOC	NIST—STRS	Northeastern University	Nubian Square Life Sciences Community Laboratory	Boston, MA	963,000	Pressley
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Maryland, Baltimore	Cryogenic Electron Microscope	Rockville, MD	963,000	Raskin
DOC	NIST—STRS	Jacksonville State University	Jacksonville State University (JSU) Additive Manufacturing Training and Innovation Lab	Jacksonville, AL	2,700,000	Rogers (AL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of North Carolina Wilmington	Maritime Cyber Security: Standards Advancement, Research and Workforce Development	Wilmington, NC	625,000	Rouzer
DOC	NIST—STRS	Morgan State University	Equipment for the Center for Education and Research in Microelectronics	Baltimore, MD	963,000	Ruppersberger

DOC	NIST—STRS	University of North Florida	Atomic Force Microscope Acquisition	Jacksonville, FL	250,000	Rutherford
DOC	NIST—STRS	Baylor University	Material Science Laboratory	Waco, TX	1,175,000	Sessions
DOC	NIST—STRS	Baylor University	Arctic Acclimatization & Sleep Optimization Research Laboratory	Waco, TX	1,000,000	Sessions
DOC	NIST—STRS	Seton Hall University	Scientific Research Equipment for Seton Hall University	South Orange, NJ	963,000	Sherrill
DOC	NIST—STRS	Idaho State University	Industrial Cybersecurity Research Laboratory in Idaho Falls	Idaho Falls, ID	2,875,000	Simpson
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Central Florida, College of Medicine	UCF Pathogen Surveillance Laboratory	Orlando, FL	900,000	Soto
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of California, Riverside	The Inland Empire Quantum Initiative	Riverside, CA	963,000	Takano
DOC	NIST—STRS	Sinclair Community College	Large Sized Unmanned Aerial Systems Acquisition and Training Initiative	Dayton, OH	2,000,000	Turner
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Dayton	Southwest Ohio Integrated Microsystems Workforce & Research Center	Dayton, OH	2,000,000	Turner
DOC	NIST—STRS	Lewis University	Advancing Research in Next-Generation Semiconductor Manufacturing	Romeoville, IL	950,000	Underwood
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of California, San Diego	Wildfire Technology Commons	La Jolla, CA	1,926,000	Vargas, Jacobs
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida International University	Advanced Materials Engineering Research Institute-Semiconductor Fabrication	Miami, FL	963,000	Wasserman Schultz
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Miami	Deployment of Hybrid Artificial Reefs to Protect Shorelines from Coastal Flooding	Miami, FL	963,000	Wasserman Schultz
DOC	NIST—STRS	Nova Southeastern University—Barry and Judy Silverman College of Pharmacy	Detecting Early Disease in Different Ethnicities through Standardization of Environmentally Induced Genetic Changes	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	963,000	Wasserman Schultz

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida Memorial University	Florida Memorial University Cyber Innovation Hub Research and Research-related Technology and Equipment	Miami Gardens, FL	900,000	Wilson (FL)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission	Coastal Margin Observation and Prediction Expansion Project	Clatsop County, OR	400,000	Bonamici
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of South Alabama	Characterizing Socio-Environmental Conditions at Public Access Sites	Mobile, AL	1,488,000	Carl
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Auburn University	Design and Permitting of Living Shoreline	Baldwin County, AL	1,875,000	Carl
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Georgia Southern University	Safe Water Together: Science Serving Community	Savannah, GA	2,040,000	Carter (GA)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Camden County Board of Commissioners	Camden County Resiliency Center	Camden County, GA	1,237,000	Carter (GA)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Texas State University Meadows Center for Water and the Environment	Meadows Center for Water and the Environment Texas Coast Project	San Marcos, TX	500,000	Casar
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources	Living Indigenous Macroalgae Unit (LIMU)	Honolulu, HI	700,000	Case
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of South Florida	Coastal Resilience Data Visualization Center	St. Petersburg, FL	963,000	Castor (FL)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	The Connecticut Audubon Society, Inc.	Lieutenant River Habitat and Riparian Zone Protection and Restoration	Old Lyme, CT	800,000	Courtney
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Florida Gulf Coast University	Florida Gulf Coast University (FGCU) Groundwater to Surface Water Quality Project	Fort Myers, FL	750,000	Donalds
DOC	NOAA—CZM	City of Pacifica	Pacifica Pier Handrail Repair Project	Pacifica, CA	963,000	Eshoo
DOC	NOAA—CZM	City of Benicia	Benicia Boatyard Remediation & Debris Removal Project	Benicia, CA	963,000	Garamendi

DOC	NOAA—CZM	The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	UTRGV Coastal Ecosystems Project	Port Isabel, TX	562,000	Gonzalez, Vicente (TX)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	The Ocean Foundation	Mangrove Restoration and Rehabilitation	Salinas, PR	802,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Nicholls State University	Coastal Research Center	Thibodaux, LA	4,500,000	Graves (LA)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Water Institute of the Gulf	Resilience Center Catalyst Initiative	Baton Rouge, LA	1,900,000	Graves (LA)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Oregon Kelp Alliance	Oregon Kelp Forest Protection and Restoration Initiative, Port Orford, OR	Port Orford, OR	963,000	Hoyle (OR)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Billion Oyster Project, Inc.	Paerdegat Basin Living Shoreline for STEM Education and Coastal Protection	Brooklyn, NY	963,000	Jeffries
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Ohio State University	Lake Erie Research Vessel	Put-in-Bay, OH	2,500,000	Joyce (OH)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Madison Township	Madison Township Shoreline	Madison, OH	1,020,000	Joyce (OH)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Town of East Greenwich	East Greenwich Rhode Island Waterfront Development Plan	East Greenwich, RI	963,000	Magaziner
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Stevens Institute of Technology	Stevens Extreme Event Coastal Preparedness and Response System	Hoboken, NJ	900,000	Menendez
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of Miami	Sustainable Estuarine and Marine Protection System	South Florida Coastline, FL	963,000	Moskowitz
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Nova Southeastern University Halmos College of Arts and Sciences and Guy Harvey Oceanographic Research Center	Coral Nursery Center for Reef Restoration and Preservation	Coast, FL	963,000	Moskowitz
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hudson River Park Trust	Large-scale Restoration, Research and Community Science Initiative	New York, NY	963,000	Nadler
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hutchinson River Restoration Project, Inc.	Hutchinson River Restoration Project	The Bronx, NY	50,000	Ocasio-Cortez
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Billion Oyster Project, Inc.	Flushing Bay Oyster Reef	Queens, NY	500,000	Ocasio-Cortez
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Monmouth University	Ecological Resilience in the Hudson-Raritan	Sandy Hook, NJ	625,000	Pallone

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of Alaska	Kelp Processing in Southern Alaska Using Combined Renewable Energy Resources	Anchorage, AK	110,000	Peltola
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Port of San Diego	San Diego Bay Aquaculture Planning Study	San Diego, CA	425,000	Peters
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Coral World Ocean and Reef Initiative, Inc. (CWORI)	Sargassum Research and Shoreline Restoration	St. Thomas, VI	438,000	Plaskett
DOC	NOAA—CZM	U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Planning & Natural Resources	Virgin Islands Sargassum Removal	St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, USVI	963,000	Plaskett
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hubbs-SeaWorld Research Institute	Indian River Lagoon Restoration	Melbourne Beach, FL	405,000	Posey
DOC	NOAA—CZM	East Coast Zoological Society of Florida	Coastal Conservation Hub	Melbourne, FL	2,500,000	Posey
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Brunswick Town and Fort Anderson Historic Site	Brunswick Town Fort Anderson Shoreline Restoration Project	Winnabow, NC	2,500,000	Rouzer
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Village of Bald Head Island	Village of Bald Head Island Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Project	Bald Head Island, NC	4,500,000	Rouzer
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of Miami	Expansion of Reef Restoration Infrastructure	Miami, FL	3,300,000	Salazar
DOC	NOAA—CZM	California State University, Northridge	The California Regenerative Aquaculture Hub	Northridge, CA	963,000	Sherman
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Mountains Recreation & Conservation Authority	Solstice Canyon—Latigo Canyon Coastal Slope Connector—SMMNRA	Los Angeles County, CA	963,000	Sherman
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Mote Marine Laboratory	Shark Repellent Study	Sarasota, FL	190,000	Steube
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Borough of Tuckerton	Little Egg Harbor Boulevard Living Shoreline	Tuckerton, NJ	4,500,000	Van Drew
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Strathmere Fishing and Environmental Association	Strathmere Living Shoreline	Strathmere, NJ	1,500,000	Van Drew

DOC	NOAA—CZM	Florida International University	Community-wide Biscayne Bay Restoration, Conservation and Education Program	Miami-Dade County, FL	963,000	Wilson (FL)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	City of Miami Beach	North Beach Living Shoreline Neighborhood Resilience Project	Miami Beach, FL	963,000	Wilson (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Charlotte	City of Charlotte and Atrium Health—Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Program	Charlotte, NC	963,000	Adams
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Charlotte	Community Assistance: Respond, Engage, and Support (CARES) Team	Charlotte, NC	963,000	Adams
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Dallas	Dallas Police Department Investigation Software	Dallas, TX	500,000	Allred
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Washoe County	Washoe County Sheriff's Office of Forensics Science Rapid DNA Instruments	Washoe County, NV	996,000	Amodei
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Douglas County	Douglas County—The BRIDGE Family Resource Connector Network	Douglas County, NE	830,000	Bacon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Communities In Schools of Ohio	Crime Prevention and Youth Reengagement Program	Franklin County, OH	600,000	Beatty
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Franklin County Board of Commissioners	One-Door Initiative for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Recidivism Reduction	Columbus, OH	963,000	Beatty
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Alexandria	Pilot Program for Crime and Violence Prevention within the City of Alexandria	Alexandria, VA	670,000	Beyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Pelham Police Department	Creating Healthy Alternatives Neutralizing Gangs (CHNGE)	Mitchell County, GA	227,000	Bishop (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bibb County District Attorney's Office Macon Judicial Circuit	Restoring Inspiration by Success in Education (R.I.S.E.) Initiative	Bibb, Peach, and Crawford County, GA	240,000	Bishop (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Portland	Portland Police Bureau Body-Worn Camera Program Development and Camera Acquisition	Portland, OR	963,000	Blumenauer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Multnomah County	Expanding Prosecution and Victim Services Capacity in Response to Gun Violence	Multnomah County, OR	360,000	Blumenauer

