EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2027

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The bill provides funding for (1) the Department of Commerce [DOC]; (2) the Department of Justice [DOJ]; (3) several independent science agencies: the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP], the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA], and the National Science Foundation [NSF]; and (4) several related commissions and agencies: the Commission on Civil Rights, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC], the United States International Trade Commission [ITC], the Legal Services Corporation [LSC], the Marine Mammal Commission, the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR], and the State Justice Institute [SJI].

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total amount of regular discretionary budget authority recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 2027 is $81,060,000,000. Additionally, the Committee makes available $1,950,000,000 through the Crime Victims Fund [CVF] for victim compensation and victim services. The Committee remains concerned about the health of the CVF and its ability to continue to support compensation to and services for survivors of crime in future years. Therefore, the Committee directs the DOJ to continue to advise litigating components and the Offices of the United States Attorneys of the availability of the CVF as a repository for fines, fees, and other penalties.

The Committee recommendation is consistent with the allocation for the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations bill. The Committee has strived to achieve a careful balance between the competing priorities of law enforcement, national security, economic development, scientific research, and space exploration, while having limited resources. As a result, this bill represents responsible spending at a time when the United States is attempting to maintain a responsible level of Federal spending.

The DOC is charged with addressing and executing several critical functions, which include ensuring the effective operation of our Nation's world-class weather satellites and forecasting severe storms; enforcing trade laws to ensure American businesses can compete on a level playing field; collecting economic and population data; promoting exports from small- and medium-sized businesses; working with distressed communities to spur economic development; and properly managing our Nation's fisheries.

The Committee has made a concerted effort to spur U.S. economic growth through targeted investments in the Economic Devel-

opment Administration [EDA] and our Nation's trade agencies such as the USTR and the ITC, as well as the International Trade Administration [ITA] and the Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS] within DOC. Together, these agencies help businesses get started, compete internationally, protect national security, and grow.

The Committee notes that DOC's Bureau of the Census is preparing to undertake the 2030 Census, an effort that requires substantial additional resources in the final years of each decade. As the decennial census is a constitutional obligation, the Committee has provided substantial additional resources for this effort.

Additionally, the changing landscape of criminal activity and national security both at home and abroad continues to test the DOJ's ability to deal with and adapt to emerging threats. The Committee believes that our Federal law enforcement agencies must work collaboratively to focus and streamline limited resources in a manner that safeguards taxpayer dollars while preserving public safety. The Committee strongly supports DOJ's missions to combat violent crime, disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations, and uphold the administration of justice. In addition, the fiscal year 2027 bill provides strong funding for grants to help State, local, and Tribal law enforcement responsibly and safely protect our Nation's communities, help survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault, and better respond to substance use disorder. Notably, the Committee has included a general provision to ensure this grant funding is distributed in a timely, orderly, and predictable manner. The Committee also provides the necessary funding for the Bureau of Prisons to continue implementation of criminal justice reforms and programming created by the First Step Act (Public Law 115–391), to sustain efforts to recruit and retain staff, and to improve re-entry outcomes.

In April 2026, the crew of NASA's Artemis II mission traveled farther from the Earth than any humans in history, circled the Moon, and returned home safe. The Committee commends NASA, and all who made it possible, for this extraordinary achievement. The Committee renews its commitment to space exploration, and provides targeted investments to enable progress toward the goal of returning Americans to the lunar surface—and ultimately setting foot on Mars—and cementing the United States' leadership in space. The Committee remains equally supportive of NASA's investments in advancing our scientific understanding of Earth and beyond. The Committee applauds NASA for the success of the James Webb Space Telescope and the scientific data it has delivered, looks forward to imminent and future scientific mission discoveries, and, in fiscal year 2027, makes key investments to expand our understanding of our Earth, our solar system, and our universe.

Within NSF, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA], and the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], the Committee recommendation supports initiatives to enhance American competitiveness through research in quantum information science, artificial intelligence, weather and climate research, and other strategic fields. The bill also makes targeted investments in NSF to continue its core research, develop the sci-

entific workforce, and fund programs in the Directorate of Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships [TIP].

FIGHTING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

The departments, agencies, boards, offices, and commissions funded in this bill can and should continue to reduce operating expenses by placing greater scrutiny on overhead costs. Savings can and should be achieved by reducing non-essential travel, office supply, rent, and utility costs. The Committee also calls on departments, agencies, boards, offices, and commissions funded in this bill to continue to achieve savings by lowering travel contractor costs related to air fares. The Committee continues longstanding restrictions on first class travel.

The Committee is extremely concerned about the persistent pattern of cost overruns and schedule slippages on major projects and missions carried out by the agencies within this bill. In addition, reports have exposed a culture within many agencies that exhibits a lack of accountability and oversight of grant funding. Therefore, the Committee continues bill-wide provisions to ensure greater oversight and fiscal responsibility of taxpayer dollars.

First, the bill requires each agency to notify the Committee immediately upon identification of program cost overruns greater than 10 percent.

Second, the bill requires the Inspectors General of the DOC, DOJ, NASA, NSF, and LSC to conduct reviews of grant and contract funds to ensure funds are being spent appropriately. In addition, the Government Accountability Office [GAO] will continue to review a random sample of Congressionally Directed Spending projects.

Third, the bill requires all departments and agencies to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes, and prohibits funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.

The Committee also supports long-standing provisions that were once solely included in this bill but have since become government-wide provisions. These include requiring each department, agency, board, and commission funded in this bill to report spending on large conferences to the Inspectors General for audit; requiring all departments and agencies funded in this bill to provide full access to documents and data for their respective Inspectors General to conduct investigations and audits; and prohibiting funds from being used for contracts, memoranda of understanding, cooperative agreements, grants, or loan activities if the proposed recipient has unpaid Federal tax liabilities or was convicted of a felony criminal violation.

Finally, the Committee intends to continue to work with the GAO to expand the review of selected large-scale acquisition and construction projects. Specifically, the Committee directs ongoing GAO reviews of large NASA projects, major research equipment and facilities construction at the NSF, with reports to the Committee on a semiannual basis. The Committee recommendation includes funding for agencies' Offices of Inspectors General [OIG] to ensure strong accountability and oversight of Federal programs in this bill.

Agencies shall provide access to all necessary data, as determined by GAO, in order for these reviews to be completed and provided to the Committee in a timely manner. The Committee believes that these project status reports are valuable in identifying cost overrun and schedule slippage problems early so they can be addressed immediately and has used information in the reviews to develop this recommendation.

Federal Vehicle Fleet Management.—The General Services Administration [GSA] issues guidance on Federal fleet management, but the Federal vehicle fleet is decentralized, with each agency maintaining flexibility to manage vehicle utilization as appropriate. In order to provide better transparency and accountability of funding for Federal vehicles, the Committee directs agencies funded in this bill to conduct an annual review of fleet utilization during the third quarter of each fiscal year and provide their corresponding OIGs with supporting documentation on the method used for determining optimal fleet inventories and justification for any deviation from GSA's Federal Property Management Regulations. OIGs shall be responsible for conducting annual audits of fleet management practices and make the subsequent results for non-law enforcement sensitive agencies publicly available.

Reducing Duplication and Improving Efficiencies.—The Committee directs each agency funded in this bill to report to the Committee, within 1 year of enactment of this act, on all efforts made to address the duplication of Federal programs identified by annual GAO reports along with identifying substantive challenges and legal barriers to implementing GAO's recommendations and suggested legislative recommendations that could help the agency to further reduce duplication.

REPROGRAMMINGS, REORGANIZATIONS, AND RELOCATIONS

Section 505, contained in the General Provisions of Title V of the bill, provides procedures for the reprogramming of funds. To reprogram is to change the use of funds from the specific purposes provided for in the bill and the accompanying explanatory statement or, in the absence of direction from the Committee, from the specific purposes provided for in the administration's budget request. Each title of the bill also includes separate provisions that define permissible transfers of resources between appropriation accounts. These transfer authority provisions are also pursuant to section 505 and were initiated in the early 1990s to provide additional flexibility to the agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

The Committee expects each department and agency to closely follow the reprogramming procedures listed in section 505. These procedures apply to funds provided under this bill, provided under previous appropriations acts that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2027, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury available to the agencies funded by this bill. Section 505 requires that the Committee be notified by letter, at least 30 days prior to reprogramming of funds, whether permanent or temporary, in excess of $500,000 or 5 percent, whichever is less, between programs, projects, or activities. Section 505 of this act is also applicable in cases where funding for an activity is reduced by 5 percent. In addition, the Committee is to be notified of re-

programming actions which are less than these amounts if such actions would have the effect of committing the agency to significant funding requirements in future years; increasing funds or personnel by any means for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been previously denied or restricted by Congress; creating new programs, offices, agencies, or commissions or substantially augmenting existing programs, offices, agencies, or commissions; relocating offices or employees; or reorganizing offices, programs, or activities.

The Committee also expects that any items that are subject to interpretation will be reported. In particular, the Department of Justice is directed to submit to the Committee all legal opinions evaluating section 505. The Committee expects that each department and agency funded in the bill will follow these notification policies precisely and will not reallocate resources or reorganize activities prior to submitting the required notifications to the Committee. Reprogramming or transfer requests shall be submitted only in the case of an unforeseen emergency or situation that could not have been anticipated when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The Committee directs that all departments and agencies funded within this bill shall submit all of their fiscal year 2028 budget justifications concurrently with the official submission of the administration's budget to Congress. Further, all departments and agencies with classified programs funded within this act are directed to submit their classified budget justification documents to the Committee, through appropriate means, at the same time the unclassified budget justifications are transmitted.

These justifications shall include a sufficient level of detailed data, exhibits, and explanatory statements to support the appropriations requests, including tables that outline each agency's programs, projects, and activities for fiscal years 2027 and 2028. For example, when requesting an enhancement of resources, the justification should detail the existing program and what the new resources would buy. The Committee directs the chief financial officer of each department or agency funded in this act's jurisdiction to ensure that adequate justification is given to each increase, decrease, and staffing and function change proposed in the fiscal year 2028 budget, particularly within the departmental operations and management accounts.

The Committee expects that the fiscal year 2028 submissions will include sufficient detail to justify all programs, projects, and activities contained in each department, agency, office, or commission budget request. Budget justifications are prepared not for the use of the agencies but are the primary tool the Committee uses to evaluate the resource requirements and proposals requested by the administration.

AGENCY SPENDING PLANS

Section 528, a longstanding provision of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations bill, requires each

agency funded by this act to submit spending plans to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 45 days after the date of enactment. The Committee notes that the timely and complete submission of these spending plans is integral to the formulation of the next fiscal year's appropriation. Untimely or incomplete submission puts the agencies' own stated goals at risk.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Committee directs the departments and agencies funded in this bill to submit reports by the deadlines detailed herein or to provide advance notification if there is sufficient reason why deadlines cannot be met, along with the expected date of submission.

The Committee also recognizes that some enduring reporting requirements from previous appropriations laws may no longer be necessary for congressional oversight purposes. In the interest of reducing government waste and expediting responses to current report mandates, each department or agency is invited to submit a list of reporting requirements that it considers outdated or no longer relevant for the review of the Committees on Appropriations. Any list submitted for review shall cite the original authority, as well as a justification for eliminating each reporting requirement.

REDUCTIONS-IN-FORCE

The Committee directs departments or agencies funded in the accompanying bill that are planning to conduct a reduction-in-force to notify the Committee in writing 90 days in advance of the date of the proposed personnel action.

APPROPRIATIONS LIAISONS

The Committee prefers to channel the majority of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the budget offices or comptroller offices of the departments and agencies which it oversees but reserves the right to call upon any individual or organization in any agency under its jurisdiction. The Committee directs the chief financial officer of DOC, DOJ, NASA, and NSF to provide an in-person briefing to the Committee on the first day of each quarter of fiscal year 2027.

INDIRECT COST RATE

The Committee recognizes that indirect cost recovery has been essential for supporting federally-funded research at university and private laboratories, enabling critical institutional functions such as Federal compliance, research facility operations, and administrative support. The Committee acknowledges that optimizing indirect cost rates can further enhance the efficiency of funding allocation for direct research and programmatic activities, benefiting early-career researchers, smaller institutions, and community-based organizations. Ensuring an effective balance in indirect costs is key to sustaining U.S. leadership in scientific research and technological innovation. The Committee notes the academic research commu-

nity's efforts to develop a consensus proposal to refine this balance. In contemplation of that effort, the Committee continues a Title V General Provision on indirect cost rates.

FEDERAL TRUST AND TREATY RESPONSIBILITIES

The Committee reminds agencies funded by this act of their obligation to uphold the Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribes and Federal obligations to the Native Hawaiian Community. This includes upholding treaty and reserved rights, and any other rights and obligations under Federal law; supporting self-determination efforts by Native communities; fulfilling obligations under Presidential Memoranda and Executive Orders; and conducting early and robust government-to-government consultation with Tribes, and meaningful outreach and engagement with Native Hawaiians.

RESPONSIVENESS TO GAO

The Committee recognizes that GAO largely receives timely access to the information needed to complete its work and meet congressional needs for analyses and recommendations but is concerned about unreasonable delays by some agencies. Delays in providing GAO with timely and complete access to information can affect the timeliness of GAO's work for the Congress and, in turn, impede congressional oversight and legislative efforts. The Committee expects each agency funded in this act to meet its obligations to promptly provide GAO with requested information and encourages agencies to engage with GAO quickly when there are delays to facilitate a resolution. Further, the Committee requests that GAO keep it and other affected congressional committees informed of unreasonable agency delays and their impact on GAO's work.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee recommends a total of $11,705,282,000 for the Department of Commerce [DOC]. The recommendation is $573,215,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The DOC is responsible for a variety of activities critical to our Nation's well-being, including economic development, intellectual property protection, standards and measurements, trade enforcement, weather forecasting, and fisheries management. Our Nation relies on the Department to maintain America's competitiveness within today's foreign markets while promoting and expanding international trade opportunities. The Department brings together a diverse set of bureaus, specialized experts, research laboratories, and applied technology programs to support and expand opportunities for growth in the private sector. Few departments have such potential to directly impact the strength and sustainability of our communities and local businesses.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2026	$582,000,000
Committee recommendation	590,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $590,000,000 for the International Trade Administration [ITA]. The recommendation is $8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The discretionary appropriation is offset by $12,000,000 in fee collections. The recommendation includes for Industry and Analysis: $89,300,000; Enforcement and Compliance: $140,700,000; Global Markets [GM]: $333,000,000; Executive Direction/Administration: $27,000,000. GM supports job creation in the United States and strengthens U.S. economic and national security by promoting U.S. exports, attracting inward investment, and ensuring market access and a level playing field in international trade for U.S. companies and industries. The Committee encourages ITA to expand outreach to small- and medium-sized enterprises seeking to export their goods and services.

Offsetting Fee Collections.—ITA shall continue to identify and include an accurate assessment of expected fee collections and corresponding expenditures.

Travel and Tourism.—The Committee notes the importance of travel and tourism as economic engines for communities across the country. The Committee provides no less than $6,000,000 for ITA to continue implementing the "Visit America Act."

Staffing Levels at Foreign and Domestic Offices.—The Committee is concerned that Global Markets staff vacancies within client-fac-

ing positions are hindering opportunities for U.S. businesses to compete in international markets and compromising foreign direct investment opportunities within the United States. The Committee directs ITA to provide a briefing, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, on its strategy to ensure client-facing staff vacancies are addressed so that GM services are not degraded.

Budget and Staffing Oversight.—The Committee directs ITA to continue to submit, no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, an update on the previous quarter's accomplishments, upcoming activity, milestones, and budget and staffing updates. Furthermore, the update shall contain recent hiring activity within GM's U.S. Commercial Service.

Increased International Commercial Engagement and Export Promotion.—The Committee is concerned by the continuing erosion of the U.S. share of the global export market and believes that the Department must prioritize ITA's commercial engagement efforts to level the international playing field for U.S. exporters. In particular, the Committee remains concerned that the Federal Government does not have adequate resourcing in place to significantly increase exports to Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Pacific region. Prior to obligating funds to open any new international office and hire additional staff, ITA shall provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan, which shall include a staffing plan and a justification for the establishment of any new office.

General Data Protection Regulation [GDPR].—The Committee urges ITA to continue its efforts to educate small businesses about the GDPR. The Committee is concerned that small businesses may be unaware of compliance obligations as a result of GDPR and could be vulnerable 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.