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Sparta	Sparta Policing Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Sparta, IL	86,000	Bost
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Randolph County	Randolph County Jail Renovation	Randolph County, IL	4,316,000	Bost
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lutheran Social Mission Society, DBA Lutheran Settlement House	Support for Domestic Violence Survivors	Philadelphia, PA	333,000	Boyle (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Temple University—Of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education	Philadelphia Healthy and Safe Schools (PHASeS) program	Philadelphia, PA	963,000	Boyle (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Cuyahoga County Community College District	Public Safety Training Center	Parma, OH	963,000	Brown
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Collaborative to End Human Trafficking	Collaborative to End Human Trafficking—Youth Human Trafficking Victims	Cleveland, OH	847,000	Brown
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Pace Center for Girls, Inc.	Enhanced Safety and Security Measures for a Facility Helping At-Risk Teen Girls	Manatee County, FL	125,000	Buchanan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Manatee County's Sheriff Office	Deploying New Automated Ballistic Identification Technology	Manatee County, FL	185,000	Buchanan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Knox County Regional Forensic Center	Knox County Regional Forensic Center's Unidentified Decedent Genetic DNA Project	Knox County, TN	117,000	Burchett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	Unidentified and Missing Person Forensic Genetic Genealogy Testing Initiative	Knox County, TN	100,000	Burchett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Grover Beach	City of Grover Beach Enhancing Public Safety Through Technology	Grover Beach, CA	543,000	Carbajal
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The University Corporation, DBA California State University, Northridge	StrengthUnited's Domestic Violence Community Policing and Advocacy Project	Van Nuys, CA	963,000	Cardenas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	MY Project USA	Law Enforcement Youth Empowerment Program	Columbus, OH	250,000	Carey

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Foley Police Department	City of Foley Police Department	Foley, AL	726,000	Carl
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bloom Project, Inc.	Power of Tru Colors: Recidivism, Juvenile Delinquency, and Crime Prevention Program	Indianapolis, IN	250,000	Carson
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Indianapolis Public Safety Foundation	Indianapolis Public Safety Foundation Indy Peace Fellowship Program	Indianapolis, IN	963,000	Carson
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Marion County Prosecutor's Office	Marion County Prosecutor's Office Body Worn Camera Unit	Indianapolis, IN	214,000	Carson
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Glynn County Board of Commissioners	Glynn County Emergency Communications	Glynn County, GA	3,700,000	Carter (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of New Orleans—Office of Criminal Justice Coordination	City of New Orleans Violence Intervention Program	New Orleans, LA	963,000	Carter (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New Orleans Community Support Foundation	Greater New Orleans Police Patrol Enhancement	New Orleans, LA	963,000	Carter (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Louisiana District Attorney's Association	Louisiana District Attorney's Retention and Assistance Fund	Baton Rouge, LA	963,000	Carter (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Louisiana Sheriff's Association	Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Equipment Modernization Program	Baton Rouge, LA	963,000	Carter (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Copperas Cove Police Department	Copperas Cove Mental Health Response Team	Copperas Cove, TX	748,000	Carter (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bell County	Bell County Diversion Center	Belton, TX	1,600,000	Carter (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Monroe County Office of District Attorney	Monroe County's Safety First Network Project	Monroe County, PA	1,009,000	Cartwright
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Wyoming Area Regional Police Department	Equipment and Technology for the newly formed Wyoming Area Regional Police Department	Luzerne County, PA	963,000	Cartwright
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of Hawaii at Manoa Department of Public Safety	Community Safety Network Integration	Honolulu, HI	963,000	Case
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Alsip Police Department	Policing Equipment and Technology Upgrades for Village of Alsip	Alsip, IL	372,000	Casten

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Tampa	Electric Vehicle Public Safety Fleet	Tampa, FL	963,000	Castor (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of South Florida	Human Trafficking Data Project	St. Petersburg, FL	963,000	Castor (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Clackamas County	Clackamas School Based Behavioral Health and Substance Abuse Juvenile Justice Prevention Program	Clackamas County, OR	500,000	Chavez-DeRemer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Lauderhill	Lauderhill Police Department Comprehensive Domestic Violence Approach	Lauderhill, FL	963,000	Cherfilus-McCormick
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Pima County	Pima County Wireless Integrated Network Radio Replacement Project	Pima County, AZ	3,520,000	Ciscomani
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	East Flatbush Village, Inc.	E.N.O.U.G.H Anti-Violence Program & S.T.A.N.D. Mental and Physical Health Initiative	Brooklyn, NY	963,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	77th Precinct United Clergy Council	I Can Make a Difference Initiative—Alternative to Gang/Crime	Brooklyn, NY	185,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	67th Precinct Clergy Council, Inc.	Project ECHO (Empowering Communities through Healing and Opportunities	Brooklyn, NY	963,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Jackson County Medical Examiner's Office	Unidentified Remains Project and Forensic Equipment Replacement	Kansas City, MO	963,000	Cleaver
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Newhouse Inc.	Domestic Violence Prevention Capacity Building	Kansas City, MO	963,000	Cleaver
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Mid-America Regional Council	Automated License Plate Reader Expansion for Law Enforcement	Kansas City and Independence, MO	963,000	Cleaver
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Morris College	Morris College Law Enforcement Training Certificate Program	Sumter, SC	963,000	Clyburn

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Pee Dee Healthy Start, Inc.	Bridging the Gap	Florence, SC	963,000	Clyburn
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Shelby County District Attorney General's Office	Shelby County District Attorney's Victim/Witness Services Program	Shelby County, TN	300,000	Cohen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Memphis Police Department	Memphis Police Department Officer Equipment Improvement Project	Memphis, TN	963,000	Cohen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Covington Police Department	Covington Police Department Youth Crime and Violence Diversion Project	Covington, TN	100,000	Cohen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Murray State University	Murray State University Police Department Security and Communications Upgrades	Murray, KY	1,100,000	Comer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	George Mason University	Enhancing Safety and Security at Northern Virginia Airports and Associated Metro Stations	Fairfax, VA	296,000	Connolly
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Fairfax County Government	Cyber and Forensics Division Equipment Upgrades	Fairfax County, VA	135,000	Connolly
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Fairfax County Government	Night Vision Thermal Enhancement Technology Modernization	Fairfax County, VA	250,000	Connolly
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Santa Ana	Santa Ana Alternative Response Program	Santa Ana, CA	963,000	Correa
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Nati's House, DBA Neutral Ground	Neutral Ground—Youth Violence Prevention	Santa Ana, CA	963,000	Correa
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Woodbury	Woodbury Police Acquisition of In-Vehicle, Body-Worn, and Interview Room Cameras	Woodbury, MN	670,000	Craig
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Farmington	City of Farmington Police Department Infrastructure Security Project	Farmington, MN	869,000	Craig
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Montgomery County	Montgomery County Active Shooter Defense Training Facility	New Caney, TX	1,650,000	Crenshaw
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of DeSoto	Technical Improvements at the DeSoto Regional Jail	DeSoto, TX	200,000	Crockett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Douglas County	Law Enforcement and HEART Homeless Coordination Project	Douglas County, CO	963,000	Crow

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office	Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office—POST Board Certified Law Enforcement Academy	Aurora, CO	59,000	Crow
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office	Arapahoe County Sheriff K9 Unit Kennel Project	Arapahoe County, CO	108,000	Crow
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	County of Starr	Starr County Juvenile Housing and Rehabilitation Center	Starr County, TX	963,000	Cuellar
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Guadalupe County	Police Cruiser Upgrades for Guadalupe County Law Enforcement	Guadalupe County, TX	963,000	Cuellar
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Salt Lake County	Project Right In Right Out (Project RIO)	Salt Lake County, UT	250,000	Curtis
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Halifax County Government	Halifax County Detention Center Body Scanner	Halifax, NC	225,000	Davis (NC)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Greenville Police Department	Greenville Police Department Equipment and Technology Upgrade Project	Greenville, NC	963,000	Davis (NC)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Elizabeth City Police Department	Violent Crime Reduction Initiative	Elizabeth City, NC	440,000	Davis (NC)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Ayden	Town of Ayden Police Technology and Equipment Enhancements	Ayden, NC	963,000	Davis (NC)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New Haven Police Department	New Haven Police Training Enhancement Project	New Haven, CT	963,000	DeLauro
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Bellevue	Bellevue Police Department Body-worn Camera Program	Bellevue, WA	963,000	DelBene
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Wilkinsburg Police Department	Police Department Equipment	Wilkinsburg, PA	514,000	Deluzio
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Harmar Township Police Department	Harmar Township Police Department Cruiser	Cheswick, PA	50,000	Deluzio
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Seneca Family of Agencies	Contra Costa Commercial and Sexual Exploitation of Children Navigators Capacity Building Initiative	Contra Costa County, CA	450,000	DeSaulnier

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Incorporated Village of Freeport	Freeport Police Technology and Equipment	Nassau County, NY	330,000	D'Esposito
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Nassau County Department of Public Works	Nassau County Police Training Technology	Garden City, NY	3,105,000	D'Esposito
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Village of Virginia Gardens	Village of Virginia Gardens Law Enforcement Vehicle Upgrades	Virginia Gardens, FL	480,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Collier County Sheriff's Office	Collier County Sheriff Office Policing Equipment and Vehicles Upgrades	Collier County, FL	1,000,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Hialeah	City of Hialeah Police Vehicle Fleet Revitalization Project	Hialeah, FL	2,590,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Travis County	Peer Support Programming for Opioid Use Disorder Recovery	Travis County, TX	932,000	Doggett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Austin	Victim & Survivors of Violent Crime Trauma Recovery Program	Austin, TX	1,445,000	Doggett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Yancey County Sheriff's Department	Yancey County Sheriff's Department Portable Substance Analyzer Project	Yancey County, NC	100,000	Edwards
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Richland	Richland, Texas Police Modernization Project	Richland, TX	10,000	Ellzey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New York City Police Department	Northern Manhattan Crime Prevention for Community Safety Project	New York, NY	963,000	Espaillet
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The New York City Police Foundation	Youth Crime Prevention Project—The Neighborhood Coordination School Initiative (NCSI)	Harlem, NY	963,000	Espaillet
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bucks County Correctional Facility	Bucks County Crisis Stabilization Center	Bucks County, PA	1,000,000	Fitzpatrick
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bucks County Emergency Services	Modernizing Bucks County Public Safety Programs	Bucks County, PA	727,000	Fitzpatrick
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Houston Forensic Science Center	Forensic Evidence Data System Improvement	Harris County, TX	963,000	Fletcher
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kane County Coroner's Office	Kane County Forensic Science Center	Kane County, IL	963,000	Foster

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of South Florida	Expansion of University of South Florida's BRIGHT Project to Combat Human Trafficking	Tampa, FL	1,850,000	Franklin, C. Scott (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	San Carlos Apache Tribe	San Carlos Apache Police Department Equipment Needs	San Carlos, AZ	963,000	Gallego
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Contra Costa County District Attorney's Office	Underserved Survivors Support And Safety Program	Contra Costa County, CA	963,000	Garamendi
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Santa Clarita Valley Boys and Girls Club	Opioid and Substance Abuse Prevention Initiative	Santa Clarita, Palmdale, Lancaster, CA	1,680,000	Garcia, Mike (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Santa Clarita Valley (SCV) Sheriff's Station Equipment Initiative	Santa Clarita, CA	683,000	Garcia, Mike (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Bellflower	Bellflower Public Safety Upgrades	Bellflower, CA	870,000	Garcia, Robert (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Belfast	City of Belfast Police Equipment	Belfast, ME	963,000	Golden (ME)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Maine State Police, Maine Department of Public Safety	Northern Maine Law Enforcement Equipment Modernization Project	Augusta, ME	963,000	Golden (ME)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Mountains Recreation & Conservation Authority	Ranger Protection Services: Elephant Hill	Los Angeles, CA	558,000	Gomez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sonora Police Department	Sonora Police Department Fleet Updates	Sonora, TX	422,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Fort Stockton	Fort Stockton Police Department Fleet Upgrades	Fort Stockton, TX	480,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Municipality of Vega Baja	Police Patrol Vehicles, Security Camera System, Body-Worn Cameras, and Equipment for the Vega Baja Municipal Police	Vega Baja, PR	267,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Municipality of Maunabo	Mobile Security Cameras System and Law Enforcement Equipment for the Maunabo Municipal Police	Maunabo, PR	250,000	Gonzalez-Colon

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Municipality of Loiza	Police Patrol Vehicles for the Loiza Municipal Police	Loiza, PR	303,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Municipality of Añasco	Police Patrol Vehicles, Security Camera System, and Equipment for the Añasco Municipal Police	Añasco, PR	200,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Office	Capital Region Fentanyl & Violent Crime Surge Task Force	East Baton Rouge Parish, LA	3,000,000	Graves (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Clay County Sheriff's Office	Clay County Law Enforcement Resource Center Enhancement	Liberty, MO	2,500,000	Graves (MO)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of Mississippi Medical Center	Advanced Policing Operations at the University of Mississippi Medical Center	Jackson, MS	380,000	Guest
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Grayson County Sheriff's Office	Grayson County Sheriff's Office Community Response & Safeguard Initiative	Grayson County, KY	151,000	Guthrie
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sevierville Police Department	Rapid DNA for Sevierville Police Department	Sevierville, TN	211,000	Harshbarger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Bridgeport	Regional Forensic Technology Laboratory	Bridgeport, CT	963,000	Himes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of North Las Vegas	North Las Vegas Police Department Public Safety Enhancement Project	North Las Vegas, NV	963,000	Horsford
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Diphrent Inc.	Recidivism Engagement Network Training & Retention Initiative	North Las Vegas, NV	963,000	Horsford
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Clark County	Las Vegas 8th Judicial District Court's Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	Las Vegas, NV	800,000	Horsford
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Phoenixville Police Department	Law Enforcement 21st Century Policing Initiative	Phoenixville, PA	107,000	Houlahan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Southern Chester County Regional Police Department	Body-Worn Camera and Taser Project	Landenberg, PA	117,000	Houlahan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kennedy Krieger Institute	Changing the Trajectory of Delinquency and Violence	Odenton, MD	963,000	Hoyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	United States Bomb Technician Association (USBTA)	Home Made Explosive (HME) Characterization and Training	Charles County, MD	963,000	Hoyer

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Farming 4 Hunger, Inc.	Crime Prevention and Re-Entry Program Expansion	Calvert County, MD	600,000	Hoyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Anne Arundel County	Ordnance Road Detention Facility Re-Entry Program	Anne Arundel County, MD	450,000	Hoyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	TurnAround, Inc.	Safe House for Child Survivors of Sex Trafficking in Maryland	Anne Arundel County, MD	1,150,000	Hoyer; Sarbanes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Springfield	Police Department Comprehensive Training Package	Springfield, OR	200,000	Hoyle (OR)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Eugene	Police Department Body-Worn Camera/In-Car Video	Eugene, OR	963,000	Hoyle (OR)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Coos County Sheriff's Office	Coos County Records Reduction and Accessibility Project	Coos County, OR	552,000	Hoyle (OR)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Humboldt County Sheriff's Office	Unidentified Human Remains Forensic Genetic DNA Testing	Eureka, CA	175,000	Huffman
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Harris County Sheriff's Office	Bulletproof Windshields for the Harris County Sheriff's Office	Harris County, TX	1,485,000	Hunt
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Harris County Sheriff's Office	Stab Resistant Vests for Harris County Sheriff's Office Detention Officers	Harris County, TX	984,000	Hunt
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Big Brothers Big Sisters Lone Star	Big Brothers Big Sisters Lone Star Mentoring	Harris County, TX	125,000	Hunt
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The University of Maryland (UMD)	Violence Reduction Research Initiative (VRR)	Prince George's County, MD	726,000	Ivey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The University of Maryland Capital Region Medical Center (UMCAP)	Capital Region Violence Intervention Program ("CAP-VIP")	Prince George's County, MD	275,000	Ivey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Prince George's County State's Attorney's Office	Saturday Youth Justice Academy	Prince George's County, MD	963,000	Ivey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Village of Robbins	Robbins Criminal Justice Reform Project (Community Engagement and Policing initiative)	Robbins, IL	250,000	Jackson (IL)

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Randall County Sheriff's Office	Randall County Sheriff's Office Rapid DNA System	Amarillo, TX	242,000	Jackson (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Houston Police Department	Crime Prevention and Violence Intervention	Houston, TX	963,000	Jackson Lee
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Seattle	Civilian Assisted Response & Engagement (CARE) Department	Seattle, WA	1,926,000	Jayapal; Smith (WA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Washington County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA System	Washington County, OH	355,000	Johnson (OH)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	CASA of Los Angeles	LA Crime-Reduction Advocacy for Transition Age Youth	Monterey Park, CA	640,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Los Angeles Brotherhood Crusade—Black United Fund, Inc.	Trauma-Informed Anti-Recidivism Initiative Project	Los Angeles, CA	500,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The Experience Christian Ministries (ECM)	Community Healing Collaborative: Bringing Peace to South Los Angeles	Los Angeles, CA	500,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	2nd Call	Youth Empowerment and Development	Los Angeles, CA	500,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Turning Point Alcohol & Drug Education Program Inc.	Safe Housing, Recovery, and Reentry Services	Los Angeles, CA	900,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Los Angeles Urban League	Transitional-Aged Youth Mentoring and Career Development	Los Angeles, CA	963,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Phoenix Police Department	Police Safety Equipment Upgrades and Technology Modernization	Phoenix, IL	143,000	Kelly (IL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Monroe County Sheriff's Office	Enhanced Technology for Mobile Special Operations and Criminal Investigations	Monroe County, MS	420,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	DeSoto County Sheriff's Department	Desoto County Rapid DNA System	DeSoto County, MS	237,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Hermitage	Hermitage Police Department Vehicles	Hermitage, PA	312,000	Kelly (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	An Achievable Dream Virginia Beach, Inc.	An Achievable Dream Enrichment and Discipline Reduction Program	Virginia Beach, VA	960,000	Kiggans (VA)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Virginia Beach	Creeds Training Facility Equipment	Virginia Beach, VA	693,000	Kiggans (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters	Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters (CHKD) Child Advocacy Center (CAC)	Virginia Beach, VA	375,000	Kiggans (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Chesapeake	Chesapeake Police Department Patrol Vessel Replacement	Chesapeake, VA	500,000	Kiggans (VA); Scott (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Michigan State Police	Support for Mid-Michigan Law Enforcement	Genesee County, Saginaw County, and Bay County, MI	963,000	Kildee
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Office of Genesee County Sheriff	Combatting Drug and Human Trafficking in Genesee County (MI)	Genesee County, MI	963,000	Kildee
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department Body Camera and Taser Equipment Project	San Bernardino, CA	1,500,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Orange County	Opioid Prevention Plan	Orange County, CA	3,400,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Waymakers	Strengthening Human Trafficking Collaboration for Victims Encountering the Criminal Justice System	Orange County, CA	731,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Palatine Police Department	Palatine Police Department-Electric Motorcycle Patrol	Palatine, IL	50,000	Krishnamoorthi
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Winnebago County	Winnebago County Regional Police Training Center	Rockford, IL	847,000	LaHood; Sorensen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Chautauqua County Sheriff's Office	Chautauqua County Abducted, Missing, Murdered and Unidentified Women's Initiative	Chautauqua County, NY	100,000	Langworthy
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Whatcom County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA System	Bellingham, WA	440,000	Larsen (WA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Mothers United Against Violence	Victim Impact for Justice	Hartford, CT	500,000	Larson (CT)

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lorain Police Department	SAFER (Staffing Assistance for Effective Retention) Lorain	Lorain, OH	931,000	Latta
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Leavenworth Police Department	Replacement Bomb Unit Equipment	Leavenworth, KS	350,000	LaTurner
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kansas City Police Department	Police and Youth Engagement Program	Kansas City, KS	45,000	LaTurner
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Junction City Police Department	Body Worn Camera (BWC) Program	Junction City, KS	200,000	LaTurner
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Live Free USA	Live Free USA Community Violence Intervention	Oakland, CA	500,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Oakland Chinatown Chamber Foundation	Oakland Chinatown Ambassador Program for Crime Prevention and Victims Services	Oakland, CA	400,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Peralta Community College District	Peralta Community College District Community Policing, Enhancement, and Training Program	Berkeley, CA	850,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Alameda	City of Alameda Community Assessment Response & Engagement Team (CARE Team)	Alameda, CA	963,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Pittsburgh	City of Pittsburgh Criminal Justice Diversion Program	Pittsburgh, PA	963,000	Lee (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Young Men and Women's Hebrew Association & Irene Kaufmann Centers, DBA Jewish Community Center of Greater Pittsburgh	Extended Support for 10.27 Healing Partnership	Pittsburgh, PA	547,000	Lee (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Office	Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Office Equipment	Rio Arriba County, NM	963,000	Leger Fernandez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Chaves County CASA Program	Crime Victim Trauma Intervention Project	Chaves County, NM	963,000	Leger Fernandez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	North Delta Law Enforcement Planning District, Inc.	North Delta Law Enforcement Planning District Rural Police Cruiser Modernization Project	Winnsboro, LA	1,100,000	Letlow
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	San Diego County Sheriff's Department	Forensic Technology Advancement and Replacement Project	San Diego County, CA	760,000	Levin
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Morgan Hill	City of Morgan Hill Police Department Driving Under the Influence and Vision Zero Campaign	Morgan Hill, CA	100,000	Lofgren

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Payne County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA System	Payne County, OK	205,000	Lucas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Gasconade County Sheriff's Office	Gasconade County Equipment Upgrades	Swiss, MO	45,000	Luetkemeyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Michael Prenger Family Center	Prenger Family Center Facility Updates	Jefferson City, MO	168,000	Luetkemeyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Johnston	Emergency Equipment for Town of Johnston, Rhode Island	Johnston, RI	485,000	Magaziner
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New York City Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	New York, NY	987,000	Malliotakis
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New York City Police Department	Police Belt-worn Trauma Kits	New York, NY	1,231,000	Malliotakis; Meng
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Winston Salem	Behavioral Evaluation and Response Team Expansion	Winston-Salem, NC	700,000	Manning
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Elk Grove	City of Elk Grove Domestic Violence Intervention and Prevention Program	Elk Grove, CA	715,000	Matsui
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Norcross Police Department	Biometric Fingerprinting Scanner Project	Norcross, GA	27,000	McBath
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	An Achievable Dream	Youth Crime Prevention and Delinquency Reduction in the Criminal Justice System	Henrico County, VA	616,000	McClellan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Washington County	Washington County Public Safety Equipment and Technology	Washington County, MN	963,000	McCollum
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Louisville Metropolitan Government	Louisville Group Violence Reduction Reentry Project	Louisville, KY	963,000	McGarvey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	King of Kings Foundation	KOK Strong Families	Queens, NY	963,000	Meeks
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Queens County District Attorney	Cold Case Unit DNA Testing Upgrades	Queens, NY	500,000	Meng
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Brooklyn Police Department	Brooklyn Police Department New Vehicles	Brooklyn, OH	529,000	Miller (OH)