Rural Export Assistance.—The Committee encourages ITA to prioritize expanding international trade opportunities for rural businesses. To this end, the Committee directs the ITA to provide a briefing to this Committee, no later than 120 days after enactment on the status of its efforts to align the regional Rural Export Specialist to the National Rural Export Center (National REC), with the goal of creating organizational efficiencies and improving export servicing outcomes for rural exporters. As such, the agreement provides no less than $4,000,000 for the National REC. Of the provided amount, no less than $1,000,000 shall be used for the National REC to administer the regional rural export specialist. Of the provided amount, up to $1,000,000 shall be made available for the establishment of a cooperative agreement, administered by the U.S. Commercial Service, with the National REC as the relationship manager, with a land-grant institution of higher education that has demonstrated expertise in international market analysis, market opportunity development, and established educational programming, to develop strategies and proposals for activities that support and enhance rural exports consistent with the mission of the National REC.

Post-Conflict Support for Ukraine.—The Committee encourages ITA to engage in post-conflict reconstruction planning for Ukraine,

including the expansion of U.S. activities to strengthen economic engagement with Ukraine.

United Kingdom [UK] Tariff Rate Quota [TRQ] Attestation.—The Committee is appreciative of the work that DOC and ITA have done to protect domestic steel and aluminum producers, including its work in establishing the 2022 TRQ with the UK. However, the Committee is concerned with the UK's seeming lack of transparency with parts of the TRQ, specifically as it pertains to the verification of the results of the audits conducted on British steel producers that are owned or controlled by People's Republic of China [PRC] stakeholders. The Committee urges ITA to continue working with the UK to publish data and audit information used to make the determination in the UK's attestation.

Shipbuilding and Maintenance Sector.—The Committee notes the strategic and economic importance of U.S. shipbuilding and maintenance sector. The Committee directs ITA, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, to submit a report on the economic feasibility of manufacturing in the United States the parts and components identified in the report on the U.S. shipbuilding and maintenance sector directed by Senate Report 119–44, adopted by Public Law 119–74. The report shall include: (1) an analysis of existing domestic manufacturing capacity for such parts and components, including pipe spool and block fabrication plants; (2) an assessment of prior Federal incentives that supported the commercial viability of those domestic manufacturers; and (3) recommendations for additional Federal funding, financing, or incentives to support new U.S. investment in the production of such parts and components.

Trade Enforcement.—ITA is directed to submit an annual report to the Committee providing the total number of open antidumping and countervailing duty [AD/CVD] orders during the fiscal year, including investigations and administrative reviews, compared to the past three fiscal years, and the total number of final determinations and final results in AD/CVD proceedings remanded to the agency or subject to remand proceedings during the relevant fiscal year by the U.S. Court of International Trade.

Cultural Trade Impact.—The Committee recognizes the important role that cultural trade plays in our economic growth. The Committee reminds the Department that the briefing on this topic required by Senate Report 119–44 and adopted by Public Law 119–74 has yet to be delivered to the Committee and directs ITA to provide such briefing as soon as is practicable.

Economic Security Center.—The Committee recognizes the increasing complexity of global value chains and the necessity of real-time, entity-level intelligence to protect U.S. economic security. The Committee encourages ITA to establish a National Economic Security Center [NESC] to serve as a unified, micro-to-macro analytical platform for monitoring critical supply chains, infrastructure dependencies, and geopolitical trade risks. Built upon a granular foundation of commercial data, individual transactions, and beneficial ownership data, the NESC should leverage AI-driven market intelligence to move beyond observation and actively inform integrated operational planning and precision market interventions across the Federal Government.

IT Modernization.—The Committee recognizes the role of ITA in providing in-depth industry and trade analysis to expand global opportunities for U.S. businesses. The Committee encourages ITA to prioritize the modernization of its information technology systems and adopt advanced tools, including artificial intelligence and enterprise-scale large language models, to improve operational efficiency and the execution of its statutory responsibilities. The Committee further directs ITA to submit a report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, on its modernization strategy, including planned investments, use cases, security safeguards, and measurable performance outcomes.

United States-India Trade Relations.—The Committee directs ITA, in coordination with the United States Trade Representative and the Departments of State and Treasury, to submit to the Committee, no later than 270 days after enactment of this act, a report assessing the value of United States—India trade to the United States economy. The report should include an analysis of the number of Americans employed as a result of the trade partnership and its impact by region and business sector, including the short and long term effects of trade, investment, supply chain, and related economic activity. In addition, it should identify barriers to trade and investment, evaluate progress under relevant trade initiatives, and make recommendations to strengthen fair and reciprocal trade consistent with United States economic and strategic interests. To the extent practicable, the report should describe the analytical approaches used to assess employment and regional economic impacts and note significant data limitations affecting sector-specific or regional analysis.

Brand USA.—The Committee notes that Public Law 119–21 changed the maximum allowable amount to be transferred to the Corporation for Travel Promotion, commonly known as "Brand USA", to carry out the activities authorized by the Travel Promotion Act of 2009 (22 U.S.C. 2131). To better understand the impact of this change, the Committee directs ITA to publish a report on the activities performed each fiscal year since 2023. This report shall be submitted to Congress and published no later than 180 days after enactment of this act.

Foreign Entity of Concern Trade Remedy Prohibition.—The Committee is concerned that foreign entities of concern, as defined by section 9901(6) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 4651 (8)), may be abusing the antidumping and countervailing duty investigation process by filing inquiries via third parties to undercut domestic manufacturers. The Committee directs the Department to brief the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, on these activities and recommendations on changes that might be made to the system to limit any unintended consequences of the current system that are disadvantaging American businesses or the broader American economy.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2026	$235,000,000
Committee recommendation	414,189,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $414,189,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS]. The recommendation is $179,189,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

BIS is the principal agency involved in the development, implementation, and enforcement of export controls for commercial technologies and for many military technologies as a result of export control reform. The Export Enforcement Division detects, prevents, investigates, and assists in the sanctioning of illegal exports of such items.

Interagency Enforcement Support.—The Committee directs BIS, no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, to provide the Committee with cost estimates for interagency enforcement support activities. The Committee further directs BIS to utilize the increased funds provided herein to enter into reimbursable interagency agreements, including under the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535), with Federal agencies that provide investigative, intelligence, analytical, or other enforcement support for export control activities.

Enforcement of Export Licenses and Backlog.—The Committee strongly supports the Department's efforts to keep America at the forefront of cutting-edge technologies, particularly those with significant national security implications like high-end semiconductors for artificial intelligence. In recognition of the need to tightly control these technologies, the recommendation includes an increase of not less than $30,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the enforcement of the restrictions on end uses and end users for products classified under Export Control Classification Number 3A090 and related technologies.

The Committee further recognizes that the export licensing process administered by BIS is essential to both national security and the competitiveness of United States technology companies. Timely and predictable license determinations enable American companies to fulfill contracts, sustain revenue, plan production, and invest in domestic research and development. The Committee is concerned by reports that export license applications remain pending beyond the review timelines established under the Export Control Reform Act, particularly as BIS assumes additional responsibilities, including administration of section 232 trade processes and the AI Exports Program.

Further, BIS shall provide a quarterly briefings to the Committee, beginning no later than 45 days after enactment of this act, with updates on how BIS is (1) complying with 50 U.S.C. 4815(c) for applications to export to entities located in the PRC for such products; (2) meeting its increased staffing targets; (3) managing the backlog of export licenses; and (4) working with allied nations to harmonize the combined international export controls regime.

Industry-Facing Standards Development and Outreach.—Within the increased funding provided, BIS shall enter into an interagency agreement with NIST, through the Center for AI Standards and In-

novation [CAISI], to conduct research and engage with industry to develop and publish voluntary standards for hardware security and secure location verification for AI chips. The program will accelerate existing industry efforts on location verification mechanisms and create voluntary standards for mechanisms designed to provide a technical assessment of whether AI chips have been illegally diverted. The program will support the development of hardware security standards and secure location verification standards. Activities may also include: examining the resiliency of AI chips to tampering methods; developing a taxonomy of tampering techniques based on the level of resources or expertise threat actors need to execute them at scale; assessing the effectiveness of existing hardware security features; developing or evaluating hardware security mechanisms; and identifying priority areas of R&D needed to improve the security or robustness of future generations of AI chips. Based on findings from work at CAISI and NIST, externally funded projects, and stakeholder consultation, NIST shall develop and publish voluntary standards and related guidance. The resulting standards will support BIS' mission of promoting enduring U.S. AI leadership, reducing the risk of illicit diversion or misuse of high-end AI chips by adversaries, securing critical AI supply chains, and serving U.S. economic and national security objectives.

Export Control Regulatory Compliance Assistance.—The Committee directs BIS to continue its exporter outreach program to educate companies of all sizes on their obligations related to export controls. In this effort, BIS, working with ITA U.S. Export Assistance Centers, should continue targeting small- and medium-sized businesses and working with State and local trade and export associations, in addition to working with national industry groups, to ensure that small- and medium-sized businesses have clear, easy-to-understand information about complying with export control regulations.

Enforcement of Russia Export Controls.—The Committee continues to support BIS's aggressive enforcement of Russian and Belarussian export controls and other BIS efforts to counter Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The Committee directs BIS, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, to submit a report to the Committee detailing the agency's efforts to work with international allies and partners to harmonize this export control regime, with the aim of denying Russia access to controlled items to inhibit its illegal war of aggression in Ukraine. The report shall also address the feasibility of banning the export of the vessels, parts, and components necessary to export oil, petroleum, and LNG to Russia. The report shall detail the extent of direct or indirect export, re-export, or in-country transfer of any vessels built or retro-fitted to transport oil, petroleum, or liquid natural gas to Russian persons and proxies of Russia, including components or parts necessary to build or maintain such vessels.

Competitiveness Assessment for New Breeding Techniques [NBT].—The Committee looks forward to the report required under this heading in fiscal year 2026.

Investigation on PRC-Based Light Detection and Ranging [LIDAR] Companies.—The Committee looks forward to the report required under this heading in fiscal year 2026.

Flow Cytometers.—The Committee reminds BIS of its overdue requirement to provide a brief to the Committee as required under this heading in Senate Report 119–44 and adopted by Public Law 119–74.

Advanced Technology Diversion Risks.—The Committee recognizes the importance of preventing the diversion of advanced semiconductors and artificial intelligence-related technologies to adversary nations through third-party or affiliated entities. The Committee requests BIS, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, to provide a report and briefing on activities related to addressing diversion risks associated with advanced technologies subject to U.S. export controls and any anticipated next steps.

Connected Inverter Systems.—The Committee looks forward to the report required under this heading in fiscal year 2026.

Reciprocal Defense Procurement [RDP] Agreements.—The Committee continues to support the direction provided under this heading in Senate Report 119–44 and adopted into law by Public Law 119–74. The Committee directs the Department to provide an update to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on its progress on implementing that direction as well as the recommendations from the noted GAO report.

Whistleblower Incentives for Export Control Enforcement.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the report required under this heading in fiscal year 2026.

Defense Impact of Section 232 Tariffs.—The Committee directs BIS, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, to submit a report to the Committee on the impacts of new or expanded section 232 tariffs on the defense supply chain, including the number of jobs affected, and on national security. This report should include information about increased costs or lead times for new orders or materials; any potential shortages of components, parts, or finished equipment; and the impact on aerospace and defense manufacturers downstream of the tariffed products.

IT Modernization.—The Committee recognizes the role of BIS in the development, implementation, and enforcement of export controls. The Committee is aware of and supports BIS' ongoing efforts through funds made available through the Department's Working Capital Fund to modernize its information technology systems, including through advanced analytics and data integration to strengthen export control administration and enforcement. Of the amounts provided to BIS, not less than $5,000,000 shall be used for commercial datasets, data integration, and data-sharing capabilities to improve enforcement activities involving controlled technologies, including advanced semiconductors.

The Committee encourages BIS to prioritize the modernization of its information technology systems and adopt advanced tools, including artificial intelligence and enterprise-scale large language models, to improve the utility of export control data systems. The Committee further encourages BIS to coordinate, as appropriate, with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and other relevant agencies to improve the utility of export control data systems.

The Committee directs BIS to submit a report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act detailing its modernization strategy, planned investments, data security safeguards,

and anticipated improvements to export control enforcement capabilities.

Unified Trade Fraud Enforcement.—The Committee encourages BIS and ITA to partner with DHS and the DOJ in piloting a unified trade fraud task force. The pilot aims to streamline interagency enforcement, with a progress report no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, including any recommendations to improve interagency coordination, trade fraud detection, and enforcement coordination.

Unfair Trade Practices.—The Committee directs BIS, in coordination with ITA, to produce a report identifying high-risk industries vulnerable to unfair trade practices. The first report is due to the Committee no later than 1 year after enactment of this act.

National Security Collaboration.—BIS shall, no later than 270 days after enactment of this act, provide a report to Congress outlining any barriers to enhancing collaboration with U.S. national security and foreign policy departments and agencies and any additional resources, authorities, or capabilities needed to improve BIS collaboration with the interagency, including access to intelligence.

Status of Section 232 Public Reports.—The Committee notes that a large number of tariffs have been recently enacted under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The Committee reminds the Department of statutory requirements in section 1862(b) of title 19, United States Code, to publish in the Federal Register and make available a summary of the report, on the findings of the investigation, excluding any classified or proprietary information. The Department is directed to provide a report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on (1) status updates and (2) expected dates of publication for each of the summaries associated with the completed Section 232 investigations thus far.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2026	$466,000,000
Committee recommendation	424,765,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $424,765,000 for the Economic Development Administration [EDA]. The recommendation is $41,235,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

EDA provides assistance to local governments and nonprofit agencies for public works, planning, and other projects designed to facilitate economic development. This assistance could come in the form of grants, contracts for research and technical assistance, or prize competitions that incentivize entities beyond EDA's usual set of eligible recipients to think through and address broad economic development issues. The Committee directs EDA to coordinate with regional development organizations to support projects that will address some of the pressing issues that challenge rural economic development.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2026	$400,000,000
Committee recommendation	357,765,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $357,765,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs. The recommendation is $42,235,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Committee directs EDA to focus on its core programs and mission to aid the most distressed communities across the country. The Committee expects EDA to use all available carryover and prior year recoveries to the maximum extent possible. EDA shall consider geographic equity in making all award decisions and shall ensure that rural projects are adequately represented among those selected for funding. Of the amounts provided, funds are to be distributed as follows:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
Public Works	100,000
Economic Adjustment Assistance	52,000
Regional Innovation Program	50,000
Partnership Planning	36,000
Technical Assistance	15,500
Research and Evaluation	2,000
Recompete Pilot Program	18,000
STEM Apprenticeships	5,000
Regional Technology and Innovation Hubs	64,265
Workforce Training Grants	10,000
Assistance to Indigenous Communities	5,000
Total	357,765

Outdoor Recreation Projects.—The Committee notes that projects supporting outdoor recreation are a catalyst for economic development and should be eligible for EDA funding. EDA is encouraged to consider such projects when consistent with a region's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

Economic Development Representatives.—The Committee strongly supports EDA's effort to promote access to its economic development assistance programs through the use of Economic Development Representatives [EDRs] to advance innovation and competitiveness in economically distressed communities. The Committee further believes effective, locally driven outcomes are strengthened when Economic Development Representatives live and work near the communities and regions they support. The Committee directs EDA to provide a briefing on staffing levels of EDRs and ongoing efforts to strengthen EDA's regional field presence and local engagement no later than 30 days after the enactment of this act.

Economic Adjustment Assistance [EAA].—EAA is EDA's most flexible economic development program, providing funding for projects ranging from disaster recovery to business accelerators and incubators. Within funding for EAA, the Committee supports EDA's collaborations with the Delta Regional Authority, the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Northern Great Plains Regional Authority, and the Northern Border Regional Commission to assist distressed communities. Additionally, EDA is directed to begin collaboration with the Southwest Border Regional Commission.

The Committee also notes that EAA can assist communities dealing with the closures of energy plants, resulting in job losses and dramatic reductions to local tax bases. The Committee appreciates EDA's prior efforts to assist communities impacted by biomass, nuclear, and coal-fired plant closures. The Committee urges EDA to consider the needs of these communities in awarding EAA grants and directs EDA to conduct outreach and improve the Notice of Funding Opportunities [NOFOs] to encourage more of these communities to apply and make efficient use of the available funds.

The Committee also encourages EDA to incorporate best practices for assisting such communities to include the coordination of economic development efforts across multiple States or Economic Development Districts. No later than 90 days after enactment of this act, EDA shall submit a report to the Committee on the status of efforts in these communities.

Further, the Committee notes that eligible activities for the Northern Border Regional Commission collaboration shall contribute to the recovery of forest-based economies, and may include support for forest-based businesses, outdoor recreation infrastructure, and activities that assist in the recruitment and retention of employees in rural communities within the territory.

Regional Innovation Program [RIP].—The Committee provides $50,000,000 for the RIP program and directs EDA to invest in university based, high-tech business incubators that encourage entrepreneurship and patent creation, grow the workforce, and promote technology commercialization, particularly for distressed manufacturing and legacy communities, and support the development of regional innovation clusters that focus on clean and renewable energy technologies. EDA shall continue to ensure that RIP awards go to multiple grantees in multiple and diverse geographic areas, including an increased focus on organizations and States that have not previously received funding from the program. Furthermore, within funds provided for RIP, EDA shall award not less than 40 percent of grants to support rural communities.