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Broward Sheriff's Office	Broward County Real Time Crime Center Expansion	Ft Lauderdale, FL	963,000	Moskowitz
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Coconut Creek	Police Department Body-Worn Cameras and Related Technologies	Coconut Creek, FL	963,000	Moskowitz
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Child Advocates of Fort Bend	Child Advocates of Ft. Bend County, TX Programming Enhancements	Rosenberg, TX	150,000	Nehls
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Big Brothers Big Sisters Lone Star Greater Houston	Big Brothers Big Sisters Lone Star Greater Houston	Houston, TX	250,000	Nehls
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Wake County Sheriff's Office	Wake County Sheriff Department Equipment Upgrade Project	Wake County, NC	878,000	Nickel
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Smithfield	Smithfield Body Camera Initiative	Smithfield, NC	124,000	Nickel
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Selma	Selma's Police Technology Upgrades	Selma, NC	330,000	Nickel
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Georgetown University	Georgetown University Prison Justice Initiative	Washington, D.C.	963,000	Norton
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Polk County	Polk County Mental Health and Substance Abuse Resource Center	Des Moines, IA	750,000	Nunn (IA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Juab County Sheriff's Office	Juab County Sheriff's Office Police Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Juab County, UT	255,000	Owens
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Rye Police Department	Body-Worn Cameras	Rye, NH	42,000	Pappas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Derry Police Department	Camera and Facility Technology Upgrades	Derry, NH	586,000	Pappas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Linden, New Jersey	First Responder Vehicle Acquisition Project	Linden, NJ	400,000	Payne
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	San Francisco General Hospital Foundation	ZSFG Child and Adolescent Support, Advocacy & Resource Center (CASARC)	San Francisco, CA	963,000	Pelosi
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Escondido—Police Department	Implementing Rapid DNA Technology	Escondido, CA	220,000	Peters
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Llano Police Department	Llano Police Department Improvements	Llano, TX	74,000	Pflugger

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Hennepin County	Hennepin County Sheriff—Forensic Science Lab Technology Improvements to Combat Gun Violence	Hennepin County, MN	425,000	Phillips
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lafayette County Sheriff's Office	Lafayette County Sheriff's Office Equipment Upgrade Project	Lafayette County, WI	155,000	Pocan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Roca, Inc.	Managing Trauma in Corrections (MTC)	Suffolk County, Essex County, Hampden County, and Middlesex County, MA	922,000	Pressley
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Montgomery County Police Department	Crisis Co-Response Teams	Montgomery County, MD	700,000	Raskin
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Montgomery County Police Department	Crime Laboratory Information Management System	Montgomery County, MD	963,000	Raskin
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lee County Sheriff's Office	Lee County Sheriff P-25 Communications Upgrade Project	Opelika, AL	1,935,000	Rogers (AL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Unlawful Narcotics Investigations, Treatment, and Education Inc.	Operation UNITE Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	London, KY	2,000,000	Rogers (KY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Gallatin Police Department	Gallatin Police Department Vehicle Acquisition Project	Gallatin, TN	182,000	Rose
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Morrisville	Town of Morrisville Police Body-Worn and In-Car Camera Systems Upgrades	Morrisville, NC	120,000	Ross
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Knightdale	Town of Knightdale Police Cruiser Replacements and Upgrades	Knightdale, NC	360,000	Ross
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Carroll County Sheriff's Office	Enhancing Forensic-based Investigations in Our Community	Westminster, MD	500,000	Ruppersberger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Baltimore	City of Baltimore School-Based Violence Prevention	Baltimore, MD	738,000	Ruppersberger

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	MedStar Franklin Square	Youth Violence Intervention Program	Baltimore, MD	963,000	Ruppersberger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of North Florida	Institute of Police Technology and Management On-line Training Studio Enhancement	Jacksonville, FL	169,000	Rutherford
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Northern Mariana Islands Judiciary	Courthouse Security	Saipan, MP	850,000	Sablan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Washington County	Washington County Congregate Care Facilities	Washington County, OR	963,000	Salinas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Tigard, Oregon	Tigard Police Homelessness Community Service Officer	Tigard, OR	300,000	Salinas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Rio Hondo Community College	Rio Hondo Community College's Scenario-based Police Training Center project	Los Angeles County, CA	963,000	Sanchez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Philadelphia—Office of Violence Prevention	City of Philadelphia's Group Violence Intervention Program Expansion	Philadelphia, PA	615,000	Scanlon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Mirmont Treatment Center	Mirmont Treatment Center Mobile Co-Response Team	Media, PA	560,000	Scanlon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Eddystone Police Department	Improving Police Accountability in Eddystone Borough	Eddystone, PA	100,000	Scanlon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Family Support Line of Delaware County Inc.	Reducing Law Enforcement Vicarious Trauma through a Pilot Training and Prevention Program	Delaware County, PA	300,000	Scanlon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Covenant House California	Street Outreach to Youth Victims of Crime	Los Angeles, CA	653,000	Schiff
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Burbank	City of Burbank Expansion of Mental Health Services	Burbank, CA	200,000	Schiff
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Muskegon	Police Modular Vehicle Barrier Systems	Muskegon, MI	380,000	Scholten
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	King County Sheriff's Office	King County Sheriff's Office Rapid DNA System	King County, WA	811,000	Schrier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	King County Sheriff's Office	King County Sheriff Co-Response Team	King County, WA	963,000	Schrier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Chelan County Sheriff's Office	Chelan County Sheriff's Office Body Worn Camera (BWC) Program	Chelan County, WA	660,000	Schrier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Virginia State Police	Virginia Witness Protection	Statewide, VA	963,000	Scott (VA)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board	Traumatic Event Response	Hampton and Newport News, VA	400,000	Scott (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	South Fulton Police Department	South Fulton Violent Crime Reduction Through Intelligence-Driven Policing Project	South Fulton, GA	805,000	Scott, David (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Lovejoy Police Department	Lovejoy Police Department Body Cameras and Other Related Equipment Project	Hampton, GA	67,000	Scott, David (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sam Houston State University	East Texas Law Enforcement Training Project	Huntsville, TX	569,000	Sessions
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Beit T'Shuvah	Crime Reduction through Comprehensive Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Prevention and Treatment Initiative	Los Angeles, CA	963,000	Sherman
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Milford Police Department	Milford Police Department Transparency Initiative	Milford, MI	161,000	Slotkin
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice	Michigan State University Cybercrimes Investigations and Training Center	East Lansing, MI	963,000	Slotkin
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Manchester Township Police Department	Law Enforcement Support Programs for the Manchester Township Police Department	Manchester Township, NJ	1,148,000	Smith (NJ)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	King County Sexual Assault Resource Center	Technology and Data Project to Benefit Survivors of Sexual Assault	King County, WA	790,000	Smith (WA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Greene County Sheriff's Office	Virtual Reality Training System	Stanardsville, VA	70,000	Spanberger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	County of Sandoval	Sandoval County Sheriff Vehicles	Sandoval County, NM	963,000	Stansbury
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New Mexico Department of Public Safety	DNA Outsourcing of Cases Project	Albuquerque, NM	500,000	Stansbury
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Farmington Hills Police Department	Law Enforcement Emergency Vehicle Operations	Oakland County, MI	65,000	Stevens

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sevier County Sheriff's Office	Central Utah Region Public Safety Project	Sevier County, UT	1,037,000	Stewart
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kane County Utah Sheriff's Office	Southwest Utah Cooperative Law Enforcement Project	Kane County, UT	2,265,000	Stewart
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Tacoma Police Department	Alternative Response Strategies to Improve Public Safety	Tacoma, WA	963,000	Strickland
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Scottsboro	City of Scottsboro Public Safety Vehicles	Scottsboro, AL	120,000	Strong
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Morgan County Commission	Morgan County Public Safety Vehicles	Morgan County, AL	137,000	Strong
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Morgan County Commission	Morgan County Public Safety Equipment	Morgan County, AL	130,000	Strong
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Madison County Sheriff's Office	Madison County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Vehicles	Madison County, AL	1,020,000	Strong
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Dublin	Dublin Police Services' Behavioral Health Unit	Dublin, CA	200,000	Swalwell
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Summit County Sheriff's Office	Summit and Stark County Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program	Summit County, OH	963,000	Sykes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Akron Community Service Center & Urban League	Community Crime Prevention and Youth Engagement Initiative	Akron, OH	956,000	Sykes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Perris	Code Enforcement Body Camera Public Safety Project	Perris, CA	200,000	Takano
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa Community Violence Reduction Project	Santa Rosa, CA	898,000	Thompson (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Henderson	Henderson Public Safety Officer Mental Health & Wellness Program	Henderson, NV	782,000	Titus
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Working Dogs for Warriors	CARE Team K9 Suicide Prevention and Intervention Program	Fontana, CA	963,000	Torres (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bard College, Bard Prison Initiative	Bard Prison Initiative: Reducing Recidivism and Increasing Public Safety	Bronx, NY	963,000	Torres (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Guardian Angel Community Services	Supportive Services for Sexual Assault Victims	Joliet, IL	477,000	Underwood

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Queens Economic Development Corporation	Fresh Plate-Fresh Start for Formerly Incarcerated Individuals	Queens, NY	450,000	Velazquez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Queens Economic Development Corporation	Crime Prevention and Recidivism Reduction through Support and Entrepreneurship Opportunities	Queens, NY	500,000	Velazquez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Boricua College	Project Abrazar: Crime Prevention and Recidivism Reduction through Supportive Services and Opportunities	Brooklyn, NY	963,000	Velazquez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Switching Lifestylez	Switching Lifestylez Youth Initiative in Residence at JACK	Brooklyn, NY	350,000	Velazquez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Calhoun County	Calhoun County Corrections Security Technology and Equipment	Calhoun County, MI	4,500,000	Walberg
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lake County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA for County Jail Booking	Lake County, FL	696,000	Webster (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Easton	City of Easton Evidence Storage Improvement	Easton, PA	150,000	Wild
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Cedar Crest College	Cedar Crest College Expert Witness Training Center and Crime Scene Lab	Allentown, PA	608,000	Wild
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Allentown Police Department	Allentown Police Technology and Vehicles	Allentown, PA	963,000	Wild
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Morehouse College	Andrew Young Center's Higher Education in Prisons Initiative at Morehouse College	Atlanta, GA	963,000	Williams (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Clark Atlanta University	Department of Public Safety Security Technology and Equipment Upgrades	Atlanta, GA	630,000	Williams (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Center for Civic Innovation	Atlanta Safety and Justice Accelerator	Atlanta, GA	963,000	Williams (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Syracuse	City of Syracuse COPS Cameras	Syracuse, NY	1,000,000	Williams (NY)

DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Miami-Dade County	Peace & Prosperity: Youth Development and Empowerment	Miami-Dade County, FL	963,000	Wilson (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lake County Commission	Lake County Law Enforcement Vehicles and Security Upgrade Project	Lake County, MT	300,000	Zinke
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Glacier County Sheriff's Office	Glacier County Law Enforcement Patrol Vehicles and Safety Enhancements Project	Glacier County, MT	410,000	Zinke
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Flathead County	Flathead County Emergency Services Radio Tower Project	Flathead County, MT	1,315,000	Zinke
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Kannapolis	Public Safety Communications Tower	Kannapolis, NC	963,000	Adams
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of San Bernardino	Safety Camera Project	San Bernardino, CA	963,000	Aguilar
DOJ	COPS Tech	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport	Mobile Bomb Squad Response Vehicles	DFW Airport, TX	963,000	Allred
DOJ	COPS Tech	Saunders County	Saunders County Emergency Radio Equipment	Saunders County, NE	2,600,000	Bacon
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Papillion Police Department	Strengthening Public Safety-Police Department Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Papillion, NE	74,000	Bacon
DOJ	COPS Tech	Pasco Sheriff's Office	Pasco Sheriff's Office Information Technology Security Center of Excellence	Land O'Lakes, FL	2,000,000	Bilirakis
DOJ	COPS Tech	Muscogee County Sheriff's Office	Muscogee County Sheriff's Office Violent Crime Reduction Initiative	Columbus-Muscogee County, GA	908,000	Bishop (GA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Temple University—Of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education	Temple University Police Infrastructure Improvements	Philadelphia, PA	250,000	Boyle (PA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of San Buenaventura	City of San Buenaventura Public Safety Communications System Upgrade Project	Ventura, CA	963,000	Brownley
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Simi Valley	City of Simi Valley 911 Live Implementation Project	Simi Valley, CA	67,000	Brownley
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Ventura	Ventura County Regional Public Safety Radio Project	County of Ventura, CA	963,000	Brownley

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Bradenton	Public Safety Operations Center (PSOC)/Forward Operating Base (FOB)	Manatee County, FL	1,800,000	Buchanan
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Bradenton	Real Time Crime Center for City of Bradenton Police Department	Manatee County, FL	750,000	Buchanan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois	University of Illinois Police Champaign-Urbana Real Time Crime Center	Champaign County, IL	963,000	Budzinski
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of San Luis Obispo	Radio Dispatch Console Replacement Project	San Luis Obispo County, CA	963,000	Carbajal
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Lompoc	City of Lompoc RMS System Upgrade	Lompoc, CA	728,000	Carbajal
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Santa Barbara	City of Santa Barbara Public Safety Radio Infrastructure Project	City of Santa Barbara, CA	963,000	Carbajal
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Indianapolis	Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department Public Safety Camera Program	Indianapolis, IN	963,000	Carson
DOJ	COPS Tech	Leander Police Department	Leander City Equipment Modernization	Leander, TX	236,000	Carter (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Village of Oak Lawn	Regional 9-1-1 Technology Project	Oak Lawn, IL	963,000	Casten
DOJ	COPS Tech	Marion County	Marion County Public Safety Alerting System	Marion County, OR	1,000,000	Chavez-DeRemer
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Riviera Beach	Mobile Command Center	Riviera Beach, FL	725,000	Cherfilus-McCormick
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of North Lauderdale	Law Enforcement License Plate Reader System	North Lauderdale, FL	750,000	Cherfilus-McCormick
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Lincoln Police Department	Lincoln Emergency Communications Systems Project	Lincoln, RI	689,000	Cicilline
DOJ	COPS Tech	Marana Police Department	Town of Marana: 3D Scanner for Crime Scene Documentation	Marana, AZ	70,000	Ciscomani

DOJ	COPS Tech	Memphis Police Department	Memphis Police Department Sentinel Surveillance Cameras Project	Memphis, TN	963,000	Cohen
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Madisonville	Madisonville-Hopkins County 911 Emergency Operations Center	Madisonville, KY	220,000	Comer
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of New London	New London Police Department Digital Infrastructure Improvements	New London, CT	743,000	Courtney
DOJ	COPS Tech	Dakota County	Dakota County Criminal Justice Network Records Management	Hastings, MN	963,000	Craig
DOJ	COPS Tech	Provo Police Department	Provo Police Department Fleet Upgrades	Utah County, UT	2,951,000	Curtis
DOJ	COPS Tech	Johnson County Community College	Training Vehicles for the Johnson County Regional Police Academy	Overland Park, KS	150,000	Dauids (KS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Plymouth	Town of Plymouth Police Surveillance Equipment	Plymouth, NC	325,000	Davis (NC)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Karnes County Sheriff's Office	Radio Communications Upgrade	Karnes County, TX	250,000	De La Cruz
DOJ	COPS Tech	Abington Township Police Department	Technology Improvement Program	Montgomery County, PA	93,000	Dean (PA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Hamden	Public Safety Communications Upgrade	Hamden, CT	963,000	DeLauro
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Guilford	Public Safety Communications Upgrade	Guilford, CT	963,000	DeLauro
DOJ	COPS Tech	Scott Township	Scott Township Police Department Equipment	Carnegie, PA	700,000	Deluzio
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Walnut Creek	Public Safety Radio Replacement Project	Walnut Creek, CA	963,000	DeSaulnier
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Dublin	Situational Awareness Cameras Project	Dublin, CA	198,000	DeSaulnier
DOJ	COPS Tech	Antioch Police Department	Antioch Gunshot Detection Technology Project	Antioch, CA	740,000	DeSaulnier
DOJ	COPS Tech	Incorporated Village of Rockville Centre	License Plate Readers for Rockville Centre Police Department	Nassau County, NY	241,000	D'Esposito
DOJ	COPS Tech	Incorporated Village of Lynbrook	Lynbrook Security Cameras	Nassau County, NY	406,000	D'Esposito

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Hempstead Public Safety Department	Multi-Use Mobile Command Vehicle for Town of Hempstead Public Safety Department	Nassau County, NY	638,000	D'Esposito
DOJ	COPS Tech	PACE Center for Girls, Inc.	Collier County PACE Center for Girls Security and Safety Technology Project	Immokalee, FL	180,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Hialeah Gardens	Active Shooter and Emergency Response Equipment Project	Hialeah Gardens, FL	1,046,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	COPS Tech	Doral Police Department	Communication and Police Radio Modernization Technology Project	Doral, FL	2,000,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	COPS Tech	Charter Township of Northville	Public Safety Technology Improvement	Charter Township of Northville, MI	963,000	Dingell
DOJ	COPS Tech	Collier County Sheriff's Office	Collier County Sheriff's Office Policing Equipment Upgrades	Naples, FL	1,038,000	Donalds
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lee County Sheriff's Office	Lee County Sheriff's Office	Fort Myers, FL	2,500,000	Donalds
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Modesto	City of Modesto 9-1-1 Call Center Project	Modesto, CA	3,530,000	Duarte
DOJ	COPS Tech	Madison County	Madison County Public Safety Communications Upgrades	Madison County, NC	1,500,000	Edwards
DOJ	COPS Tech	Transylvania County	Transylvania County Public Safety Communication Equipment Upgrade Project	Transylvania County, NC	1,000,000	Edwards
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Anthony	Town of Anthony Police Department Technology Augmentation	Anthony, TX	963,000	Escobar
DOJ	COPS Tech	Pearl River County Sheriff's Office	Pearl River County Public Safety—Technology Equipment Enhancement and Upgrade	Pearl River County, MS	570,000	Ezell

DOJ	COPS Tech	George County Sheriff's Office	Interoperable 911 Dispatch Communication Technologies	George County, MS	715,000	Ezell
DOJ	COPS Tech	Morgan County Sheriff's Office	Morgan County Sheriff's Office Special Response Team	Wartburg, TN	50,000	Fleischmann
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Chattanooga	Chattanooga Police Department Technology Efficiency Upgrades	Chattanooga, TN	850,000	Fleischmann
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Burlington	Burlington-Alamance Regional Communications and Records Management Upgrade	Burlington, NC	963,000	Foushee
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of West Palm Beach	City of West Palm Beach Bomb Squad Robot	West Palm Beach, FL	600,000	Frankel, Lois (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Delray Beach Police Department	Delray Beach Police Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Delray Beach, FL	963,000	Frankel, Lois (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Polk County Board of County Commissioners	Polk County Public Safety Radio System Resiliency Project	Bartow, FL	709,000	Franklin, C. Scott (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Suffolk County Sheriff's Office	Corrections Intelligence Center Equipment and Technology Development	Suffolk County, NY	1,000,000	Garbarino
DOJ	COPS Tech	Pasadena Police Department	Pasadena Police Department Virtual Reality Training	Pasadena, TX	325,000	Garcia (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Alamo Area Council of Governments	Alamo Area Council of Governments (AACOG) Interoperable Communications Expansion	Bexar County, TX	4,500,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Rio Grande Council of Governments	Far West Texas: Regional Efforts to Improve Interoperable Emergency Radio Equipment	El Paso County, TX	311,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Middle Rio Grande Development Council	Regional Public Safety Radio Communications	Maverick County, TX	4,500,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Harlingen	Public Safety Communication Equipment Upgrades	Harlingen, TX	648,000	Gonzalez, Vicente (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Cameron County Sheriff's Office	Operation Border Shield	Cameron County, TX	963,000	Gonzalez, Vicente (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Brownsville Police Department	Brownsville Police Department Storage Project	Brownsville, TX	273,000	Gonzalez, Vicente (TX)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Municipality of Moca	Police Patrol Vehicles, Security Camera Systems, Radio Communications System, and Equipment for the Moca Municipal Police	Moca, PR	803,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	COPS Tech	Municipality of Lajas	Police Patrol Boat, Patrol Vehicles, Radios, and Equipment for the Lajas Municipal Police	Lajas, PR	451,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of Woodcliff Lake	Security Cameras	Woodcliff Lake, NJ	160,000	Gottheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Upper Saddle River Police Department	Automated License Plate Reading Cameras (ALPR)	Upper Saddle River, NJ	150,000	Gottheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of Paramus	Communications Equipment	Paramus, NJ	963,000	Gottheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of Bergenfield	Communications Equipment	Bergenfield, NJ	963,000	Gottheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bergen County Sheriff's Office	Safety and Critical Incident Response Equipment	Bergen County, NJ	447,000	Gottheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Wise County Sheriff's Office	Wise County and the City of Norton Public Safety Communication Equipment Upgrade	Wise County, VA	4,500,000	Griffith
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Tazewell	Tazewell County Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	Tazewell County, VA	3,761,000	Griffith
DOJ	COPS Tech	Craig County Sheriff's Office	Craig County Emergency Communications Project	Craig County, VA	1,000,000	Griffith
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Galax	Carroll, Galax and Grayson: Regional Public Safety Communication Equipment Upgrade	Carroll County, City of Galax, Grayson County, VA	1,000,000	Griffith
DOJ	COPS Tech	Warren County Sheriff's Office	School Resource Officers' Emergency Response Radio System	Warren County, KY	572,000	Guthrie
DOJ	COPS Tech	Tracy Police Department	Real Time Information Center	Tracy, CA	391,400	Harder (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	The Stockton Police Department	The Strengthening Stockton's Public Safety Program	Stockton, CA	963,000	Harder (CA)