Working Waterfronts.—Working waterfronts have long been an important component of the U.S. economy, supporting commercial and recreational activities. The Committee provides not less than $7,000,000 for projects to revitalize, expand, and upgrade the physical infrastructure of working waterfronts to attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local economies, and generate or retain long-term private sector jobs and investment.

Blue Economy.—The Committee urges EDA to solicit applications for projects supporting the blue economy, including marine transportation and port infrastructure, offshore energy, fisheries and aquaculture, maritime manufacturing, coastal resilience, and blue technology workforce development. In evaluating such applications, the Committee encourages EDA to place particular emphasis on projects located in economically distressed areas as defined under 42 U.S.C. § 3161 and to projects that leverage non-Federal matching funds. No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, EDA shall report to the Committee on steps taken to implement this directive, grants awarded, and any barriers to supporting blue economy development.

New Forest Products.—The Committee notes that many forest-based economies have experienced disruption and decline in recent years. EDA is encouraged to work, including through RIP, with communities and regions that have been adversely impacted by rapid changes in the timber and pulp marketplaces and to support projects that help these communities develop related industries, including commercialization of new forest products using low-grade wood. This work may include the coordination of economic development efforts across multiple States or Economic Development Districts. Additionally, the Committee reiterates that communities facing job losses are eligible for all EDA programs.

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math [STEM] Apprenticeships and Workforce Development.—The Committee notes the recent growth of STEM-related industries across the country. Given this trend, the Committee provides $5,000,000 to create and expand STEM apprenticeship and other workforce training models to help workers develop the skills necessary to join this growing industry. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs EDA to prioritize implementation grants, to the extent practicable.

Rural Economic Development.—The Committee recognizes the economic development challenges rural communities face and encourages EDA, in coordination with regional development organizations, including regional councils, to continue to support projects that address these challenges.

Prioritizing Housing Supply.—The Committee recognizes that economic development and job creation will not benefit residents unless there is sufficient housing supply, and that land use regulations in many regions prevent the new housing supply needed to accommodate economic growth. The Committee encourages EDA to provide guidance for the inclusion of a component in Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies related to housing supply and deregulation to address land use and zoning barriers to housing. The Committee also encourages EDA to ensure that projects funded through its Planning and Local Technical Assistance programs include such a component, and to consider prioritizing jurisdictions that have removed land use and zoning barriers to housing production in discretionary grants, including its Economic Adjustment Assistance, Public Works, and Recompete grants. No later than 90 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs EDA to provide an update on ways EDA funds could support housing supply and land use deregulation priorities. The Committee reminds EDA of its overdue requirement to provide an update to the Committee as required under this heading in Senate Report 119–44 and adopted by Public Law 119–74.

Program Duplication.—The Committee appreciates the GAO's efforts to analyze potential program duplication across the Federal Government, pursuant to the directive in Senate Report 118–62 and as incorporated into the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42. The Committee looks forward to reviewing the report.

Capacity Building for Business Districts.—Business districts drive entrepreneurship, local business ownership, economic growth, and job creation. They are an essential part of the economic development ecosystem for towns, cities, and rural communities. Local

business district organizations are well positioned to provide technical assistance to drive job creation and job retention in these communities, but often face significant challenges in accessing EDA funds due to the relatively small scale and highly local scope of their operations. To help overcome these challenges, increase efficiency, and minimize administrative costs, the Committee encourages EDA to make competitive awards to national or regional nonprofit organizations with demonstrated experience supporting local business districts in order to provide capacity-building grants, technical assistance, and training to local business district organizations.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR] States and the Tech Hubs Program.—The Committee directs EDA, in accordance with section 10621 of Public Law 117–167, to ensure that, subject to available appropriations, at least one eligible consortium so designated as a regional technology hub is headquartered in a low population State that is eligible to receive funding from the EPSCoR program of the National Science Foundation.

Economic Development Research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of university-based research in investigating the myriad economic development challenges facing many regions in the United States, especially in places that have not benefited from recent technological developments and places transitioning from legacy industries, among others. The Committee provides up to $2,000,000 to support Research and Evaluation to better inform economic development decision-making.

Assistance to Indigenous Communities.—The recommendation provides $5,000,000 to provide resources to address the needs of Indigenous communities that have historically suffered from a lack of investment in core economic development needs.

Workforce Training Grants.—The Committee provides $10,000,000 for EDA to invest in Workforce Training Grants, as authorized by the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (Public Law 118–272). Workforce development is a key component of economic development and the strength of the U.S. economy depends on a talented and well-trained workforce. EDA is encouraged to award Workforce Training Grants to support regional partnerships between industry and higher education to develop innovative workforce solutions that create quality jobs, including, but not limited to, sectors like advanced manufacturing, biotechnology, and aeronautics.

Economic Recovery Corps Program.—The Committee recognizes the value of the Economic Recovery Corps [ERC] program in supporting economic development capacity in underserved and low-capacity communities. The Committee encourages EDA to identify and share best practices developed through the ERC program, particularly those supporting communities facing unique geographic, demographic, or workforce challenges. No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, EDA shall brief the Committee on lessons learned through ERC implementation, including efforts to strengthen local economic development capacity and improve support for underserved regions and communities.

Persistent Poverty.—The Committee recognizes that some economically distressed communities, including persistent poverty counties and high-poverty census tracts, may face challenges competing for Federal economic development assistance. The Committee encourages EDA to consider economic distress, where practicable, when evaluating competitive grant applications and to provide technical assistance to prospective applicants seeking to compete for such funding opportunities. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee that includes a list of the programs under which the amount of Federal investments targeted to such areas were increased in fiscal year 2026, and, for each such program, the amount of funds that were targeted to such areas; the percent change from fiscal year 2024 in the amount of funds that were targeted toward such areas; and, to the extent practicable, an assessment of the economic impact of the program on the areas, including data on the categories of individuals impacted by the targeting of funds to such areas under the program, disaggregated by the population characteristics of those areas as typically collected by U.S. Census Bureau surveys.

Critical Supply Chain Site Development.—The Committee supports the new Critical Supply Chain Site Development Grant program authorized in Public Law 118–272 and directs EDA to begin soliciting applications for this program as part of its fiscal year 2027 NOFOs for public works and economic adjustment assistance awards. The Committee further reminds EDA that critical supply chain site development projects are an eligible activity under disaster relief funds and should be considered in making awards with those funds.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$66,000,000
Committee recommendation	67,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $67,000,000 for salaries and expenses. The recommendation is $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Grant Oversight.—EDA personnel play an essential oversight role to ensure that grant awards reach the communities they were meant to serve. The Committee remains concerned that the ratio of grant awards to EDA post-award management personnel is unsustainable, jeopardizing the agency's oversight responsibility as stewards of Federal dollars. Lack of personnel also slows down the pace of new awards. These facts underscore the need for additional post-award management personnel. Therefore, within the funds provided, EDA is directed to continue exercising proper oversight of existing grant awards and ensuring new grant awards are made in a timely manner.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2026	$50,000,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $50,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency [MBDA]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. MBDA is the only Federal agency dedicated to promoting the growth of minority-owned firms and assists small, medium, and large minority business enterprises in increasing revenues and creating jobs.

The President's request for fiscal year 2027 proposes the elimination of MBDA. MBDA was permanently authorized under the Minority Business Development Act (division K of Public Law 117–58), and performs statutory functions. Congress appropriated $50,000,000 in the fiscal year 2026 (Public Law 119–74) for the operations of the agency. The elimination of an agency with a permanent authorization and an appropriation requires consultations between the Committee and the Department and the enactment of a subsequent law.

MBDA Transfer and Reprogramming.—The Committee expects the Department to preserve the integrity of these appropriations and does not support the transfer or reprogramming of funds in a manner that diminishes the activities funded under this heading. Any proposed transfer or reprogramming shall be subject to the Congressional notification and approval as contained in this act.

MBDA Business and Specialty Centers.—The Committee continues to support the Business and Specialty Centers program which includes Rural Business Centers. MBDA shall publish a NOFO as soon as is practicable in order to ensure recipients will be selected and funds obligated prior to the end of fiscal year 2027.

MBDA Report and Briefing.—The Committee reminds the Department of its requirement enumerated in Senate Report 119–44 and adopted by Public Law 119–74 to brief the Committee on any changes to the MBDA's spending or expenditures that resulted from the agency's implementation of Executive Order 14238, with details at the PPA level. A written report shall be provided along with the overdue briefing.

Native Entities.—The Committee's recommendation provides $4,000,000 for grants to American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian entities qualified to provide business, financing, and technical assistance services to Tribes and encourages MBDA to coordinate with the Department's Office of Native American Business Development on these efforts.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$118,000,000
Committee recommendation	119,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $119,500,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis [ESA], including $8,000,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs. The recommendation is $1,500,000 above fiscal year 2026 enacted level. ESA conducts research to provide a better understanding of the U.S. economy, helping government make more informed policy decisions.

Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account.—The Committee recognizes the National economic importance of the outdoor recreation indus-

try, and provides the fiscal year 2026 enacted amount to continue providing national and State-level data detailed statistics on the impact of outdoor reaction activities on the U.S. economy in support of the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–249). The Committee directs the Department to continue working with the outdoor recreation industry, nongovernmental organizations, and other interested stakeholders to refine the National-level statistics and to continue developing regional statistics.

Commodity Checkoff Programs.—The Committee recognizes that the Commerce 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. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Department to report its findings on how to utilize escrow funds to the Committee no later than 60 days after enactment of this act.

Distributional Measures of Growth.—The Committee's recommendation supports ESA's efforts to improve and expand distributional measures of growth. The Committee directs ESA to further research methods that will allow a quarterly release schedule with minimal delay.

Gross Domestic Product [GDP] Calculation.—The Committee recognizes the importance of an accurate, comprehensive measure of U.S. economic activity and is concerned about potential efforts to change GDP calculation methods. The efforts may undermine trust in GDP data, upon which policymakers, investors, and businesses—among other parties—rely. The Committee reminds ESA of, and looks forward to, the briefing required under this heading in fiscal year 2026 and the Committee directs ESA to notify the Committee of any subsequent efforts to change the way GDP is calculated.

Weather Enterprise Economic Study.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to conduct an economic impact study of the United States weather enterprise, as defined in 15 U.S.C. 8521(i)(7), including the public, private, and academic sectors.

Economic Data Integrity and Quality at BEA.—The Committee notes the importance of reliable economic data from the government, including the Personal Consumption Expenditures [PCE] price index, which informs business and policy decisions. The accuracy and transparency of such data is paramount for a well-functioning and open economic system. The Committee notes concerns regarding recent changes to the collection of data used in the calculation of the PCE index, particularly data on legal services, and directs BEA to provide the Committee, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, a report justifying these changes, and shall further provide a report and briefing to the Committee no less than 30 days in advance of any further changes pertaining to the PCE index.

The Committee also recognizes the value of incorporating outside academic, technical, and private-sector expertise to help maintain the quality, reliability, and credibility of Federal economic statistics

and encourages the Department of Commerce to continue engaging with external stakeholders and subject matter experts regarding BEA methodologies and practices. The Department shall provide a report to the Committee, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, regarding how it is engaging with stakeholders following the disbandment of the Bureau of Economic Analysis Advisory Committee and the Federal Economic Statistics Advisory Committee.

State Level Trade Data.—In an effort to provide a more nuanced examination of trade data compiled by BEA, the Committee directs the Bureau to examine the feasibility of adding additional state level trade data into its monthly "US International Trade in Goods and Services" report. Specifically, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, BEA shall provide a report to the Committee on its ability to add sections to such report that provide the end destinations of State-level exports as well as the country of origin of State-level imports.

Arts and Culture Satellite Account.—The Committee recognizes the importance of documenting the economic impact of the arts and culture sector. The Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account quantifies the full economic contribution of arts and cultural industries, including the value of goods and services produced and employment and worker compensation. It provides years of time-series data and state-by-state statistics, making it an indispensable resource. Most recently, the Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account found that economic activity of the sector accounted for 4.2 percent of our Nation's GDP, or $1.17 trillion, in 2023. The Committee directs BEA to include funding to restart this work as part of the budget of the President submitted for fiscal year 2028 under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 2026	$1,490,349,000
Committee recommendation	1,944,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $1,944,500,000 for the Census Bureau. The recommendation is $454,151,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Data Sets.—The Committee notes the recent removal or modification of various Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis [BEA] data sets that were previously publicly available. The Committee's questions about these changes remain unanswered. The Committee directs the Census Bureau and BEA, within 30 days of enactment of this act, to provide a briefing on the scope of the removal and modifications to the data sets. The Committee also directs the Census Bureau and BEA to provide the Committee with a report, within 180 days of enactment of this act, containing a list of all data sets that were removed or modified as a result of recent executive orders or other directives. The report shall also assess why the data sets were removed or modified and how users of these data products can access them in their original, unaltered forms.

Termination of Advisory Committees.—The Committee notes that it has not received the report required under this heading in Senate Report 119–44 and adopted into law by Public Law 119–74. The

Department shall provide such report not later than 15 days after enactment of this act.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2026	$318,500,000
Committee recommendation	321,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $321,500,000 for current surveys and programs. The recommendation is $3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. This account provides for the salaries and expenses associated with the statistical programs of the Bureau of the Census, including measurement of the Nation's economy and the demographic characteristics of the population.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$1,171,849,000
Committee recommendation	1,623,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $1,623,000,000 for periodic censuses and programs. The recommendation is $451,151,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

This account provides for the constitutionally mandated Decennial Census as well as other cyclical programs. Additionally, the Census Bureau conducts individual surveys for other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.

American Community Survey [ACS].—The census stakeholder and data user communities are interested in ensuring the integrity, utility, and reliability of data from the ACS. Given that the Census Bureau did not fully release 1 year ACS estimates in 2021, the Committee requests an update on steps the Census Bureau has taken and intends to take to modernize the ACS, especially increasing the survey's sample size, expanding nonresponse follow up operations, and reducing respondent burden. The Committee seeks specific feedback estimating the cost of these and any other ACS enhancements that the Census Bureau is considering. The Committee also directs the Census Bureau to report on how improvements to the ACS relate to the Bureau's broader operational transformation efforts. The Committee directs the Bureau to provide a report addressing these matters within 180 days of enactment of this act. In fiscal year 2027, the Census Bureau shall not reduce the ACS' sample size as compared to the ACS survey in fiscal year 2026.

Utilizing Libraries and Community Partners for Census Surveys.—The Committee directs the Census Bureau to continue to conduct outreach to public libraries and other community technology centers to ensure that they are fully informed about and equipped to support residents' participation in Census Bureau surveys, including the American Community Survey [ACS]. The Bureau should work with libraries, in coordination with the Institute of Museum and Library Services, as part of the overall strategy to maximize response to the ACS, other surveys, and the decennial Census. Such outreach should include coordinating with library organizations, providing libraries with informational materials, and

offering webinars or conference presentations to library audiences, as appropriate for Census surveys and tests.

2030 Decennial Census Preparations.—The recommendation provides an increase of $451,151,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for preparations for the 2030 Decennial Census. The Committee directs the Census Bureau, no later than 45 days after enactment of this act, to begin providing quarterly briefings to the Committee on these preparations for 2030. These briefings shall include estimated annual budgetary needs to prepare for and execute the decennial census, timelines and major decision points for critical contracting.

Effects of Field Office Closures.—The Committee notes that field office presence is integral to the successful execution of the decennial census and other census products. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to submit, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, a report detailing: (1) the number and location of facilities, by quarter, with operations to carry out statutorily required functions of the Census Bureau; (2) a detailed description of the criteria the Census Bureau reviewed prior to any field office closure; (3) a detailed summary for transitioning the statutorily required functions of a facility that is no longer in service as of the date of enactment of this act; (4) metrics for measuring performance of statutorily required functions at a program, project, or activity level disaggregated by region; (5) the number of full time equivalents, by quarter, hired to perform statutorily required functions hired under Schedule C or the Schedule Policy/Career; and (6) a detailed description of what actions or procedures the Census Bureau has implemented to monitor any impact to service delivery or to address service concerns from Federal clients in areas or regions where the Census Bureau has closed a facility.

Census Test Transparency.—No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Census Bureau, in consultation with the United States Postal Service, to publicly release a report and provide a briefing to the Committee on the outcomes and conclusions of the 2026 Census Test, including an analysis of: (1) any testing of the use of postal workers to conduct the Census; (2) the cost to the Census Bureau and the Postal Service, including a breakdown and itemization of costs incurred by each agency; (3) the effects on mail delivery; (4) the effects on the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of Census enumeration, including in Tribal areas and rural areas as defined by 7 U.S.C. §950bb–3; (5) compliance with privacy protections for census data in Title 13; and (6) the coordination with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and other stakeholders.