DOJ	COPS Tech	San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office	Real Time Crime Center	San Joaquin County, CA	838,600	Harder (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Worcester County Government	Worcester County Sheriff	Worcester County, MD	244,000	Harris
DOJ	COPS Tech	The Town of Brookfield	Town of Brookfield Emergency Radio System Upgrade	Brookfield, CT	963,000	Hayes
DOJ	COPS Tech	Kenmore Police Department	Kenmore Police Department Dispatch and Technology Upgrade.	Village of Kenmore, NY	195,000	Higgins (NY)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Niagara County Sheriff's Office	Niagara County Law Enforcement Portable Radio Replacement	Lockport, NY	963,000	Higgins (NY)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Weston	Weston Public Safety Communications System	Weston, CT	963,000	Himes
DOJ	COPS Tech	Howard County Sheriff Department	Howard County Microwave Security and Radio Project	Howard County, IA	287,000	Hinson
DOJ	COPS Tech	Benton County Sheriff's Office	Benton County Regional Public Safety Radio Infrastructure	Benton County, OR	963,000	Hoyle (OR)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Murrieta	City of Murrieta Mobile Command Center	Murrieta, CA	900,000	Issa
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Gastonia Police Department	Gastonia Police Department Real Time Crime Center	Gastonia, NC	963,000	Jackson (NC)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Amarillo	City of Amarillo Real-Time Regional Crime Center	Amarillo, TX	1,000,000	Jackson (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	The City of Oregon	Police Services Innovation, Modernization and Resiliency Project	Oregon, OH	963,000	Kaptur
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of Mount Arlington	Security Improvements for Mount Arlington	Mount Arlington, NJ	277,000	Kean (NJ)
DOJ	COPS Tech	South Shore Regional Emergency Communications Center	South Shore Regional Emergency Communications Center Dispatch System Improvements Project	Hingham, MA	963,000	Keating
DOJ	COPS Tech	Village of Matteson	South Suburban Association of Chief's of Police Task Force Enhancement and Technology Upgrade Program	Homewood, IL	900,000	Kelly (IL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lee County Sheriff's Department	In-Car Video/Automated License Plate Reader Modernization	Lee County, MS	205,000	Kelly (MS)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Tupelo Police Department	Tupelo Police Department Technology Modernization	Tupelo, MS	191,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Oxford	Networking, VOIP, and AV Upgrade for New Oxford Police Station	Oxford, MS	200,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Union County Sheriff's Office	Union County Sheriff's Office Technology Modernization	Union County, MS	390,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Itawamba County Sheriff's Department	Itawamba County Sheriff's Department Police Equipment	Itawamba County, MS	119,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Itawamba County Sheriff's Department	Itawamba County Sheriff's Department Police Cars	Itawamba County, MS	100,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Coldwater	Coldwater Technology Enhancements	Coldwater, MS	52,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Erie	Erie Police Department Technology Improvements	Erie, PA	492,000	Kelly (PA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Erie	Erie Regional Command Vehicle	Erie, PA	373,000	Kelly (PA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Santa Clara	Public Safety Communications Infrastructure	City of Santa Clara, CA	963,000	Khanna
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Franklin	City of Franklin Radio System	Franklin, VA	400,000	Kiggans (VA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Truckee Police Department	Town of Truckee Law Enforcement Land Mobile Radio Funding Project	Nevada County, CA	468,000	Kiley
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Placer	First Responders Dual Band Portable Radio Interoperability Upgrade Project	Placer County, CA	1,000,000	Kiley
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Orange	Public Safety Enhancement Program	Orange, CA	825,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Mission Viejo	Public Safety Operating System	Mission Viejo, CA	906,000	Kim (CA)

DOJ	COPS Tech	Township of Marlboro	Marlboro Township Police Communication Equipment Upgrades	Marlboro, NJ	930,000	Kim (NJ)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Salem	Salem Police Department Records Management System	Salem, NH	414,000	Kuster
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Claremont	Claremont Enhanced Communication and Public Safety Assurance Project	Claremont, NH	963,000	Kuster
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jo Daviess County Sheriff's Office	Multi-Agency Law Enforcement/First Responders/Emergency Management Radio System Operability Upgrade	Galena, IL	1,062,000	LaHood
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Butte	Emergency Communications System Stabilization	Butte County, CA	3,675,161	LaMalfa
DOJ	COPS Tech	Yuba County Sheriff's Department	Yuba County Regional Interoperability and Encryption Communications Project	Marysville, CA	3,000,000	LaMalfa
DOJ	COPS Tech	Shawnee County Sheriff's Department	Real Time Crime Center Project	Shawnee, KS	1,054,000	LaTurner
DOJ	COPS Tech	Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office	Interdiction and Seizure Technology	Wyandotte County, KS	57,000	LaTurner
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant Public Safety Communications Upgrades Project	Valhalla, NY	815,000	Lawler
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Oakland	Cyber Security Enhancements to Public Safety Systems	Oakland, CA	963,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Tampa	Tampa Police Department Public Safety Technology	Tampa, FL	750,000	Lee (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Polk County	Polk County Public Safety Radio System Resiliency Project	Polk County, FL	850,000	Lee (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	Emergency Command Vehicle Replacement	Las Vegas, NV	1,000,000	Lee (NV); Horsford; Titus
DOJ	COPS Tech	San Juan County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Command Unit	San Juan County, NM	963,000	Leger Fernandez

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office	Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office Computer Aided Dispatch Project	Pointe Coupee Parish, LA	569,000	Letlow
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Hermosa Beach California	Hermosa Beach Real Time Crime Center	Hermosa Beach, CA	963,000	Lieu
DOJ	COPS Tech	Cranston Police Department	K9 Fleet Specialty Vehicles for Cranston Police Department	Cranston, RI	344,000	Magaziner
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Coventry	General Technology and Equipment Upgrades for Coventry Police Department	Coventry, RI	707,000	Magaziner
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Reidsville	Public Safety Radio Project	Reidsville, NC	963,000	Manning
DOJ	COPS Tech	Martin County Board of County Commissioners	911 Dispatch Center Equipment	Stuart, FL	750,000	Mast
DOJ	COPS Tech	Indian River State College	Standardized National School Safety Curriculum	Fort Pierce, FL	250,000	Mast
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lilburn Police Department	Tri City Connect	Lilburn, GA	900,000	McBath
DOJ	COPS Tech	Ramsey County	Ramsey County Emergency and Public Safety Communications Network Replacement	Ramsey County, MN	963,000	McCollum
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Bayonne	Bayonne Public Safety Technology & Equipment	City of Bayonne, NJ	963,000	Menendez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Medina County Sheriff's Office	Medina County Mobile Command Unit	Medina County, OH	500,000	Miller (OH)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Cuyahoga County	Cuyahoga County 911 System Upgrade	Cuyahoga County, OH	2,000,000	Miller (OH)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Braxton County Commission	Braxton County Mobile Law Enforcement Technologies	Braxton County, WV	211,000	Miller (WV)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Milwaukee	Milwaukee Police Department Radio Project	Milwaukee, WI	963,000	Moore (WI)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Rochester Police Department	Gunshot Detection System	Rochester, NY	195,000	Morelle

DOJ	COPS Tech	Monroe County Sheriff	Monroe County Sheriff's Office: Regional Investigative Operations Center (RIOC)	Monroe County, NY	940,000	Morelle
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Coral Springs	Police Park Safety Project	Coral Springs, FL	200,000	Moskowitz
DOJ	COPS Tech	Broward County	North Regional Emergency 911 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) Equipment	Broward County, FL	963,000	Moskowitz
DOJ	COPS Tech	Munster Police Department	Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Munster, IN	215,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Michigan City Police Department	Equipment and Technology Acquisition and Upgrades	Michigan City, IN	180,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Merrillville	Radio Replacement Project	Merrillville, IN	963,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Hammond Police Department	BlueNET Technology Upgrades	Hammond, IN	350,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Gary Police Department	Portable Camera Trailers and LPR Devices	Gary, IN	264,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jackson County Sheriff's Office	Jackson County Sheriff's Office Modernization	Walden, CO	254,000	Neguse
DOJ	COPS Tech	Summit County Sheriff's Office	I-70 Mountain Corridor Public Safety and Trafficking Prevention	Summit County, CO	472,000	Neguse
DOJ	COPS Tech	Gloucester City Police Department	Security Camera and Technology Project	Gloucester City, NJ	800,000	Norcross
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Camden	Policing Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Camden County, NJ	963,000	Norcross
DOJ	COPS Tech	Nephi City	Nephi City Police Training Facility	Nephi, UT	350,000	Owens
DOJ	COPS Tech	Township of Piscataway	Piscataway PD 700MHz Public Safety Radio System Upgrade	Piscataway, NJ	963,000	Pallone
DOJ	COPS Tech	Rockingham County Sheriff's Office	Technology to Upgrade Dispatch Consoles and State Core Tie-In	Rockingham County, NH	750,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lee Police Department	Portable Radio Replacement	Lee, NH	57,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Laconia Police Department	Belknap County Regional Accident Investigation Team (BRAIT) Forensic Mapping Project	Laconia, NH	77,000	Pappas

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bedford Police Department	Camera and Technology Upgrades	Bedford, NH	62,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Skamania County	Public Safety Radio Communication System Modernization	Skamania County, WA	963,000	Perez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	TDMA Radio Interoperability Upgrades	Jefferson County, CO	963,000	Pettersen
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of San Angelo Police Department	San Angelo Police Communications Technology Upgrade	San Angelo, TX	2,000,000	Pflugger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bell County	Bell County Law Enforcement Equipment Modernization Plan	Bell County, TX	1,925,000	Pflugger
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Eden Prairie	Eden Prairie Public Safety Mobile Command Center	Eden Prairie, MN	963,000	Phillips
DOJ	COPS Tech	Chicago Police Department	Chicago Police Department Pilot of Reconfiguration of Squad Car Technology	Chicago, IL	500,000	Quigley
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Rockville	Interoperable Police Radio Communications Equipment	City of Rockville, MD	963,000	Raskin
DOJ	COPS Tech	Scottsdale Borough Police Department	Scottsdale Police Records Management System (RMS)	Scottsdale, PA	38,000	Reschenthaler
DOJ	COPS Tech	Washington State University Campus Police	Washington State University (WSU) Pullman Safety Enhancement Project	Pullman, WA	3,000,000	Rodgers (WA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jacksonville State University	Jacksonville State University (JSU) Campus Security Improvements	Jacksonville, AL	439,000	Rogers (AL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lebanon Police Department	Lebanon Police Department Enhanced Safety, Service & Accountability Project	Lebanon, TN	613,000	Rose
DOJ	COPS Tech	Cumberland County Sheriff's Office	Full Body Scanner for Detention Center	Crossville, TN	185,000	Rose

DOJ	COPS Tech	Putnam County Sheriff's Office	Enhanced Investigations through Interoperable Command and Advanced Forensics Equipment and Technology	Cookeville, TN	192,000	Rose
DOJ	COPS Tech	Raleigh Police Department	Raleigh Police Department Public Safety Intelligence Management System	Raleigh, NC	629,000	Ross
DOJ	COPS Tech	Apex Police Department	Apex Police Department Modular Vehicle Barrier System Project	Apex, NC	182,000	Ross
DOJ	COPS Tech	Towson University	Towson University Police Department Security Technology	Towson, MD	963,000	Ruppersberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Montebello Police Department	City of Montebello's Montebello Police Department License Plate Reader and Geographic Data Mapping project	Montebello, CA	300,000	Sanchez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Anne Arundel County	Anne Arundel County Real Time Crime Center	Anne Arundel County, MD	963,000	Sarbanes
DOJ	COPS Tech	Morris County Prosecutor's Office	Crime Prevention and Citizen Assistance through the Enhancement of Morris County's Regional Automatic License Plate Reader Program	Morris County, NJ	963,000	Sherrill
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of North Caldwell Police Department	Crime Prevention and Citizen Assistance through the Essex County Automatic License Plate Reader Program	Essex County, NJ	963,000	Sherrill
DOJ	COPS Tech	Charlotte Police Department	Eaton, Ingham, & Clinton County Schools Trauma Care Project	Charlotte, MI	720,000	Slotkin
DOJ	COPS Tech	Hall County	Hall County P25 Radios	Hall County, NE	675,000	Smith (NE)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Grand Island	Grand Island P25 Radios	Grand Island, NE	300,000	Smith (NE)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Stafford County	Emergency Police Dispatch	Stafford, VA	246,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Madison County Sheriffs Office	Madison County Schools Bi-Direction Amplifier	Madison County, VA	450,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Culpeper Police Department	Culpeper Police Department Critical Incident Vehicle	Culpeper, VA	380,000	Spanberger