Additionally, the Committee directs the Bureau, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, to release any data relied upon in the report to determine the outcome and conclusions from the 2026 Census Test, to the maximum extent allowed by law.

Use of Artificial Intelligence.—The Committee commends the Census Bureau for incorporating artificial intelligence use into the core content of the Business Trends and Outlook Survey. The Committee recognizes that the core questions do not distinguish generative artificial intelligence from other automated systems and that the Bureau's detailed supplemental content on applications, work-

force effects, and adoption barriers has been fielded only once. The Committee requests the Bureau field the detailed artificial intelligence supplement on a recurring basis not less frequently than annually, and to revise the core content to separately measure use of generative artificial intelligence.

Census IT Modernization.—The Committee emphasizes the importance of a strong acquisition strategy for the Census Bureau's Census Transformation and Application Modernization [CenTAM] program, which is foundational to the 2030 Census IT infrastructure. Given the scale and complexity of the Decennial, the Committee supports efforts to expand small business participation in Federal contracting, while also encouraging the Bureau to ensure access to the full spectrum of American innovation and specialized technical capabilities required for a project of this magnitude. The Committee further encourages Census to continue engaging with industry, including through industry days and other appropriate outreach, to help validate technical requirements, reduce operational risk, promote competition, and support cost-effective technology solutions.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2026	$51,000,000
Committee recommendation	51,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $51,000,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$50,000,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $50,000,000 for NTIA salaries and expenses. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The Committee retains language from previous years allowing the Secretary to collect reimbursements from other Federal agencies for a portion of the cost resulting from the coordination of spectrum management, analysis, and operations. NTIA shall submit a report to the Committee no later than June 1, 2027, detailing the collection of reimbursements from other agencies.

Broadband Expansion.—The Committee directs the NTIA to prioritize broadband deployment to unserved and then underserved areas in accordance with Public Law 117–58. The Committee further directs NTIA to coordinate with the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] to maintain broadband coverage maps completed in accordance with Public Law 116–130. Consistent with relevant statutes, NTIA's broadband programs are not to distribute funds to States or any providers without basing such decision upon the FCC's National Broadband Map and Broadband Funding Map, to the extent applicable, and NTIA shall direct States distributing funds to subgrantees to do the same.

Broadband Investments Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA].—In Public Law 117–58, Congress made a historic $65,000,000,000 investment in broadband infrastructure, equity, and affordability with the goal of connecting all Americans to high-speed, reliable, and affordable Internet service. These investments included $42,450,000,000 for the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment [BEAD] program. The Committee supports the prompt liquidation of BEAD funding to States in alignment with their approved state broadband plans. These investments also included $2,750,000,000 to support three programs under the Digital Equity Act to equip individuals and communities with the skills and tools needed for full participation in all aspects of society. The Committee notes that NTIA has not issued any NOFOs for the fiscal year 2025 and 2026 Digital Equity Act grant funding as required by the IIJA. Should NTIA fail to release the NOFOs by the time of the enactment of this act, the Committee directs NTIA to issue them immediately upon enactment of this act. The Committee directs NTIA to continue the distribution of appropriated funds for the BEAD program consistent with the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), Public Law 117–58, and the eligible uses of funds listed therein, including but not limited to ensuring resilient networks and workforce readiness to meet the needs of the infrastructure projects funded under the program, emergency alert and warning systems, middle-mile infrastructure, and the provision of internet-capable devices.

The Committee notes the continued delay in disbursement of remaining BEAD funds as well as in releasing guidance on the use of non-deployment funds. The Committee expects the Department to provide timely guidance to States and to preserve the availability of funds previously allocated to States and eligible entities under Public Law 117–58. The Committee directs the Department to brief the Committees within 30 days of enactment of this Act on the status of BEAD funding and the timeline for issuing any outstanding guidance as well as to provide monthly updates on the execution of these funds and explanations of the cause for such delays.

Policy and Technical Training.—The Committee encourages NTIA to work with the FCC and the Department of State to provide support for activities provided under section 7 of Public Law 98–549 and provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for these activities. 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.

Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program [TBCP].—The Committee notes the different purposes of the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment [BEAD] Program and TBCP. The Committee directs NTIA to continue the distribution of appropriated funds for TBCP consistent with the IIJA and the eligible uses of funds, including broadband infrastructure deployment projects, broadband use and adoption programs, distance learning, and telehealth. The Committee further directs NTIA to use funding provided for TBCP for Tribal installation of fiber in high-cost areas where low earth orbit technology is insufficient for speed and/or throughput due to

terrain and/or weather conditions, and where a Tribe has been denied inclusion in the BEAD program. The Committee notes the unique relationship between the Federal Government and Tribes as sovereign entities and NTIA's related duty to respect such sovereignty, as such, NTIA shall not encourage or in any way incentivize Tribes' participation in State-level programs, such as BEAD.

Broadband Funding Map.—The Committee seeks to ensure that all Federal broadband deployment programs are working in a complementary manner to maximize reach, without waste or redundancy. The Committee notes that it did not receive an update responsive to this directive in Senate Report 119–44 and adopted by Public Law 119–74. NTIA shall provide such report no later than 30 days after enactment of this act.

Broadband Access for Veteran-Dense Rural Communities.—The Committee recognizes that rural veterans, particularly those with service-connected disabilities, often face significant barriers to accessing healthcare, employment, education, and other essential services due to inadequate broadband connectivity. The Committee directs NTIA, in administering funds under the BEAD Program, to consider veteran population density as part of its review of State proposals and oversight of implementation. The Committee further directs NTIA to provide a brief no later than 120 days after enactment of this act detailing: (1) The extent to which veteran population density was considered in State proposals; (2) The number of BEAD-funded projects serving census tracts with above-average veteran populations; and (3) How BEAD-funded deployment is expected to improve access to VA telehealth and other veteran-specific services.

FirstNet Authority's Lack of Contract Oversight for Device Connection Targets.—The Committee is disappointed in NTIA and in the First Responder Network Authority [FirstNet Authority] for their poor oversight of the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network [NPSBN]. The Committee is also alarmed and disappointed in the FirstNet Authority response to the DOC OIG's reports that highlight the lack of oversight potentially impacting first responders' use of the NPSBN. NTIA shall brief the Committee, no later than 60 days of enactment of this act, detailing how FirstNet is providing the proper oversight of the NPSBN contract and how FirstNet Authority plans to implement the DOC OIG's audit recommendations.

Securing U.S. Leadership in 5G/6G.—The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining United States leadership in Fifth Generation [5G] and Sixth Generation [6G] wireless technologies to support economic competitiveness and national security. The Committee notes the requirement for NTIA and the Federal Communications Commission to identify spectrum for commercial use pursuant to applicable law and directs NTIA to brief the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, on progress toward meeting those requirements, including efforts to identify and repurpose spectrum for commercial wireless broadband use. The briefing shall also include an update on interagency coordination and preparations for the 2027 World Radiocommunication Con-

ference to advance United States spectrum and telecommunications interests internationally.

Open-Source Artificial Intelligence [AI].—The Committee recognizes that open-source AI models play a critical role in promoting innovation and competition. However, open-source models, especially those largely developed in adversary nations, may present distinct security and integrity risks if deployed without appropriate safeguards. The Committee directs NTIA, in collaboration with NIST, to conduct multistakeholder consultations to examine security risks associated with leading open-source AI models, including risk related to model integrity, malicious modification, supply chain compromise, and data leakage, and to identify best practices and inform the development of voluntary guidance regarding recommended security measures for the development, deployment, and use of such models. No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, NTIA shall brief the Committee on the status of the consultations, identified best practices, and planned next steps for further guidance development. The Committee encourages NTIA to ensure such effort should align with the America's AI Action Plan to promote the responsible use of open-source AI models, especially by small and medium-sized businesses and researchers.

AI and Online Hate.—The Committee further directs the Department to submit a report, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, assessing the extent to which AI systems, including Large Language Models and generative AI tools, amplify antisemitism, extremism, and other forms of online hate. The report shall include recommendations for guardrails, voluntary standards, transparency measures, and research priorities to mitigate such harms while preserving innovation.

Public Telecommunication Facilities Program.—The Committee encourages NTIA to reestablish the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program, which helps local public broadcasting stations build and maintain critical infrastructure needed for the reliable delivery of broadcast services.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2026	$1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The recommendation includes $1,000,000 to support the restoration and modernization of NTIA's facilities, including the telecommunication infrastructure, roads, and grounds of NTIA's government-owned facilities. This amount is equal to the budget request.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$4,956,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,160,250,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $5,160,250,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office [USPTO], which is $204,250,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

USPTO examines patent applications, grants patent protection for qualified inventions, and disseminates technological information disclosed in patents. USPTO also examines trademark applications and provides Federal registration to owners of qualified trademarks.

Transfer to the OIG.—The Committee provides $2,450,000 for the OIG to continue oversight and audits of USPTO operations and budget transparency, and USPTO is directed to work with the Department to implement all OIG recommendations.

Reprogramming and Spend Plan.—USPTO shall follow the reprogramming procedures outlined in section 505 of this act before using excess fee collections to forward fund expenses beyond fiscal year 2025.

Intellectual Property [IP] Attachés.—The IP Attaché Program advocates internationally to improve IP systems and assist U.S. stakeholders, providing assistance in all areas of IP to U.S. rights holders. This includes entering new foreign markets, resolving issues related to obtaining IP rights in foreign jurisdictions, and helping address IP enforcement challenges abroad. To further the goals of the IP Attaché Program and to provide more assistance to U.S. stakeholders, the Committee directs USPTO to expand the IP Attaché Program by adding four more IP attachés in key markets that currently lack attachés. USPTO shall keep the Committee apprised of the new locations and its plan to staff the locations no later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

The Committee remains concerned that USPTO's IP attachés may not have adequate access to their foreign government counterparts and are not consistently involved in Embassy or consulate conversations regarding intellectual property matters. The Secretary is directed to work with USPTO, ITA, and the Department of State to ensure that the attachés are appropriately utilized, including in discussions and negotiations at the counselor rank and above.

Northern New England Community Outreach Office.—The Unleashing American Innovators Act of 2022 (division W of Public Law 117–328) directed USPTO to open a Northern New England Community Outreach Office [NNECOO] to serve New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont. USPTO announced its selection of the location of the NNECOO on December 13, 2023. The Committee was pleased that USPTO entered into an agreement with the University of New Hampshire to open a temporary NNECOO in late 2024 while waiting for the General Services Administration to find a permanent location. The Committee directs USPTO to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on its progress in opening this office, including site selection, facilities, staff hiring, and all related matters.

IP Theft.—The Committee remains concerned with the growing theft of IP by and on behalf of foreign government actors, especially by the PRC, as made clear in the USTR's Section 301 report, "Findings of the Investigation into China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974." The Committee urges USPTO to work with all relevant agencies to protect U.S. IP

through education, outreach, foreign IP attachés, and ongoing trade negotiations.

Inventorship Guidance for AI-Assisted Inventions.—The Committee notes that USPTO's Inventorship Guidance for AI-Assisted Inventions may affect the use of AI in the inventive process with potential consequences for inventors and business. The Committee directs USPTO, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to provide a report outlining how the agency plans to address uncertainty for inventors and businesses in the context of this guidance, including whether the agency contemplates further changes to the guidance.

Emerging Technology Patent Examination Pilot.—The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining United States leadership in critical and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, semiconductor design, and quantum information science. Timely and efficient patent examination in these sectors is essential to promoting innovation, strengthening domestic competitiveness, and supporting national security objectives.

The Committee encourages the United States Patent and Trademark Office [USPTO] to establish and carry out a pilot program to expedite the examination of not fewer than 15,000 patent applications in the areas of artificial intelligence, semiconductor design, and quantum information science.

The Committee further encourages USPTO to prioritize applications that demonstrate potential national security, supply chain resilience, or economic competitiveness benefits.

Southeastern Regional Outreach Office.—The Committee reminds USPTO that Unleashing American Innovators Act of 2022 (division W of Public Law 117–328) directed USPTO to open a Southeastern Regional Outreach Office [SEROO] to serve Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. USPTO announced its selection of the location of the SEROO on December 13, 2023. The Committee is concerned with the USPTO's decision to cancel its launch of the new SEROO and instead operate out of USPTO headquarters. The Committee directs USPTO to continue to expand its footprint and consider alternative location for the SEROO than existing property to serve innovators in the Southeast region consistent with the law. Further, the Committee requests an update, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, on options to expand in the Southeastern region.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2026	$1,847,136,000
Committee recommendation	1,681,904,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $1,681,904,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. The recommendation is $165,232,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. Within funds provided, up to $9,000,000 may be transferred from the Scientific and Technical Research and Services [STRS] account to the Working Capital Fund.

NIST's mission is to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and

technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life.

NIST Transfer and Reprogramming.—The Committee expects the Department to preserve the integrity of these appropriations and does not support the transfer or reprogramming of funds in a manner that diminishes the activities funded at NIST. Any proposed transfer or reprogramming shall be subject to the Congressional notification and approval as contained in this act.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$1,249,239,000
Committee recommendation	1,077,904,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $1,077,904,000 for NIST Scientific and Technical Research and Services [STRS]. The recommendation is $171,335,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Committee adopts the proposal for a new program, project, or activity [PPA] structure that shall include each of the following PPAs at the indicated funding levels: Critical and Emerging Technology: $220,814,000; Digital Technology: $131,000,000; Core Metrology and Measurement Services: $359,000,000; Exploratory Measurement R&D: $26,000,000; Advanced Manufacturing R&D: $44,000,000; Resilience and Fire Research: $53,000,000; NIST Center for Neutron Research: $53,345,000. As part of the spending plan required by section 528 of this act, the Committee directs NIST to provide details for NIST's programs that describes resources used for each PPA as well as any sub-PPA mentioned in this explanatory statement. The Committee directs NIST to provide a detailed spending plan for NIST's programs that describes resources used for each PPA as well as any sub-PPA mentioned in this explanatory statement.

AI Safety Testing and Evaluations.—To further expand its critical work in artificial intelligence [AI], the Committee provides no less than $25,000,000 for the U.S. Center for AI Standards and Innovation [CAISI] to advance AI research, safety, standards, and testing. In addition, the recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for NIST AI-research base activities.

The Committee appreciates NIST's ongoing work to build an AI evaluations ecosystem, as called for by the administration's AI Action Plan, including through its convening of red-teaming competitions and developing standards that advance the science of measuring and evaluating AI models. The Committee views transparency of model information and evaluation protocols, as well as the encouragement of a robust independent evaluations ecosystem, as critical to creating the public trust necessary to drive U.S. AI innovation, and essential to ensure we protect children, address risks to mental health, and safeguard our national security. The Committee encourages NIST to continue creating guidance and benchmarks for evaluating and auditing AI capabilities, with a focus on capabilities through which AI could cause harm, such as in the areas of cybersecurity, biosecurity, and nuclear security. The Committee is also pleased that NIST requested information from the public about how to design AI red-teaming exercises for dif-

ferent types of model risks, including specific security risks such as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear risks. Consistent with this approach, the Committee directs NIST to develop and publish, no later than one year after enactment of this act, a report containing voluntary best practices and standards for model transparency and independent evaluations, including frameworks for coordinated vulnerability disclosure and safe harbors for good-faith independent evaluations and red-teaming, in coordination with relevant agencies, industry stakeholders, and independent experts. The Committee directs NIST to continue these workstreams and prioritize evaluating, auditing, and red-teaming AI capabilities with the potential to cause large-scale catastrophic harm. The Committee also encourages NIST to build infrastructure and capacity to enable testing of the most capable AI models ahead of their release and to work towards performing such testing with industry partners in fiscal year 2027.

Within the increased funding provided for CAISI, NIST shall prioritize international engagement on AI standards and evaluation practices that support safe adoption and deployment of AI models as well as U.S. competitiveness. No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, NIST shall brief the Committee on actions taken to advance U.S. leadership in international AI standards and exports, including barriers limiting effective engagement.

AI Incident Reporting.—The Committee encourages CAISI to build on existing private-public partnerships regarding post-deployment incidents that may be critical to learning more about model behavior, trends, and patterns of use, as well as potential emerging risks. To that end, CAISI is directed to develop AI incident reporting mechanisms in post-deployment phases through private-public partnerships in order to improve transparency while maintaining secure systems by which companies can share information for research and risk evaluation purposes.

Foreign AI Model Evaluations.—The Committee directs NIST to assess the technical characteristics, capabilities, and potential national security risks of advanced AI foundation models developed by foreign adversaries, including those from the People's Republic of China. NIST should focus on the development of robust model evaluation tools, secure testing environments, and benchmarking methodologies for comparing the capabilities of foreign and domestic AI models, as well as track key drivers of AI performance, including compute scale, data access, and algorithmic innovation. The Committee further directs NIST to publish regular unclassified assessments to inform policymakers on the global trajectory of AI capabilities and associated security risks.

Open Infrastructure for the Agentic Web.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the emerging agentic web to U.S. economic competitiveness and national security leadership. As AI agents proliferate across the digital economy, however, no uniform mechanism currently exists to discover, inventory, identify, or verify the agents underpinning this innovation. Open, vendor-neutral discovery, identity, and verification mechanisms are critical to ensuring the security, resilience, and interoperability of emerging AI agent ecosystems. The Committee supports U.S. engagement in multistakeholder standards efforts that build on existing internet

infrastructure, such as the Domain Name System, to reduce fragmentation and concentration risk. The Committee encourages NIST to support the development of open, interoperable approaches to AI agent discovery, identity, and verification through relevant standards bodies, with NTIA supporting multistakeholder engagement and framework development activities.

National Synthetic Content Database.—The Committee supports efforts by NIST to advance digital content authentication technologies through the development and maintenance of a National Synthetic Content Database. The Committee recognizes the benefits of a shared national database to provide coverage of synthetic content developments, as well as to inform content authentication efforts in both government and industry.

Digital Content Authentication Prize Challenge.—The Committee acknowledges the critical importance of content authenticity in an era where AI can produce highly realistic and potentially deceptive material. The Committee is aware that competitions are a proven approach to spurring innovation for complex technical challenges, enabling the rapid identification of solutions through diverse engagement. The Committee therefore encourages NIST to within 1 year conduct a prize competition on novel ways to identify synthetic content. Priorities for the competition should include: machine detection and digital forensic methods to detect partial or fully AI-generated content across single or multimodal content; assessing the robustness, interoperability, and security of watermarking and other labeling methods across modalities; and testing innovations in tamper-evident or tamper-proofing content provenance tools.

AI Consumer Adoption and Standards for Preventing Fraud and Scams.—AI is a powerful technology that can lower the barrier for bad actors to create and proliferate harmful scams. To that end, the Committee encourages NIST to include in their research efforts a focus on consumer fraud and scam risks, in order to maximize the benefits of commercial AI deployment and address potential consumer harms. Additionally, the Committee supports efforts by NIST to develop standards for the disclosure of audio and visual synthetic content, including solutions for verifying content provenance and authenticity, as well as collaboration between AI developers and digital platforms to inform users about the authenticity of shared content. Of particular concern are highly realistic deepfakes and other generative AI-enabled deception, the Committee directs NIST to expand its development, testing, and evaluation of advanced deepfake detection technologies, provenance technologies, AI authentication standards, and synthetic media forensics. This investment should accelerate and scale NIST's existing programs—including the Generative AI evaluation program [NIST AI 700 1], the OpenMFC challenge, and the FATE MORPH initiatives—to keep pace with rapidly evolving manipulation techniques. The Committee directs NIST to coordinate with relevant Federal agencies, industry partners, and academic researchers to improve standards, benchmarking, and tools that enhance the reliability, robustness, and adoption of deepfake detection and authentication technologies across sectors. Research efforts may also include topics aimed at empowering and educating consumers

through AI literacy efforts, as well as industry tools and strategies to support these goals.

Deidentification Methods.—New AI and data processing technologies pose increasing difficulties for protecting privacy, particularly in statistical analysis and research collection. The Committee encourages NIST to renew its work on deidentification methods for Federal data to improve user privacy outcomes.

Quantum Information Science [QIS].—The Committee supports NIST's research program in QIS, as authorized in section 201 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368) and provides an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for these activities. QIS promises to yield revolutionary new approaches to computing, sensing, and communication, among others.

Near-Term Application Identification.—The Committee supports NIST's efforts to identify use cases for near-term quantum application development through the work of the Quantum Economic Development Consortium as created by the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368). Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages NIST to continue its coordination with the Quantum Economic Development Consortium to conduct workshops and develop reports identifying public and private use cases that can benefit from near-term quantum applications. Such workshops shall be inclusive of the wide variety of quantum technologies and identify use cases where applications can be developed in under 24 months.

University-Based Quantum User Facilities.—. The Committee reminds NIST of its overdue requirement to provide a brief to the Committee as required under this heading in Senate Report 119–44 and adopted by Public Law 119–74.

The Committee recognizes the potential for quantum sensing technologies to strengthen U.S. competitiveness in advanced manufacturing, biomedical imaging, agriculture, and national security applications. The Committee further recognizes that broader access to shared, interdisciplinary quantum sensing infrastructure could help accelerate the transition of quantum sensing technologies from laboratory research to practical applications. The Committee urges NIST to consider the potential role of a quantum sensing user facility in supporting applied research, workforce development, and industry collaboration.

Cryptographic Module Validation Program [CMVP] Backlog.—The Committee encourages NIST to continue its ongoing efforts to streamline the review process and provide updates about planning for new announcements and future requirements as it continues to address its CMVP backlog. Additionally, the Committee urges NIST to consider liaising with or detailing qualified cryptographic professionals from other parts of the Federal Government. The current CMVP backlog poses a potential security risk to Federal Information Processing Standards, which will only increase as emerging quantum computing challenges grow.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee remains concerned about the number of cyberattacks affecting the Nation and provides an amount equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for cybersecurity research, outreach, industry partnerships, and other activities at NIST, including the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence.

Firmware Resiliency.—The Committee recognizes that enhancing the private sector's cybersecurity resilience is a critical component to protecting national security. Therefore, the Committee recommends that NIST undertake the development of cybersecurity guidelines for private companies to implement specific firmware security. This would include ways to maintain software inventories, like the Software Bill of Materials, to document all components of the software in use to enable quick identification of potential vulnerabilities in their systems.

Gene Synthesis Safety.—The Committee is pleased that NIST entered into a 2-year cooperative research agreement with the nonprofit Engineering Biology Research Consortium to develop screening and safety tools to defend against the potential misuse of AI related to nucleic acid synthesis. In developing such screening and safety tools, the Committee directs NIST to, at a minimum, prioritize work on tools to guard against any pathogen capable of potentially causing a pandemic, or any gene(s) specific to potential pandemic pathogens that either are by themselves hazardous or could enhance pathogenicity or transmissibility.

Facial Recognition Technologies.—The Committee encourages NIST to continue to improve and meet the growing demand for the Facial Recognition Technologies Testing, including the Face Recognition Technology Evaluation [FRTE] and Face Analysis Technology Evaluation [FATE]. The Committee is aware that these evaluations are an important resource for government, commercial, and academic developers to assess the quality of their facial recognition technologies. As more companies and government users invest in this technology, these evaluations will continue to be critical for responsible use. The Committee encourages NIST to: expand testing to include a more diverse combination of demographics and environmental settings in the test data; develop educational material and work on image quality standards for data collection; expand testing to improve enhanced privacy technologies for better template protection; and expand existing testing infrastructures in support of these improvements. The Committee provides an amount equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for those purposes.

Forensic Sciences.—The Committee provides an amount equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for forensic science research, including level funding to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees and technical merit evaluations.

Circular Economy.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for circular economy related research. In addition, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for competitive external grants for academic institutions to investigate plastic and polymeric materials, as well as novel methods to characterize both known and newly-developed materials. Such investigations should address ways to increase the strength of recycled plastics and better understand mechanical properties, including tensile stress, compressive stress, thermal properties, and nanostructure of polymeric materials that could serve as industry standards for recycled plastic products.

Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds.—The Committee recognizes the important role that NIST laboratories

play to address climate change through climate measurements and modeling of greenhouse gas emissions as well as research and tools to build more resilient communities. The Committee notes that NIST disregarded congressional direction regarding spending levels for certain programs provided in report language in fiscal year 2024 and continued by reference in fiscal year 2025 by Public Law 119–4. NIST shall restore the fiscal year 2024 enacted level funding for Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds in fiscal year 2027.

NIST Carbon Dioxide Removal and Utilization Research.—The Committee recommends no less than $7,000,000 for carbon dioxide removal and utilization research, including for marine carbon dioxide removal technologies, within these funds, the Committee provides $5,000,000 for developing standard reference materials and standard test procedures for direct air capture and 2,000,000 for supporting carbonate materials development, testing, and certification for construction markets. The Committee encourages NIST, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies and external partners, to support the development of standards, measurements, and validation tools that improve transparency, interoperability, and performance evaluation for marine carbon dioxide removal technologies.

Forward-Looking Building Standards.—The Committee remains concerned about how climate change will impact the built environment, and that standards previously set with an assumption of a stable climate system will expose many Federal and non-Federal investments to significant, but avoidable, risk. Therefore, the Committee directs NIST to continue to work with NOAA and other appropriate Federal agencies and interested non-Federal parties, as needed, to identify a consistent and authoritative set of climate information that emphasizes forward-looking climate data and projections that should be utilized in the standard-setting process. These data shall include projections of both chronic climate impacts, such as sea level rise, and extreme weather events, like hurricanes, floods, and droughts. This effort shall serve to aid both Federal and non-Federal bodies to develop standards, building codes, and voluntary standards that take into account increasingly extreme weather events and other climate change challenges. Further, the Committee directs NIST to provide technical assistance to standards developing organizations regarding use of the identified forward-looking information.

Building Code Research.—The Committee directs NIST, in coordination with the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and Research, to fund empirical research on how reforming building code provisions could lower housing costs while maintaining or improving building quality and safety. The Committee notes that there has been a limited government-funded evidence base for research, but recent private and academic research has identified significant opportunities for affordability and quality improvements in areas such as single-stair egress, mass timber building materials, and elevator requirements. The Committee further directs NIST to publish, no later than 1 year after enactment of this act, a report identifying the 10 code provisions most in need of updated research and a proposed multi-

year research agenda, to be transmitted to the Committee. The Committee further encourages NIST to consider mechanisms such as graduate fellowships and faculty grants to rebuild U.S. building science research capacity, in partnership with universities, with the goal of developing a sustainable domestic research workforce that is competitive with leading international institutions.

Urban Dome.—The Committee is concerned that NIST has failed to make final payments to private sector partners who were contracted to provide atmospheric data to NIST as part of the Urban Dome project. Within funds provided for Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds, the Committee directs NIST to pay partners for data that was collected prior to January 1, 2026 at the rate paid by NIST prior to the suspension of payments.

The Committee directs NIST, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, to provide a report and briefing detailing all activities undertaken pursuant to direction provided in reports that accompanied previous appropriations acts regarding Urban Dome since fiscal year 2020.

Wildfire Risk Reduction.—The Committee notes that new homes continue to be built within the "wildland-urban interface" [WUI] and that as many as 4.5 million homes are at high or extreme risk of wildfires. Increased understanding of WUI fire dynamics and structure ignition mechanisms is critical to improving structure and community resistance to WUI fires. The Committee encourages NIST to develop, in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Fire Administration, the Office of Wildland Fire on behalf of the Department of the Interior's land management agencies, a framework and recommendations to create greater alignment and support among Federal agencies for development and implementation of research-based methods to increase fire safety and build resilient communities incentivizing projects that increase the resilience of existing structures, as well as the adaptation of building codes and construction practices to increase ignition resistance of the built environment. NIST is further encouraged 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.

Natural Disasters.—The Committee is concerned about increasing costs associated with repairing homes damaged by natural disasters including floods, tornadoes, and hurricanes. The Committee directs NIST to provide a report estimating the reduction in costs, and the benefits to housing affordability that could be achieved through more resilient construction methods.

Composites.—The Committee encourages NIST to work with academic institutions, in collaboration with State and industry partners, to develop new composite technologies to solve problems in the manufacturing space and related materials industries. Further, the Committee urges NIST to work with relevant Federal agencies, to aggregate existing standards and test methods for the use of composites and other innovative materials in infrastructure, as well as to identify barriers to broader market adoption.

Critical and Emerging Technologies.—The Committee recognizes NIST's important role in U.S. engagement on standards develop-

ment across areas of critical and emerging technologies. As our global competitors increase focus on international standards development, it is important for NIST, in partnership with the private sector, to maintain global leadership.

Public Health Risk to First Responders.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the report on firefighter occupational exposure to environmental sources of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly known as "PFAS") as directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

UAS Training for First Responders.—The Committee provides up to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for NIST, in collaboration with the Federal Aviation Administration's [FAA] Alliance for System Safety of UAS through Research Excellence [ASSUREd] Safe program and Center of Excellence for Unmanned Aerial Systems, to support the development of a federated ecosystem to teach, train, educate, certify and credential first responders to employ unmanned aircraft systems [UAS] for crises and emergency management events. The Committee further directs that a focus be on first responders in underserved communities.

Regenerative Medicine Standards.—The Committee is encouraged by the work of NIST and the Standards Coordinating Body to develop comprehensive standards for the development and evaluation of regenerative medicine products to fulfill the regenerative medicine standards provisions enacted under the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114–255). The Committee recognizes the need to continue ongoing efforts to develop and maintain standards. The Committee also understands that additional efforts are needed to ensure proper use of these standards by educating product developers and disseminating these standards nationally. The Committee provides $500,000 to support the development of curricula in partnership with academic institutions and other stakeholders such as through establishment of consortia for workforce training around the use of regenerative medicine standards.

RNA Research Standards.—The Committee notes several types of standards are needed to support research and technology development for the RNA modifications field, and that the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine [NASEM] report "Charting a Future for Sequencing RNA and Its Modifications" indicates NIST is well-suited to take the lead given its mission. To unlock the full potential of RNA modifications and address pressing societal challenges in health, agriculture, and beyond, the Committee encourages NIST, in coordination with the National Institutes of Health, to implement recommendations from the NASEM report and develop and promote standards to support the field of epitranscriptomics, and that modified RNA reference materials should be developed with a focus on making them widely available and affordable. The Committee requests an update on the development and promotion of epitranscriptomics standards in the fiscal year 2028 congressional budget justification.

Dr. David Satcher Cybersecurity Education Grant Program.—The recommendation provides an amount equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted amount for the Dr. David Satcher Cybersecurity Education Grant Program.

High-Field Quantum Foundry.—The Committee recognizes the strategic importance of quantum technologies to maintaining U.S. leadership in innovation, advanced manufacturing, and national security. The Committee further recognizes the importance of domestic capabilities to evaluate and mature quantum technologies under deployment-relevant conditions, including access to advanced magnetic field and cryogenic research environments that support quantum networking, sensing, and computing applications. The Committee encourages NIST to support efforts that strengthen the domestic quantum supply chain, accelerate the transition of quantum technologies from laboratory research to practical applications, and expand workforce development opportunities necessary to maintain U.S. competitiveness in emerging quantum technologies.

National Full-Scale Testing Initiative for Wind, Surge, and Wave Events and Interagency Working Group.—The Committee recognizes the importance of advancing building technologies, standards, and testing capabilities to reduce the impacts of severe weather events, including hurricane wind, storm surge, and wave events. The Committee encourages NIST, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies, industry, and academic partners, to support research and full-scale testing capabilities that improve community resilience and accelerate the adoption of cost-effective building technologies designed to withstand severe weather events.

Quantum Cryptography.—The Committee encourages NIST to address emerging threats, including quantum cryptography and the challenges posed by quantum computing, by researching and developing cryptographic standards and technologies, including cryptographic algorithms and quantum physics-based methods.

Quantum Algorithm and Software Engineering Institute.—The Committee recognizes the pressing need to ensure that quantum hardware advancements are matched by software and algorithm capabilities. As quantum computing is transitioning into practical usage, developing dependable and well-structured quantum software stack is critical. No later than 180 after enactment of this act, NIST shall provide the Committee with a report on the feasibility of establishing a NIST Quantum Algorithm and Software Engineering Institute, including a discussion of necessary resource requirements. The proposed institute should focus on developing the foundations for scalable, secure, and interoperable quantum computing, including quantum algorithms, error correction, and the collaborative development of quantum software toolchains, compilers, and transpilation methods designed in coordination with emerging quantum hardware architectures. The institute should incorporate a software ecosystem to accelerate algorithm and application development and build a trusted quantum software supply chain. The study shall include an assessment of existing Federal research infrastructure and facilities, including an evaluation of opportunities to leverage or expand such infrastructure, for the purpose of establishing a quantum algorithmic and software engineering institute.

Biometric and Identity AI Transparency and Supply Chain Security.—The Committee recognizes NIST's role in developing evaluation frameworks for biometric and identity-related artificial intelligence [AI] systems and is concerned by limited transparency regarding the origin and development of underlying technologies,

particularly those developed or owned by foreign entities. The Committee further is concerned by the increasing reliance of Federal agencies on foreign-developed biometric and identity-related AI systems. The Committee directs NIST to evaluate updates to its testing and evaluation protocols to improve transparency regarding the provenance of such systems, including consideration of verifiable disclosures related to country of origin and primary research and development locations. The Committee further directs NIST, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to provide a briefing, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, to the Committee on opportunities to improve transparency regarding the provenance, ownership, and development of biometric and identity-related AI systems. The briefing may include an assessment of data security and supply chain considerations associated with such systems and recommendations for improving evaluation and testing methodologies.