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Westminster	City of Westminster—Police Department	Westminster, CA	383,000	Steel
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Placentia	City of Placentia Public Safety Center 911 Technology Upgrades	Placentia, CA	750,000	Steel
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Garden Grove	Police Department Cyber Security Infrastructure Enhancement	Garden Grove, CA	350,000	Steel
DOJ	COPS Tech	Washington County	Washington County Critical Incident Response Vehicles and Equipment	Washington County, UT	775,000	Stewart
DOJ	COPS Tech	Davis County Sheriff's Office	Davis County, Utah Region COPS Equipment	Davis County, UT	1,500,000	Stewart
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jackson County Commission	Jackson County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Vehicles	Jackson County, AL	250,000	Strong
DOJ	COPS Tech	Madison County Sheriff's Office	Madison County Public Safety Camera Upgrades	Madison County, AL	195,000	Strong
DOJ	COPS Tech	Limestone County Commission	Limestone County Public Safety Equipment Modernization	Limestone County, AL	425,000	Strong
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Fremont	Fremont Police Department Community and Vehicle Camera Replacement Project	Fremont, CA	963,000	Swalwell
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Jurupa Valley	City of Jurupa Valley Illegal Dumping Surveillance Camera Pilot Program	Jurupa Valley, CA	150,000	Takano
DOJ	COPS Tech	Niagara County Sheriff's Office	Niagara County Sheriff's Office Emergency Communications Tower Project	Niagra County, NY	1,000,000	Tenney
DOJ	COPS Tech	Clinton County	Interoperable Communications Equipment for Clinton County First Responders	Clinton County, PA	768,000	Thompson (PA)

DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Wasco	Wasco Police Department Dispatch Center Equipment Project	Wasco, CA	622,000	Valadao
DOJ	COPS Tech	DFW Airport Department of Public Safety	Mobile Command Post	DFW Airport, TX	2,000,000	Van Duyne; Allred
DOJ	COPS Tech	Portage County	Replacement of Analog Security Cameras and Storage for Portage County Buildings	Portage County, WI	505,000	Van Orden
DOJ	COPS Tech	Chippewa County Sheriff's Office	Chippewa County Emergency Communications Project	Chippewa County, WI	100,000	Van Orden
DOJ	COPS Tech	New Mexico Department of Public Safety	New Mexico Department of Public Safety's Communication Improvement Project.	Statewide, NM	800,000	Vasquez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Broward County Sheriff's Office	Digital Forensics Unit Expansion for Enhanced Human Trafficking Intelligence	Broward County, FL	525,000	Wasserman Schultz
DOJ	COPS Tech	Prince William County	Public Safety Communications 911 Call Handling System	Prince William County, VA	963,000	Wexton
DOJ	COPS Tech	Northampton County	Northampton County Police Communications Equipment	Northampton County, PA	963,000	Wild
DOJ	COPS Tech	Onondaga County Department of Emergency Management	Mobile Command Vehicle Replacement	Syracuse, NY	423,000	Williams (NY)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Geddes	Town of Geddes Police Department Equipment Purchase	Geddes, NY	220,000	Williams (NY)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Glacier County Sheriff's Office	Glacier County Law Enforcement 911 Center and Radio Equipment Project	Glacier County, MT	500,000	Zinke
NASA	SSMS	Community Foundation of Northeast Alabama—Challenger Learning Center of Northeast Alabama Fund	Challenger Learning Center of Northeast Alabama	Etowah County, AL	2,400,000	Aderholt
NASA	SSMS	The Ohio State University	Global Positioning System (GPS) Enhanced Security Project	Columbus, OH	963,000	Beatty
NASA	SSMS	University of California, Santa Barbara	UCSB SciTrek STEM Education Program Expansion	Santa Barbara, CA	963,000	Carbajal

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
NASA	SSMS	Boys and Girls Club of Indianapolis	Boys and Girls Club of Indianapolis STEM for Under-served Children and Youth: Ultimate Afterschool Care	Indianapolis, IN	300,000	Carson
NASA	SSMS	Texas State University, Round Rock	STEM-For-All Space Institute	Round Rock, TX	500,000	Carter (TX)
NASA	SSMS	Vytal Plant Science Research	Northeastern Pennsylvania mobile STEM education lab	Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, PA	963,000	Cartwright
NASA	SSMS	Boys & Girls Clubs of Metro Denver	Youth Space Exploration STEM Project	Aurora, CO	225,000	Crow
NASA	SSMS	Texas A&M International University	Texas A&M International University—Laredo College STEM Connector	Laredo, TX	963,000	Cuellar
NASA	SSMS	William Marsh Rice University	Rice University—Houston ISD Planetary and Space Exploration Education Project	Houston, TX	963,000	Fletcher
NASA	SSMS	Long Beach Community College District	Space Beach Research and Innovation Equipment—Long Beach Community College District, Long Beach California, CA-42	Long Beach, CA	963,000	Garcia, Robert (CA)
NASA	SSMS	Baylor College of Medicine	Space Healthcare and Training Program	Houston, TX	963,000	Green (TX)
NASA	SSMS	Coe College Physics Department	Advancing Astrophysics Research Project	Cedar Rapids, IA	225,000	Hinson
NASA	SSMS	Black Data Processing Associates (BDPA)	Digital Workforce Transformation by Black Data Processing Associates	Prince George's County, MD	725,000	Ivey
NASA	SSMS	University of Maryland (UMD)	Glenn L. Martin Wind Tunnel Electrical Modernization	College Park, MD	963,000	Ivey
NASA	SSMS	Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station	Ballistic, Aero-Optics and Materials (BAM) Test Range	Brazos County, TX	4,500,000	McCaul
NASA	SSMS	Ohio Aerospace Institute	Aviation Tech Workforce Development Program	Brook Park, OH	1,100,000	Miller (OH)

NASA	SSMS	University of Iowa, Department of Physics and Astronomy	University of Iowa—Support for Space Technology Innovation and Education	Iowa City, IA	1,495,000	Miller-Meeks
NASA	SSMS	Challenger Learning Center of Northwest Indiana, Inc.	Mission Control Simulator Acquisition	Hammond, IN	963,000	Mrvan
NASA	SSMS	University of Colorado Boulder	University of Colorado Boulder Watershed Monitoring	Fort Collins and Steamboat Springs, CO	950,000	Neguse
NASA	SSMS	New Jersey Institute of Technology	Ground-based Simulator for In-space Refueling Cryogenic Propellants	Newark, NJ	566,000	Payne
NASA	SSMS	Auburn University	Auburn University Space Manufacturing Center	Auburn, AL	1,500,000	Rogers (AL)
NASA	SSMS	Morehead State University	Morehead State University Space Tracking Stations	Morehead, KY	9,953,000	Rogers (KY)
NASA	SSMS	Challenger Learning Center of Kentucky	Challenger Learning Center of Kentucky	Hazard, KY	650,000	Rogers (KY)
NASA	SSMS	University of Miami	University of Miami Aircraft Center for Earth Studies Expansion	Miami, FL	600,000	Salazar
NASA	SSMS	Old Dominion University Research Foundation	Educating the NASA STEM Workforce Pipeline	Norfolk, VA	650,000	Wexton
NASA	SSMS	George Mason University	Interstellar Dreams Space Center	Fairfax and Manassas, VA	963,000	Wexton
NASA	SSMS	ASM Materials Education Foundation	American Society for Metals Materials Camp Programs	Lehigh, PA	292,000	Wild

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration.....	625,000	724,815	570,000	-55,000	-154,815
Offsetting fee collections.....	-12,000	-12,000	-12,000	---	---
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Direct appropriation.....	613,000	712,815	558,000	-55,000	-154,815
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration.....	94,911	83,233	94,911	---	+11,678
CWC Enforcement (Defense).....	96,089	139,183	96,089	---	-43,094
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Total, Bureau of Industry and Security.....	191,000	222,416	191,000	---	-31,416
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs.....	430,000	704,500	211,000	-219,000	-493,500
Salaries and expenses.....	68,000	99,509	43,500	-24,500	-56,009
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Total, Economic Development Administration.....	498,000	804,009	254,500	-243,500	-549,509

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development.....	70,000	110,000	55,000	-15,000	-55,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses.....	130,000	154,028	116,000	-14,000	-38,028
Bureau of the Census					
Current Surveys and Programs.....	330,000	375,673	300,000	-30,000	-75,673
Periodic censuses and programs.....	1,155,000	1,230,331	1,054,000	-101,000	-176,331

Total, Bureau of the Census.....	1,485,000	1,606,004	1,354,000	-131,000	-252,004

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	62,000	109,665	54,000	-8,000	-55,665
Facilities Management & Construction.....	---	7,612	---	---	-7,612
<hr/>					
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration.....	62,000	117,277	54,000	-8,000	-63,277
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding.....	4,253,404	4,195,799	4,195,799	-57,605	---
Offsetting fee collections.....	-4,253,404	-4,195,799	-4,195,799	+57,605	---
<hr/>					
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office	---	---	---	---	---
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services.....	953,000	994,948	1,019,948	+66,948	+25,000
(transfer out).....	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	(-9,000)	---	---
Industrial Technology Services.....	212,000	374,872	237,000	+25,000	-137,872
Manufacturing extension partnerships.....	(175,000)	(277,202)	(200,000)	(+25,000)	(-77,202)
Manufacturing USA.....	(37,000)	(97,670)	(37,000)	---	(-60,670)
Construction of Research Facilities.....	462,285	262,148	220,000	-242,285	-42,148
Working Capital Fund (by transfer).....	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	---	---
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Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology.....	1,627,285	1,631,968	1,476,948	-150,337	-155,020