Blockchain Assessment Standards.—The Committee recognizes the importance of transparent, technology-neutral evaluation frameworks for blockchain- and distributed-ledger-enabled solutions considered for federal use. The Committee encourages the use of standardized evaluation criteria related to security, interoperability, governance, and resilience when assessing blockchain-enabled technologies.

Age-Estimation Technologies.—The Committee directs NIST to submit to the Committee, no later than one year after enactment of this act, a report evaluating the efficacy and data-privacy of face-based age-estimation prototypes evaluated at NIST and subsequently adopted by online platforms.

National Vulnerability Database.—The Committee notes that the Office of the Inspector General is currently auditing NIST's National Vulnerability Database [NVD] due to delayed processing of vulnerabilities, operational opacity, and oversight concerns on the contract. The committee is concerned about the National security implications as the NVD is government repository of standards-based vulnerability management data. The Committee is also concerned that NIST officials have publicly stated that current NVD activities are not scalable to investigate the amount of cyber vulnerabilities being reported to NIST. As such, the Committee directs NIST to explore contracting with commercially-available automated cyber platforms to help reduce the backlog of vulnerabilities and inefficient operations of NVD.

State and Local Weights and Measures Agencies.—The Committee recognizes that State and local weights and measures agencies conduct much of the field enforcement supporting national measurement standards and urges NIST to strengthen technical partnerships, training capacity, and technical assistance supporting these programs. The Committee further urges NIST to prioritize support for the Office of Weights and Measures to ensure State and local weights and measures programs have access to modern standards, training, and technical assistance necessary to maintain uniformity in commercial measurement and interstate commerce nationwide. The Committee further encourages NIST to examine opportunities for cooperative agreements, pilot programs, or other partnership mechanisms to support modernization of State metrol-

ogy laboratories and field testing capabilities necessary to evaluate emerging commercial measurement technologies. The Committee directs NIST to provide a briefing to the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, on the status of the National legal metrology system, including workforce capacity, training programs, State laboratory capabilities, and opportunities to enhance Federal-State collaboration to support emerging measurement technologies.

International Engagement.—The Committee is concerned that the United States is not sufficiently represented at international standard settings bodies, while China has taken aggressive actions to expand their role and influence in these meetings, including by forming coalitions with other nations. The Committee believes that the United States is neglecting its historically strong leadership at international standard setting bodies, which will ultimately hurt American businesses. The Committee is also concerned that the United States is not sufficiently working with allies and partners to collectively advance shared norms and standards for biotechnology in these forums. The Committee encourages NIST, in coordination with the Department of State and other relevant agencies, to expand U.S. leadership in the development of international norms and standards for biotechnology that reflect shared values and interests with allies and partners. The Committee further encourages NIST to increase U.S. engagement and leadership in international standards-setting bodies, including the International Organization for Standardization, and to engage industry, academia, and allied partners to align technical standards, data security practices, and safeguards against adversarial misuse of biotechnology.

Optical Fiber Link.—The Committee directs NIST to consider establishing an optical fiber link to enhance research efforts in the fields of atomic clocks and quantum information science [QIS] to best achieve national research priorities such as the redefinition of the S.I. second and quantum information-based sensing / networking applications.

NIST EXTERNAL PROJECTS

The Committee's recommendation provides funding for the projects listed in the table titled "Congressionally Directed Spending" at the end of the explanatory statement in the corresponding amounts, consistent with NIST's existing authorities, jurisdictions, and procedures, as appropriate. NIST shall perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 2025	$212,000,000
Committee recommendation	212,000,000

The Committee provides $212,000,000 for Industrial Technology Services. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program [MEP] and continues to

strongly support the program at the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. MEP promotes the critical national needs of small- and medium-sized enterprises, including by increasing the number of enterprises that the program assists and by increasing awareness and usage of existing supplier scouting tools to fill supply chain gaps and support domestic manufacturing. The Committee directs the Secretary to continue funding current recipients at no less than the current amounts for fiscal year 2026. The Committee directs the Department to continue to invest in the program, to include the timely obligation of funding, and to ensure that all 50 states and Puerto Rico retain at least one MEP Center. Further, no funds are provided to execute or plan for a program that reduces the number of active MEP Centers. The Committee notes that any revamp, including the one outlined in the June 2025 renewal documents, should not proceed without consultation and approval from the Committee through the enactment of a subsequent appropriations act. The Committee encourages NIST to ensure that at least 85 percent of the funds provided for MEP be allocated directly to Centers through base awards, competitive or expansion award pilot programs, though base funding to Centers shall not be reduced for such pilots.

The Committee directs the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to submit a spend plan to the Committee no later than 60 days after enactment of this act, identifying the timing of each cooperative agreement award to MEP Centers for fiscal year 2027.

Manufacturing USA.—The Manufacturing USA program promotes American competitiveness by fostering the development of new manufacturing techniques and fields, accelerating commercialization, and providing technical assistance to U.S. companies.

For the Manufacturing USA program, the Committee provides $37,000,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Manufacturing USA Delays.—The Committee supported and has provided funding to NIST for the creation of a new Manufacturing USA Institute, and was pleased that the July 22, 2024 NOFO solicited applications that focused on Artificial Intelligence for Resilient Manufacturing. The Committee is alarmed that to date neither a winner has been identified, nor has any funding been awarded. The Committee directs the Department, no less than 7 days after enactment of this act, to select a winner or to provide the Committee with a briefing to explain the reasoning for such a delay in executing congressional direction.

In-Space Manufacturing.—The Committee notes the enormous economic potential in-space manufacturing presents. The Committee encourages NIST to conduct a feasibility study regarding a potential Manufacturing USA Institute focused on in-space manufacturing.

Public Service Grants.—The Committee encourages NIST to consider making public service grants, as authorized by 15 U.S.C. 278s, to advance ecosystem leadership and workforce initiatives that help ensure U.S. competitiveness in advanced manufacturing innovation at all existing Manufacturing USA Institutes.

Enhancing Microelectronics Fabrication With Advanced Materials and Techniques.—The Committee has supported through regular

and emergency appropriations, investments in fabrication and supply chain enhancement of advanced semiconductors and microelectronics. As the Department assesses and makes investments, the Committee directs such assessments to include the value of investing in researching advanced techniques and upgrading existing fabrication facilities to use advanced materials to increase their capability to produce more effective microelectronics for existing and evolving demand.

Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors [CHIPS] Research and Development [R&D] Investments.—The Committee reemphasizes the essential role of research and development in sustaining U.S. leadership in semiconductor manufacturing, underscoring that the CHIPS R&D program was established to support research efforts benefitting the entire domestic semiconductor supply chain. The Committee remains concerned that current CHIPS R&D investments are not being sufficiently targeted toward addressing supply chain vulnerabilities or accelerating progress on the transformational technologies critical to long-term U.S. competitiveness. As such, the Committee directs the Department to collaborate proactively and continuously with industry to identify and prioritize research topics of high strategic importance.

CHIPS Quarterly Briefings.—The Committee directs the Department to continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee that include updates on the execution of the funding provided under the CHIPS and Science Act, Public Law 117–167, including a summary of the activities undertaken, hiring and staffing levels, funds obligated and expended, and the plans and timelines for obligation of all remaining funds for each of the authorized activities as specified by section 9902 and each subsection of 9906, as well as details about the 2 percent of funds provided for administration of these funds.

The Committee notes with particular concern the lack of urgency regarding the execution of the funds provided by Public Law 117–167 to carry out section 9906 of Public Law 116–283, by the CHIPS Research and Development Office. No later than 90 days after enactment of this act, the Department shall provide to the Committee a five-year operational plan for the execution of funds provided to carry out each of the following subsections: (b) Industrial Advisory Committee; (c) National Semiconductor Technology Center; (d) National Advanced Packaging Manufacturing Program; (e) Microelectronics Research at NIST; and (f) Creation of a Manufacturing USA Institute of such section 9906 that includes: (1) detailed research and operational objectives; (2) spending plans with the same level of detail as required by section 528 of this act; (3) staffing and hiring plans, including through the use of contractors or other cooperative agreements; and (4) timelines for the release of NOFOs as well as for the award and execution of awards from such NOFOs or other funding agreements.

CHIPS R&D Portfolio Balance.—The Committee directs the Department to maintain a balanced CHIPS R&D portfolio that supports short-, medium-, and long-term technology development needs and to establish transparent investment selection criteria, especially as it pertains to the Department's explicit interest in return-on-investment. including consideration of return on invest-

ment and supply chain impact. The Committee further directs the Department to maintain sustained engagement with industry, including through reestablishing the Industry Advisory Committee authorized in section 9906 of Public Law 116–283, to help ensure CHIPS R&D investments remain aligned with evolving commercial, technological, and supply chain priorities.

National Semiconductor Technology Center.—The Committee remains concerned by delays in implementing the National Semiconductor Technology Center [NSTC] authorized by Public Law 116–283 and supported through appropriations provided in Public Law 117–167. The Committee reemphasizes the importance of the NSTC as a shared national resource that strengthens the domestic semiconductor manufacturing ecosystem, accelerates the transition of research into commercially viable, and domestically produced, technologies, and enhances U.S. competitiveness amid increasing global competition. The Committee directs the Department to move expeditiously to implement the NSTC consistent with congressional intent.

Workforce Development for the Semiconductor Industry.—The Committee applauds the Department's ongoing efforts to expand and improve workforce development for the semiconductor industry, particularly as NIST continues to implement the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–167). The Committee encourages DOC to continue to explore partnership opportunities with higher education institutions, including community colleges and regional public colleges, with an emphasis on advanced precision manufacturing education, and a commitment to improving the K–12, undergraduate, graduate and non-college bound pipeline of workers, including women and underrepresented groups. The Committee reminds the Department of the report required under this heading in fiscal year 2026 and directs the Department to submit it no later than 30 days after enactment of this act.

Cybersecure Development and Manufacture of Semiconductors.—The Committee recognizes the importance of NIST's ongoing efforts to develop cybersecurity guidance for semiconductor development and manufacturing, consistent with the National Cybersecurity Strategy. Given increasing cybersecurity threats facing the semiconductor industry and broader supply chain, the Committee emphasizes the importance of timely, sector-specific best practices for semiconductor manufacturers. The Committee directs NIST to complete and publish the Semiconductor Manufacturing Profile no later than 120 days after enactment of this act.

Periodic Briefings on Secure Enclave.—The Department of Commerce, Department of Defense and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the congressional defense and intelligence committees, the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the House Energy and Commerce Committee, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the majority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives on Secure Enclave. Such briefings shall include updates on cost, schedule and performance and any other matters deemed appropriate by the congressional oversight committees listed above.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2026	$385,897,000
Committee recommendation	392,000,000

The Committee provides $392,000,000 for construction of research facilities, including not less than $138,000,000 for Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs. The recommendation is $6,103,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

NIST EXTRAMURAL CONSTRUCTION

The Committee provides funding for the projects provides funding for the projects listed in the table titled "Congressionally Directed Spending" at the end of this explanatory statement in the corresponding amounts, consistent with NIST's existing authorities, jurisdictions, and procedures, as appropriate. NIST shall perform the same level of due diligence as with any other external partners.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2026	$6,170,940,000
Committee recommendation	6,248,282,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $6,248,282,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. The recommendation is $77,342,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

NOAA Workforce.—The Committee is concerned that staffing losses will affect the agency's ability to fulfill its statutory responsibilities, including the delivery of timely and accurate weather forecasts vital to public safety. The Committee notes that sufficient staff funding has been provided and encourages NOAA to expedite efforts to address mission critical vacancies. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall submit to the Committee a staffing plan outlining steps to maintain continuity in its core missions, including, but not limited to, weather forecasting, space traffic management and situational awareness, and sustainable fisheries management.

Quarterly Briefings.—The Committee directs the Department of Commerce and NOAA to continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on all NOAA satellite programs, National Weather Service operations, and Office of Marine and Aviation operations and procurements, not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, consistent with prior year direction.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$4,540,392,000
Committee recommendation	4,313,734,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $4,313,734,000 for NOAA's Operations, Research, and Facilities [ORF]. The recommendation is $226,658,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Management and Administrative Costs.—To ensure financial transparency, NOAA is strongly encouraged to limit management

and administrative [M&A] and NOAA-wide support service costs charged to programs, projects, and activities [PPAs] to cover shared expenses and administrative staff, with a goal of limiting to 5 percent of annual appropriations. As part of the spending plan, NOAA is directed to include the M&A and NOAA-wide support service amounts charged within each line office as well as the methodologies used to assess costs. Further, as part of the fiscal year 2028 budget request, NOAA is directed to include estimated costs as well as to propose how to consolidate these costs either through existing or new PPAs.

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides $680,702,000 for the National Ocean Service [NOS]. NOS programs provide scientific, technical, and management expertise to promote safe navigation; assess the health of coastal and marine resources; respond to natural and human-induced threats; and preserve coastal and ocean environments.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Navigation, Observations and Positioning:	
Navigation, Observations and Positioning	183,702
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	31,500
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	47,500
Total, Navigation, Observations and Positioning	262,702
Coastal Science and Assessment:	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	95,500
Competitive Research	20,000
Total, Coastal Science and Assessment	115,500
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services:	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	51,000
Coastal Zone Management Grants	84,000
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	32,000
Coral Reef Program	33,500
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	35,000
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	67,000
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	302,500
GRAND TOTAL, NOS	680,702

Navigation, Observations and Positioning.—The Committee strongly supports activities under Navigation, Observations and Positioning, including full operational funding for NOAA's Navigation Response Teams.

Geospatial Modeling Grants.—The Committee provides $8,000,000 within Navigation, Observations and Positioning for the Geospatial Modeling Grants program, for which all funding shall be distributed externally.

NOAA Center of Excellence for Operational Ocean and Great Lakes Mapping.—The Committee rejects the proposed termination of the NOAA Center of Excellence for Operational Ocean and Great Lakes Mapping and provides $10,000,000. The Center shall continue to work in unison with and leverage existing capabilities, including the Joint Hydrographic Center, and across NOAA line offices, including NOS, the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research [OAR], and the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations [OMAO], to support and grow the Nation's deep water, shallow water, and coastal mapping capabilities and data holdings, in partnership with industry.

Hydrographic Research and Technology Development.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the Joint Hydrographic Center for demonstration, testing, evaluation, and research-to-operations transition of hydrographic technology. This should include demonstrating the potential of gained efficiencies from the use of autonomous vessels for the collection of hydrographic data.

Hydrographic Charting.—The Committee acknowledges the critical importance of accurate and timely hydrographic surveys to ensure safe navigation, support maritime commerce, and enhance the resilience of coastal communities. The Committee strongly encourages accelerated efforts to reduce the backlog, leveraging advanced technologies and partnerships to enhance survey efficiency. These efforts will bolster the maritime industry by improving navigational safety and reliability, while also supporting coastal communities through enhanced economic opportunities and environmental protection.

Integrated Ocean Observing System [IOOS].—The Committee notes the importance of the IOOS network that provides marine information used in disaster response, weather forecasting and hurricane prediction, water quality forecasting, detection of harmful algal blooms [HABs], and safe maritime operations. IOOS observations can also play an important role in ocean planning efforts, including proper siting of offshore wind projects. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Committee encourages the IOOS regional associations to consider leveraging existing capabilities of the commercial sector, including uncrewed systems, to meet observational needs through commercial data buys.

Disaster Preparedness.—Within the funds provided for Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the Disaster Preparedness Program. NOAA is encouraged to prepare for and respond to future disasters, including to conduct a series of disaster workshops and tabletop exercises using region-specific multi-stressor scenarios.

Marine Debris.—Reducing, preventing, and researching marine debris is critical to the goal of protecting and preserving the integrity of our marine ecosystems and the communities and wildlife who depend on them. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for Marine Debris. Within the funding provided, NOAA shall support competitive extramural funding programs and the programs authorized in the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act

(Public Law 116–224). NOAA is encouraged to pilot a marine debris innovation program focused on processing and reuse of marine and coastal plastic waste including workforce training and industry partners.

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science [NCCOS].—The Committee provides not less than fiscal year 2026 enacted level for NCCOS to sustain the delivery of critical information on marine health and coastal resilience threats to State and local managers, including harmful algal bloom monitoring and assessments of chemical and bacterial risks to public health, safety, and property.

The Committee provides $1,000,000 for NCCOS's continued collaboration on research priorities with NOAA's Cooperative Institute for Research to Operations in Hydrology [CIROH].

Harmful Algal Blooms.—Within funding for Competitive Research, the Committee provides up to $14,000,000 to accelerate deployment of effective methods of intervention and mitigation to reduce the frequency, severity, and impact of HAB events in marine and freshwater systems. Of this amount, up to $2,000,000 shall be used to explore innovative methods to increase monitoring and detection of HABs in freshwater systems by partnering with academic institutions with expertise in uncrewed systems.

The Committee affirms the importance of the Gulf of America Hypoxia Mapping Cruise and supports the establishment of recurring funding for this activity as part of the fiscal year 2028 budget request through NCCOS.

Digital Coast.—The Committee provides $3,500,000 for the implementation of the Digital Coast Act (Public Law 116–223).

BLUE GLOBE Act.—The Committee encourages NOAA to implement the Bolstering Long-term Understanding and Exploration of the Great Lakes, Oceans, Bays, and Estuaries [BLUE GLOBE] Act (title CI of Division J of Public Law 117–263).

Regional Ocean Partnerships [ROPs].—Within funding provided for Coastal Zone Management and Services, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the ROPs, as defined in the Regional Ocean Partnership Act (title CII of Division J of Public Law 117–263), to enhance their capacity to support regional coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes management priorities.

National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund [NOCSF].—The Committee provides $32,000,000 for the NOCSF. In selecting the areas of focus for the NOCSF, NOAA and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation should consider proposals that enhance ocean and coastal management, bolster coastal infrastructure and resilience, support regional collaborative efforts and partnerships, and help coastal communities adapt to changing ocean conditions.

Coral Reef Program.—The Committee rejects the proposed termination of NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program. Coral reef ecosystems are of critical ecological importance, supporting marine biodiversity, protecting coastlines from storm surge and erosion, and sustaining fisheries. They also provide significant economic value to coastal communities through tourism, recreation, and commercial activities. The Committee directs NOAA to continue implementation of the Coral Reef Conservation Program at not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and to prioritize activities that

enhance reef resilience, improve monitoring and mapping, and support State, territorial, and local management.

National Estuarine Research Reserve System [NERRS].—The Committee recognizes that, for more than 50 years, the National Estuarine Research Reserve System has supported estuaries and coastal communities through publicly accessible coastal lands and waters that enable scientific research, education, workforce training, and the collection of critical weather and water data. The Committee provides $35,000,000 for the continued operations, research, and facilities of the System. The Committee supports the use of additional funds for the designation of new reserves; however, not less than $34,000,000 of the funds provided herein shall be for the operation and support of existing reserves.

Marine National Monuments.—Within funding provided for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas, up to $1,200,000 may be used to support the sanctuary designation process for the Papahanaumokuakea Marine National Monument to supplement and complement existing monument protections, as well as for competitive education grants, and research and management for the proper care and management of the objects and locations of historic or scientific interest in existing marine national monuments administered by NOS, provided such grants are subject to a 100 percent non-Federal match.

NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides $1,146,769,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]. NMFS programs provide for the management and conservation of the Nation's living marine resources and their environment, including fish stocks, marine mammals, and endangered species.

The Administration's fiscal year 2027 budget request proposes to consolidate the Ecological Services program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS] and the NMFS Office of Protected Resources into a single entity within the Department of the Interior. The Committee notes that effectuating such a consolidation would require statutory amendments to these underlying authorities, as current law assigns distinct responsibilities to each agency. Further, due to the extremely late submission of the NOAA congressional budget justification, the Committee lacks sufficient detail to evaluate the legal, operational, and policy implications of the proposal. Therefore, the Committee continues to fund the Office of Protected Resources within NMFS.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Protected Resources Science and Management:	
Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species	177,955
Species Recovery Grants	6,250
Atlantic Salmon	10,000
Pacific Salmon	77,000

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Total, Protected Resources Science and Management	271,205
Fisheries Science and Management:	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	161,500
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments	221,054
Observers and Training	59,383
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	138,000
Aquaculture	27,000
Salmon Management Activities	74,750
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	48,000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,377
Total, Fisheries Science and Management	733,064
Enforcement	82,000
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	60,500
GRAND TOTAL, NMFS	1,146,769

Saltonstall-Kennedy [S–K] Grant Program.—The Committee provides $15,000,000 for the S–K Grant program. Prior to obligating any funds for the S–K Grant Program, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan describing which fisheries activities will be funded in each region and how the plan incorporates regional priorities. In doing so, NOAA shall consult with the regional committees authorized under the American Fisheries Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 117–121) to identify funding priorities. The spending plan should also include an accounting of the administration of the regional committees.

Seafood Marketing.—Within the funds provided for the S–K Grant Program, the Committee encourages NOAA to prioritize support for applications that improve marketing and development of the seafood industry, as was the original intent of the program. This includes support for marketing of invasive species, including those found in the Chesapeake Bay.

Seafood Trade.—The Committee remains troubled by the lack of a level playing field for the U.S. seafood industry. The Committee is concerned that recent surges in crawfish and shrimp imports have saturated the U.S. market, significantly impacting domestic producers. Additionally, the Committee is alarmed by ongoing issues with these imports, including links to illegal, unreported, and unregulated [IUU] fisheries; forced labor; unauthorized antibiotic use; and other fraudulent practices. The Committee directs NOAA to ensure that its National Seafood Strategy and related policies or programs prioritize support for U.S. seafood producers and do not promote the consumption of imported seafood.

Alaska Native Marine Mammal Co-management.—The Committee recognizes that Alaska Native co-management of marine mammals under the Marine Mammal Protection Act [MMPA] (Public Law 92–522) has been constrained by insufficient funding. NMFS currently maintains seven co-management agreements with Alaska Native Organizations, and the recent establishment of the Alaska Indigenous Harbor Seal Council further increases demands

on limited resources. Many co-management organizations operate with only one staff member despite serving large geographic areas and numerous harvesting communities. The Committee emphasizes that stable funding is necessary to sustain operations, prevent staff burnout, and avoid loss of institutional knowledge, and directs NMFS to prioritize adequate funding for these agreements.

Fisheries Science Center Staffing Levels.—The Committee recognizes that adequate staffing and operational resources at NOAA fisheries science centers are essential to the long-term sustainability of federally managed marine species. NOAA is directed to ensure that fishery science centers, including the Northeast Fisheries Science Center, are fully staffed in order to maintain full operational capabilities.

Offshore Wind.—The Committee supports the responsible development of renewable energy projects and provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level across NMFS to address consultation and permitting, stock assessment, management, and protected resources needs related to the expansion of offshore wind energy projects.

NMFS Project Consultations.—Within Protected Resources Science and Management, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for NMFS to address the backlog of consultation requests under the Endangered Species Act [ESA] (Public Law 93–205) and authorization requests under the MMPA.

North Atlantic Right Whales [NARW].—The Committee provides not less than $51,000,000 within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species for NARW-related research, monitoring, and conservation efforts. The Committee encourages the agency to incorporate the most recent fisheries and whale survey data in the Decision Support Tool to inform future management discussions. Additionally, NOAA should explore methodologies, both within and external to the Decision Support Tool, to assess risk reduction achieved through flexible approaches including dynamic management of fixed gear fisheries. This includes developing guidance, criteria, or frameworks for dynamic management and monitoring required for its implementation. Within funding provided, NOAA is encouraged to develop and deploy innovative tags, which may include the use of foam metals, that are biologically compatible with animal tissues and that can attach to the animals long enough to provide crucial information on migration and habitat use patterns.

Within funding provided, not less than $30,000,000 shall be provided to States through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission to cover costs associated with continued monitoring programs to inform future Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan rule development and implementation, including broad-scale monitoring efforts to inform understanding of NARW habitat use, development of alternative distribution and risk models, or dynamic management. Funding may also be used to cover costs associated with electronic tracking requirements within the Northeast lobster and Jonah crab fisheries, or development of innovative strategies and gear, focusing on offshore testing of operational feasibility, safety, and enforceability, to facilitate flexible management approaches including dynamic management. Funding to the States shall be proportional to the number of active federally permitted

lobster trap harvesters in each State, and the allocation details shall be developed by the States through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. Not more than 5 percent shall be used for administrative costs.

Further, NOAA is directed to revise the Linden and Pace models and Decision Support Tool using "most reasonably certain to occur" rather than "worst case" scenarios and assumptions to more accurately predict future NARW populations and risk reduction assessment, and to comply with applicable law, before issuing any new proposed or final regulations.

NOAA shall continue to work with Canadian officials to develop risk reduction measures that are comparable in effectiveness for both vessels and fisheries. NOAA shall incorporate Canadian fishery measures, Canadian vessel restrictions, and U.S. vessel restrictions into future assessment of overall risk reduction. To improve regional engagement, NOAA is encouraged to include regional management bodies and pertinent States in bilateral engagements with Canadian officials regarding coordinated efforts to enhance NARW recovery.

Real-Time Whale Monitoring Technology.—The Committee believes that the recovery of endangered large whales, including the NARW, will require the ability to deliver real-time monitoring of individual whales to mariners and other vessel operators to avoid ship strikes. The Committee provides $5,000,000 to support a near real-time monitoring and mitigation pilot program for large whales as authorized under section 11303 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263). NOAA is also encouraged to work with other Federal agencies, including the Office of Naval Research, the United States Coast Guard, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, as well as industry and academia, to support technology development, test and evaluation of whale monitoring technologies through the National Oceanographic Partnership Program.

Mitigating Ocean User and Whale Conflicts.—Within the amounts provided for Protected Resources Science and Management, up to $5,000,000 shall be available for a competitive grant program to support partnership-based projects that reduce the risk of harmful interactions between ocean users and whales. The Committee directs NOAA to enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, in accordance with 16 U.S.C. 3701, to administer the program. Funds may be used for the development, testing, evaluation, and deployment of whale detection technologies and other innovative mitigation tools; enhancement of awareness and compliance with whale management measures; implementation of operational practices that reduce harmful interactions; and expansion of infrastructure, data systems, and technical capabilities needed to improve the timely dissemination of whale occurrence and risk information.

Cetacean Desk.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the cetacean desk within the Puget Sound Vessel Traffic Service, as authorized under section 11304 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

Protected Species in the Western Pacific.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for Hawaiian monk seals, Hawaiian sea turtles, and false killer whales. This includes the amounts made available to support State activities related to these protected species and for research to mitigate interactions between fisheries and false killer whales.

Cook Inlet Beluga Whale.—NOAA is encouraged to reinstate annual population surveys of the endangered Cook Inlet beluga whale. The Committee encourages NOAA to increase response capacity for live and dead strandings, necropsy support, and biological sampling and processing. Additionally, NOAA is encouraged to prioritize research activities that directly address cumulative threat reduction and critical prey availability.

Prescott Grants.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides $4,500,000 for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance grant program.

Sea Turtle Stranding Response and Rehabilitation.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides not less than the 2026 enacted level for NOAA to provide direct support to institutions and organizations permitted to provide sea turtle stranding response and/or rehabilitation. In doing so, NOAA shall also seek to leverage and strengthen partnerships with capable university veterinary schools.

Sea Turtle Conservation.—The Committee reminds NOAA of section 609 of Public Law 101–162, which prohibits the importation of shrimp from nations not certified as having sea turtle conservation measures comparable to those required of U.S. fishermen. The Committee is concerned this requirement is not being effectively enforced, placing global sea turtle populations at risk. Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides $600,000 for NMFS to fully enforce this mandate and ensure that no nation or fishery that adversely affects sea turtles is certified. The Committee directs NMFS to report on the use of these funds and the status of implementation and enforcement in its 2027 Biennial Report to Congress.

Species Recovery Grants.—The Committee provides $6,250,000, and notes the importance of NOAA Fisheries' species recovery grants, which support State, Tribal, academic, and nonprofit efforts to recover protected marine species and conserve critical habitat. NOAA is directed to continue prioritizing grants and cooperative agreements for science-based recovery activities, including habitat restoration, population monitoring, and conservation planning. The Committee further directs NOAA to continue to support disentanglement, stranding response, necropsy activities, aerial surveys, and passive acoustic monitoring in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and encourages the development of a habitat suitability index and long-term tagging methods. NOAA is also directed to fully evaluate the feasibility, as well as the safety and economic implications, of any management actions relating to the North Atlantic right whale.

Atlantic Salmon.—The Committee provides $10,000,000 for Atlantic salmon conservation, restoration, and management activities. The Committee recognizes the benefits of restoring coevolved sea-

run fish species in support of Atlantic salmon recovery and encourages NOAA to partner with States and FWS to develop fish passage performance standards for sea-run species and to prioritize project selection, funding, and staff resources accordingly. The Committee further directs NOAA to ensure that adequate resources continue to be provided to State agencies to implement recovery strategies effectively, including maintaining stable staffing levels, and that increases are used to assist States in executing those strategies.

In addition, NOAA shall, in coordination with States, tribes, and other partners, use available resources to evaluate and, where appropriate, pursue opportunities to develop a sustainable recreational Atlantic salmon fishery in the United States. Such efforts may include assessment of hatchery-based supplementation, stock enhancement, and other science-based mechanisms, consistent with conservation objectives, protection of wild stock genetic integrity, and applicable law.

Pacific Salmon.—The Committee provides $77,000,000 for Pacific Salmon. Within the funding provided for Pacific Salmon, the Committee provides $6,000,000 for NOAA to work with partners to address the backlog and expedite approval of Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans and not less than $1,500,000 for pinniped removals.

Flood Control Projects.—The Committee is concerned with the high number of levees in need of repair along with the declining status of Pacific salmon and steelhead across the NMFS West Coast Region, particularly in the Puget Sound and Columbia Basin watersheds. Within the funding provided for Pacific Salmon, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level to outline potential solutions and associated costs for developing an ESA programmatic tool to address levee projects and Pacific salmon and steelhead recovery needs located in the same river basin. NOAA is directed to continue to coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on this effort.

Northeast Groundfish Research.—The Committee remains concerned about the decline of the Northeast multispecies fishery and the health of fishing stocks in the Gulf of Maine. Within funding provided for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the Committee provides $2,500,000 for groundfish research, with a focus on the effects of changing oceanic conditions and warming waters on the fishery, including stock health and natural mortality. NOAA is further encouraged to prioritize research regarding relative gear efficiency, stock boundaries, and other topics that can improve groundfish stock assessments in the next 5 years. Within the funding provided, $500,000 shall be obligated to continue ongoing work on implementing the recommendations set forth in the New England Fishery Management Council's Fishery Data for Stock Assessment Working Group Report, and to continue ongoing work on implementing the recommendations set forth in the 2020 report of the Groundfish Trawl Task Force, consistent with prior year direction. This funding is intended to support new and innovative research, including by the Northeast Fisheries Science Center, separately by, or in collaboration with, outside partners such as higher education institutions or State agencies,

and in cooperation with the fishing industry. The Committee directs NMFS to integrate the results of prior year groundfish research projects into stock assessment models and fishery management decisions, as appropriate.

Electronic Monitoring and Reporting [EM/ER].—Within funding for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, NOAA shall continue to support the development, testing, and installation of EM/ER technologies, including development of electronic reporting systems for commercial fishermen, image classification efforts in New England, and improving the National EM image library. Not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level shall be available, in accordance with 16 U.S.C. 3701, for collaborative partnerships that include non-Federal matching funds to implement cost-shared EM/ER programs that support fisheries conservation and management. During the development and implementation of EM/ER programs, NOAA shall consult directly with industry and work through the Fishery Management Councils to develop appropriate cost-sharing arrangements that are commensurate with the ex-vessel value of the fishery.

Furthermore, NMFS shall continue to work with the charter forhire recreational fishery fleet in the Gulf of America; the Northeast multispecies groundfish fishery fleet, including small vessels within that fleet; the Maine lobster fleet; and any regional fishery fleet interested in implementing EM/ER technologies to better track information that is currently collected through the use of human observers.

Gulf Reef Fish.—Within funding for Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for NMFS to support Gulf reef fish surveys, research, and sampling.

Fisheries Surveys.—The Committee provides a total increase of $7,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level within Fisheries Data Collection, Surveys, and Assessments and directs NMFS to maintain historical levels of fisheries survey coverage in fiscal year 2027. The Committee expects NMFS to contract no fewer than six surveys for Alaskan bottom trawl surveys and cooperative research, including a survey to capture movement of fish populations out of historic survey areas, and no fewer than four vessels for West Coast groundfish surveys. This amount also fully funds both Northeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program [NEAMAP] trawl surveys, including the Maine-New Hampshire Inshore Trawl Survey, as well as the Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program's [SEAMAP] existing surveys and addresses critical data gaps in the bottom longline and fall trawl surveys in the Gulf Coast States. The Committee encourages NOAA to support Pacific salmon surveys to better understand juvenile salmon survival and the impact of ocean conditions on such survival. NOAA is encouraged to prioritize fishery surveys and fulfill vessel-based science work for other programs, through private vessel contracts, public-private partnerships, and platforms other than NOAA research vessels to allow ample time for fishery surveys and assessments performed by the NOAA Fleet.