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities.....	4,500,997	4,616,549	3,726,628	-774,369	-889,921
(by transfer).....	(344,901)	(355,081)	(355,081)	(+10,180)	---
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out).....	(-344,901)	(-355,081)	(-355,081)	(-10,180)	---
<hr/>					
Subtotal.....	4,500,997	4,616,549	3,726,628	-774,369	-889,921
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction.....	1,653,630	2,139,794	1,653,630	---	-486,164
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery.....	65,000	65,000	65,000	---	---
Fishermen's Contingency Fund.....	349	349	349	---	---
Fisheries Disaster Assistance.....	300	300	---	-300	-300
Fisheries Finance Program Account.....	-19,000	-15,000	-15,000	+4,000	---
<hr/>					
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	6,201,276	6,806,992	5,430,607	-770,669	-1,376,385
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses.....	95,000	125,323	80,000	-15,000	-45,323
Renovation and Modernization.....	1,142	16,521	---	-1,142	-16,521
DOC Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.....	35,000	---	---	-35,000	---
Office of Inspector General.....	48,000	53,326	49,598	+1,598	-3,728
<hr/>					
Total, Departmental Management.....	179,142	195,170	129,598	-49,544	-65,572
<hr/>					
Total, title I, Department of Commerce.....	11,056,703	12,360,679	9,619,653	-1,437,050	-2,741,026
(by transfer).....	353,901	364,081	364,081	+10,180	---
(transfer out).....	-353,901	-364,081	-364,081	-10,180	---
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	145,000	212,497	113,000	-32,000	-99,497
Justice Information Sharing Technology.....	138,000	193,630	38,000	-100,000	-155,630
Total, General Administration.....	283,000	406,127	151,000	-132,000	-255,127
Executive Office for Immigration Review.....	860,000	1,455,316	760,000	-100,000	-695,316
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	---
Direct appropriation.....	856,000	1,451,316	756,000	-100,000	-695,316
Office of Inspector General.....	139,000	151,636	142,000	+3,000	-9,636
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	14,591	15,104	14,238	-353	-866
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	1,138,000	1,331,046	938,500	-199,500	-392,546
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.....	31,738	31,738	31,738	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	225,000	324,821	192,776	-32,224	-132,045
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-190,000	-278,000	-278,000	-88,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	35,000	46,821	-85,224	-120,224	-132,045

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys.....	2,632,000	2,870,374	2,312,000	-320,000	-558,374
United States Trustee System Fund.....	255,000	276,771	239,000	-16,000	-37,771
Offsetting fee collections.....	-269,000	-230,000	-230,000	+39,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	-14,000	46,771	9,000	+23,000	-37,771
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	2,504	2,610	2,504	---	-106
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	270,000	270,000	270,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service....	25,024	28,121	---	-25,024	-28,121
Assets Forfeiture Fund.....	20,514	20,514	20,514	---	---
Office for Access to Justice.....	---	13,668	---	---	-13,668
Total, Legal Activities.....	4,140,780	4,661,663	3,499,032	-641,748	-1,162,631
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,705,000	1,924,488	1,715,700	+10,700	-208,788
Construction.....	18,000	24,260	15,000	-3,000	-9,260
Federal Prisoner Detention.....	2,129,789	2,125,724	2,125,724	-4,065	---
Total, United States Marshals Service.....	3,852,789	4,074,472	3,856,424	+3,635	-218,048

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses.....	133,512	144,788	120,681	-12,831	-24,107
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement.....	550,458	550,458	555,458	+5,000	+5,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,331,253	4,594,195	4,168,973	-162,280	-425,222
C.R. funding (P. L. 117-180)(Sec. 121)(emergency) ..	6,212	---	---	-6,212	---
Counterintelligence and national security.....	6,344,747	6,729,925	6,107,027	-237,720	-622,898
C.R. funding (P. L.117-180)(Sec. 121)(emergency) ..	9,088	---	---	-9,088	---
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	10,691,300	11,324,120	10,276,000	-415,300	-1,048,120
Construction.....	651,895	61,895	30,000	-621,895	-31,895
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	11,343,195	11,386,015	10,306,000	-1,037,195	-1,080,015
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,144,603	3,280,924	3,380,924	+236,321	+100,000
Diversion control fund.....	-581,487	-620,000	-620,000	-38,513	---
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration.....	2,563,116	2,660,924	2,760,924	+197,808	+100,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,672,000	1,875,466	1,531,071	-140,929	-344,395
Construction.....	75,000	---	---	-75,000	---
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Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.....	1,747,000	1,875,466	1,531,071	-215,929	-344,395
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses.....	8,392,588	8,644,290	8,492,588	+100,000	-151,702
Buildings and facilities.....	108,000	179,762	273,000	+165,000	+93,238
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.....	2,700	2,700	2,700	---	---
<hr/>					
Total, Federal Prison System.....	8,503,288	8,826,752	8,768,288	+265,000	-58,464
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Violence Against Women Prevention & Prosecution Programs	700,000	1,000,000	700,000	---	-300,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
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	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics.....	77,000	141,000	---	-77,000	-141,000
State and local law enforcement assistance.....	2,416,805	2,438,130	2,487,910	+71,105	+49,780

Subtotal, state and local law enforcement assistance.....	2,416,805	2,438,130	2,487,910	+71,105	+49,780
Juvenile justice programs.....	400,000	760,000	---	-400,000	-760,000
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits.....	133,000	174,000	174,000	+41,000	---
Disability and education benefits.....	34,800	34,800	34,800	---	---

Subtotal.....	167,800	208,800	208,800	+41,000	---

Total, Office of Justice Programs.....	3,061,605	3,547,930	2,696,710	-364,895	-851,220
Community Oriented Policing Services:					
COPS programs.....	662,880	651,000	670,606	+7,726	+19,606

Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities.....	4,424,485	5,198,930	4,067,316	-357,169	-1,131,614

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	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title II, Department of Justice.....	38,551,214	41,403,651	36,528,432	-2,022,782	-4,875,219
(by transfer).....	---	---	---	---	---
(transfer out).....	---	---	---	---	---
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
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TITLE III - SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy.....	7,965	8,195	5,544	-2,421	-2,651
National Space Council.....	1,965	2,018	1,865	-100	-153
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science.....	7,795,000	8,260,800	7,380,000	-415,000	-880,800
Aeronautics.....	935,000	995,800	945,800	+10,800	-50,000
Space Technology.....	1,200,000	1,391,600	1,205,000	+5,000	-186,600
Deep Space Exploration Systems.....	7,468,850	7,971,091	7,971,091	+502,241	---
Space Operations	4,250,000	4,534,609	4,344,609	+94,609	-190,000
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics					
Engagement.....	143,500	157,800	89,000	-54,500	-68,800
Safety, Security and Mission Services.....	3,129,451	3,369,400	3,135,451	+6,000	-233,949
Construction and environmental compliance and					
restoration.....	47,300	453,700	247,900	+200,600	-205,800
Office of Inspector General.....	47,600	50,200	47,600	---	-2,600
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Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	25,016,701	27,185,000	25,366,451	+349,750	-1,818,549

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National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities 1/.....	6,931,136	8,915,900	7,776,762	+845,626	-1,139,138
Defense function.....	90,000	102,000	89,884	-116	-12,116
Subtotal.....	7,021,136	9,017,900	7,866,646	+845,510	-1,151,254
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction..	187,230	304,670	254,000	+66,770	-50,670
Education and Human Resources 1/.....	1,154,000	1,496,180	1,006,000	-148,000	-490,180
Agency Operations and Award Management.....	448,000	503,870	472,000	+24,000	-31,870
Office of the National Science Board.....	5,090	5,250	4,600	-490	-650
Office of Inspector General.....	23,393	26,810	26,810	+3,417	---
Total, National Science Foundation.....	8,838,849	11,354,680	9,630,056	+791,207	-1,724,624
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Title III, Science.....	33,865,480	38,549,893	35,003,916	+1,138,436	-3,545,977
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses.....	14,350	15,587	13,000	-1,350	-2,587
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	455,000	481,069	420,000	-35,000	-61,069
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	122,400	127,400	122,400	---	-5,000
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	560,000	800,000	489,000	-71,000	-311,000
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,500	5,040	4,200	-300	-840
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses.....	61,000	62,868	56,000	-5,000	-6,868
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---

Total, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative..	76,000	77,868	71,000	-5,000	-6,868
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,640	7,640	5,971	-1,669	-1,669
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Total, title IV, Related Agencies.....	1,239,890	1,514,604	1,125,571	-114,319	-389,033
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TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out) (Sec. 510).....	(-10,000)	(-10,000)	(-7,500)	(+2,500)	(+2,500)
Department of Justice OIG (by transfer).....	(10,000)	(10,000)	(7,500)	(-2,500)	(-2,500)
Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission).	-10,000	-25,000	-25,000	-15,000	---
DOC, Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.....	-50,000	---	---	+50,000	---
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission).....	-705,768	-82,572	-82,572	+623,196	---
Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities (rescission).....	---	-953,884	---	---	+953,884
Office of Justice programs (rescission).....	-75,000	-100,000	-120,000	-45,000	-20,000
COPS (rescission).....	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	---	---
DOJ, Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs.....	-15,000	-5,000	-5,000	+10,000	---
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission).....	-500,000	---	---	+500,000	---
Inflation Reduction Act (rescission) (P. L. 117-169 Sec. 10301).....	---	---	-22,025,000	-22,025,000	-22,025,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title V, General Provisions.....	-1,370,768	-1,181,456	-22,272,572	-20,901,804	-21,091,116
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)					
DIVISION N					
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs (emergency)..	1,118,000	---	---	-1,118,000	---
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services					
(emergency).....	40,000	---	---	-40,000	---
Industrial Technology Services (emergency).....	27,000	---	---	-27,000	---
Manufacturing extension partnerships.....	(13,000)	---	---	(-13,000)	---
Manufacturing USA.....	(14,000)	---	---	(-14,000)	---

Total, National Institute of Standards and					
Technology.....	67,000	---	---	-67,000	---
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency).....	91,000	---	---	-91,000	---
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency).	436,539	---	---	-436,539	---

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Fisheries Disaster Assistance (emergency).....	300,000	---	---	-300,000	---
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Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	827,539	---	---	-827,539	---
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Total, Department of Commerce.....	2,012,539	---	---	-2,012,539	---
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison System					
Building and Facilities (emergency).....	182,000	---	---	-182,000	---
SCIENCE					
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration (emergency).....					
	556,400	---	---	-556,400	---
National Science Foundation					
Research and Related Activities (emergency).....	820,662	---	---	-820,662	---
STEM Education (emergency).....	217,000	---	---	-217,000	---
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Total, National Science Foundation.....	1,037,662	---	---	-1,037,662	---
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Total, Science.....	1,594,062	---	---	-1,594,062	---

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RELATED AGENCIES					
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation (emergency).	20,000	---	---	-20,000	---

Total, Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 Div. N.....	3,808,601	---	---	-3,808,601	---
=====					
Total, Other Appropriations.....	3,808,601	---	---	-3,808,601	---
=====					
Grand total.....	87,151,120	92,647,371	60,005,000	-27,146,120	-32,642,371
Appropriations.....	(84,647,987)	(93,828,827)	(82,277,572)	(-2,370,415)	(-11,551,255)
Rescissions.....	(-1,320,768)	(-1,181,456)	(-22,272,572)	(-20,951,804)	(-21,091,116)
Emergency appropriations.....	(3,823,901)	---	---	(-3,823,901)	---
(by transfer).....	363,901	374,081	371,581	+7,680	-2,500
(transfer out).....	-363,901	-374,081	-371,581	-7,680	+2,500
Grand total excluding Other Appropriations.....	83,342,519	92,647,371	60,005,000	-23,337,519	-32,642,371

1/ Budget Request includes amendments transmitted on
May 9, 2023.

This page updated on November 9, 2023