Fishery Survey Contingency Fund.—The Committee remains concerned by the increasing cancellation of Federal fisheries surveys

and the potential impacts of vessel service life extensions on NOAA's survey capacity. Therefore, within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides no less than $2,000,000 for a Fishery Survey Contingency Fund to support acquisition of fisheries data from commercially available sources, including chartered commercial or private vessels and autonomous systems, to inform stock assessments. NOAA shall identify flexible charter and data purchase agreements to augment NOAA Fleet survey capacity and shall provide the Committee, not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, with a plan for incorporating data collected through this fund into the stock assessment process.

Fisheries Data Modernization and Stock Assessment Transparency.—The Committee recognizes that uncertainty in stock assessments for federally-managed fisheries imposes significant economic costs on fishing communities by necessitating precautionary catch limits, and that existing data systems have not kept pace with advances in data integration and analytical capabilities. The Committee directs NOAA to modernize its data and analytical infrastructure, including by exploring the development and pilot deployment of a cloud-based, collaborative platform to support fisheries management.

To inform this effort, NOAA shall carry out a competitive pilot project, with a total value of not less than $3,000,000, to develop and demonstrate such a platform across multiple commercially-significant fisheries. The pilot shall emphasize improved integration of fisheries data streams, enhanced transparency and reproducibility of stock assessments, and the capability to evaluate management scenarios and the value of data investments.

Cooperative Research.—Depleted fish stocks result in significant economic losses to the Nation. At a time when fishing opportunities are constrained by uncertainty in stock assessments, and increased access to healthy stocks depends on improved data, the Committee emphasizes that the maintenance of ongoing monitoring programs and surveys is critical. The Committee directs NMFS to prioritize long time-series surveys conducted in cooperation with industry and States, which provide essential data for stock assessment and management. The Committee further directs NMFS to expeditiously incorporate data collected through cooperative research, including industry-based surveys and State partnerships, into stock assessments, management advice, and the setting of annual catch limits, to the maximum extent practicable.

Atlantic Bluefin Tuna.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for research at the Northeast Fisheries Science Center to support the validation of proposed new spawning grounds, genetic population assessments, and relevant data collection from commercial and recreational fishery landings.

Survey Autonomous Underwater Vehicles [AUV].—The Committee encourages NOAA to procure additional long-range AUVs to advance NOAA's survey capabilities for analysis of U.S. fisheries.

Gulf of America Fisheries Research.—The Committee remains concerned about the stock condition and lack of basic fishery-independent data (i.e., biological, life history, movement, and health information) for many important fish species in the Gulf of America. Therefore, within funds for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys,

and Assessments, the Committee provides not less than $5,000,000 for NMFS, via a partnership with the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, to provide no fewer than five grants to academic partners, including consortiums of universities, and other partners to conduct fishery independent research on trans-boundary, multi-jurisdictional fish species in the Gulf of America for which current data is deficient (e.g., cobia, tripletail, tarpon, red snapper, and gray triggerfish), including species that are solely managed by the Gulf States. This data may be used for the management of both federally- and State-managed fisheries.

Gulf Reef Fish Survey [G–FISHER].—The Committee encourages NOAA to support the continuation of the G–FISHER video survey. The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining consistent, fishery-independent observations of reef fish abundance and size composition necessary to support timely stock assessments, management decisions, and long-term sustainability of Gulf reef fish fisheries. NOAA is encouraged to sustain and expand collaborative survey efforts and ensure that resulting data and analytical products are incorporated expeditiously into operational stock assessment and management processes.

Gulf of America Shrimp Fishing Effort.—The Committee remains concerned that the nationwide transition away from 3G cellular service has disrupted components of the NMFS Electronic Logbook [ELB] program used to collect shrimp fishing effort data in the Gulf of America shrimp fishery. The Committee recognizes that this scientific data is essential to the annual evaluation of the fishery's effects on sea turtle and red snapper conservation mandates. Within the funding provided in Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides up to $850,000 for NMFS, in consultation with the Gulf of America Fishery Management Council and shrimp industry stakeholders, to continue the development and implementation of a newly approved ELB that archives vessel position and automatically transmits scientific shrimp fishing effort data via cellular service to NMFS.

South Atlantic Red Snapper Research and State Management.—The Committee supports continued investment in red snapper research and monitoring following the South Atlantic Red Snapper Research Program. NMFS is directed to sustain and, where feasible, expand alternative and independent data collection to improve stock assessments for red snapper and other reef fish. The recommendation includes funding for South Atlantic States to support Exempted Fishing Permits [EFPs] to advance research and state management. The Committee supports ongoing collaboration among the South Atlantic States, NOAA, and the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council to implement EFPs and encourages NMFS to facilitate a transition to permanent state management for willing States by 2028.

Northwest Fisheries Ecosystem Monitoring System.—Within funds for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides $850,000 to maintain a time-series monitoring system of hydrographic and ecological data to inform fishery management on the Northern California Current.

Chesapeake Bay Atlantic Menhaden Abundance.—The Chesapeake Bay is a critical nursery area for Atlantic menhaden and

other commercially and recreationally important species like blue crab and striped bass. Atlantic menhaden comprise a majority of the forage base in the Chesapeake Bay and are the primary food source for other fish, birds, and whales in the region. The Committee provides not less than $2,500,000 within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments to collect Atlantic menhaden abundance data in the Chesapeake Bay in partnership with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission and relevant States.

American Lobster and Jonah Crab Research.—The Committee provides not less than $300,000 within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments to support a cooperative research program to collect biological, fishery, and environmental data for American lobster and Jonah crab using modern technology on commercial fishing vessels.

Horseshoe Crab Survey.—The Committee remains concerned about the ability to estimate the abundance of the mid-Atlantic horseshoe crab population. Adequate data are required to ensure State and interstate managers can effectively manage the stock, 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 this important survey to generate the data necessary to ensure the mid-Atlantic horseshoe crab stock remains on a sustainable path.

Plankton Recorder Survey.—The Committee notes the continued importance of understanding the distribution of Calanus finmarchicus plankton to inform the conservation of the NARW. Within the amount provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides not less than $300,000 for the continuous plankton recorder survey.

Sharks and Rays.—To better protect and rebuild vulnerable and endangered shark and ray species, the Committee encourages NMFS to conduct regular assessments of population status and rebuilding needs, improve the documentation of relevant species as bycatch, and ensure transparency and public access for all fisheries catch information collected.

The Committee directs NOAA to continue to enforce the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act, which was enacted as section 5946 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263). The Committee still awaits the receipt of the report describing resource needs to fully implement the law requested in Senate Report 118–62 and adopted by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

Fishery Information Networks.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the Fishery Information Networks, including for the Pacific Fishery Information Network and the Alaska Fisheries Information Network.

Fishery Observers.—The Committee supports the transition to EM/ER technologies from human fishery observers for At-Sea Monitoring programs where supported by the regional fishery councils. The Committee encourages NMFS to clarify that fishery observer and At-Sea Monitoring programs may utilize their discretionary funding to augment or replace human observers with cost-effective

observation tools that meet the regulatory needs of the region. The Committee directs NMFS to evaluate opportunities to streamline EM approvals and provide greater certainty to EM vendors and the fishing industry, and to work with regional fishery councils to improve deployment of EM technology. The Committee also directs NOAA to create a process for EM providers approved in one region to receive expedited approval in subsequent regions or across all regions.

Observer Data Integration.—The Committee provides $500,000 within Fisheries Management Programs and Services to expedite efforts to integrate At-Sea Monitoring data into stock assessment models.

Northeast Multispecies Fishery.—The Committee recognizes that the New England groundfish fisheries management programs continue to present substantial financial challenges to the participants as well as to the economic sustainability of those fisheries and fishing communities. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level within Observers and Training for grants to the fishing industry to fully cover At-Sea Monitoring industry costs, including all associated sector costs, in the New England groundfish fishery. Any additional At-Sea Monitoring costs, including shore side infrastructure, observer training, observer equipment and gear, electronic monitoring, and NOAA support costs shall be included in the fiscal year 2028 budget request. NOAA shall ensure the costs and benefits of At-Sea Monitoring are commensurate with the gross revenues of vessels in the fishery. Before obligating any of these funds, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a spending plan.

North Pacific Observer Coverage.—Within Observers and Training, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the North Pacific Observers Program. Funding shall offset observer costs normally paid for by harvesters in fisheries that are undertaking a transition to EM/ER. Additionally, NOAA is encouraged to identify and implement any efficiencies that would mitigate the cost burden shouldered by small vessel operators in the fixed-gear fleet.

Western Pacific Observer Coverage.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for observer coverage in the Western Pacific.

Pacific Coast Multispecies Fishery.—The Committee recognizes that the Pacific Coast Groundfish Trawl Catch Share program continues to present substantial financial challenges to the participants as well as to the economic sustainability of those fisheries and fishing communities. Therefore, the Committee encourages NOAA to fully cover at-sea and shoreside monitoring industry costs, including all associated sector costs, in the Pacific Coast groundfish fishery.

For-Hire Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Implementation.—The Committee provides not less than $1,500,000 within Fisheries Management Programs and Services and $1,500,000 within Enforcement to support the continued, timely implementation of ELBs for the federally-permitted charter-for-hire sector in the Gulf of America.

Video Review of Electronic Monitoring Data.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Management Programs and Services, the Committee provides not less than $700,000 for the existing video review of the West Coast groundfish EM data and $600,000 for video review of the Gulf of Alaska EM data.

International Fisheries Management Coordination.—The Committee is aware that conflicting American and Canadian fisheries management measures in the Gulf of Maine have generated concerns from the domestic fishing and lobster industries, due to differing conservation regulations. The Committee encourages NOAA to work with Canadian and State fisheries officials to explore the possibility of developing an agreement that provides for cooperative fisheries management of this unique area.

Center for Research and Training in Pacific Island Fisheries.—The Committee recognizes the important role that fisheries play in international relations and the economy in the Pacific region and for sustenance of Pacific Island coastal communities and encourages NOAA, through the Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research, to support the training and education in oceans and fisheries management.

Central Arctic Ocean Fisheries Agreement Implementation.—Within the amount provided for Fisheries Science and Management, up to $2,000,000 shall be available for NOAA Fisheries to support implementation of the Central Arctic Ocean Fisheries Agreement, including participation in scientific, management, and international coordination activities. NOAA is encouraged to support participation by Arctic Indigenous members of the United States Delegation in order to ensure robust coordination and engagement among all members of the delegation. NOAA is encouraged to coordinate closely with Indigenous participants and ensure that information relevant to implementation of the Agreement is shared in a timely and transparent manner.

Bycatch Reduction.—The development and implementation of practical bycatch solutions is a priority for U.S. and international fisheries management and protected species conservation. The Committee provides not less than $3,125,000, for competitive grants to non-Federal researchers working with U.S. fishermen on the development of improved fishing practices and innovative gear technologies.

Within the Bycatch Reduction Engineering Program, NOAA is encouraged to support training, testing, enforcement, and management infrastructure for alternative fishing gear, including pop-up gear, in all West Coast fixed gear fisheries.

Driftnet Transition Program.—The Committee encourages the NOAA Fisheries West Coast Region to implement the program to assist fishermen in the transition from large-mesh drift nets to responsible alternative gear.

Pacific Coast Groundfish Loan Forgiveness.—The Committee recognizes the ongoing impacts on the Pacific coast groundfish fishery trawl industry resulting from NMFS's delay in promulgating regulations to collect loan payments for the 2003 fishing vessel and permit buyback program. The Secretary of Commerce is encouraged to explore options to forgive the remaining loan, if appropriate.

Aquaculture Research and Development.—The Committee recognizes the importance of advancing sustainable aquaculture to strengthen domestic seafood production, support coastal economies, and reduce reliance on imports. Within funds provided for aquaculture activities, not less than $27,000,000 shall be available for aquaculture research, development, and related activities that advance sustainable seafood production in the United States. The Committee expects that NOAA will not support aquaculture of octopuses for commercial purposes.

Of this amount, $5,000,000 shall be for Cooperative Institute Fostering Aquaculture Research and Marketing. The Institute shall support the development of sustainable seafood systems across a range of species and production environments, including marine finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and algae. The Committee expects the Institute to coordinate with NOAA Fisheries Science Centers and the NOAA Office of Aquaculture to address key biological, technical, economic, and regulatory challenges to expanding a robust and sustainable domestic aquaculture industry. NOAA is also encouraged to upgrade equipment and to increase the amount of staff focused on aquaculture at all NMFS fisheries science centers, including to return staffing levels to those in fiscal year 2010 at the Northeast and Northwest Fisheries Science Centers.

Oyster Aquaculture, Research, and Restoration.—Within NMFS Aquaculture, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level to support ongoing research in off-bottom Eastern oyster production in coastal areas, particularly in areas where this method is being exploited for commercial production, including the Gulf of America, and encourages NMFS to dedicate resources to support regional partnerships for genetics, disease, and economic modeling. Further, the Committee encourages NOAA to support collaborative academic research addressing oyster reefs in the Northern Gulf Coast to investigate restoration success and close critical knowledge gaps to oyster farming, restoration, food safety, and resilience to sustainably strengthen oyster production.

Pacific Oyster Aquaculture Research and Restoration.—Within NMFS Aquaculture, the Committee recommends up to $2,000,000 to provide focused research and restoration activities for Pacific oyster. The Committee encourages NMFS to dedicate resources to issues of mortality, habitat interactions, and strengthening the regional research network, including collaborations with university partners.

Salmon Management Activities.—Within the amount provided for Salmon Management Activities, the Committee provides $41,500,000 to enable NOAA, the Pacific States, and Tribal communities to continue activities in support of the obligations set forth in the renegotiated annex of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Before any of these funds may be obligated, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan that is reflective of the funding recommendations produced by the U.S. section of the Pacific Salmon Commission. In doing so, NOAA is directed to consult with the Pacific States, Tribal communities, and other stakeholders. Further, NOAA is encouraged to minimize, to the extent practicable, the amount of funds withheld for administrative expenses.

The Committee also provides $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the operation and maintenance of Mitchell Act hatcheries and directs NOAA to continue genetic stock identification for salmon recovery and management. NOAA is directed to limit the amount of Mitchell Act hatcheries funding withheld for administrative expenses to 15 percent, with a long-term goal of not more than 10 percent.

Fishery Councils and Commissions.—The Committee provides not less than $48,000,000 to support the Regional Fishery Management Councils, Interstate Marine Fisheries Commissions, and International Fisheries Commissions. The Committee recognizes the important role that regional management plays in sustaining a balanced ecosystem and healthy fish populations and the advantage that aggregate data can provide in understanding emerging trends across our Nation's fisheries. The Committee directs the Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions to prioritize research and monitoring of high priority species in the face of changing environmental conditions. Within funding provided for Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions, the Committee supports an increase from the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission to account for the addition of the State of Hawaii to the Commission.

Timely Review of Regional Fishery Management Council Actions.—Collaborative and timely management among the Regional Fishery Management Councils, NOAA, and the Department of Commerce is essential to effective and sustainable U.S. fisheries management. The Committee is concerned by delays in the review and implementation of Council-approved management measures. The Committee directs the Department of Commerce and NOAA to identify and address impediments to timely action, including staffing shortfalls, and to work with the Councils and their leadership to prioritize prompt review of Council decisions. When delays are unavoidable, NOAA shall provide clear and regular communication to the affected Councils regarding expected timelines, outstanding issues, and steps required for resolution. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall brief the Committee on identified obstacles and the actions taken to improve timeliness, efficiency, and transparency in the review and implementation of Council-approved measures.

Joint Management of Species.—The Committee recognizes the growing geographic and economic importance of northern shortfin and longfin squid landings in New England States. Given the species' range and increasing industry engagement across multiple council jurisdictions, the Committee directs NOAA, consistent with section 304(f) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Public Law 94–265), to assess the feasibility of a jointly prepared amendment to the Squid, Mackerel, and Butterfish Fishery Management Plan by the Mid-Atlantic and New England Fishery Management Councils. NOAA shall brief the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this act on stakeholder input, council perspectives, and any preliminary recommendations.

Seafood Import Monitoring Program [SIMP] and Global Seafood Data System [GSDS].—The Committee recognizes SIMP as a critical tool to ensure that seafood entering U.S. markets is legally

sourced through required documentation of harvest origin. To modernize SIMP and reduce reporting burdens while strengthening enforcement, NMFS has developed GSDS, which will improve data collection and management, enhance risk screening, and facilitate more efficient processing of legitimate imports while strengthening NOAA's ability to target shipments linked to IUU fishing and forced labor. The Committee provides $500,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for SIMP and GSDS and directs NMFS to fully implement the SIMP Action Plan and accelerate the development, deployment, and operational use of GSDS, including necessary staffing and information technology modernization.

U.S. Commercial Space-Based RF Detection Technologies.—The Committee supports NMFS use of commercial, space-based radio frequency [RF] detection technologies to track vessels that disable Automatic Identification Systems, a common practice among foreign fleets engaged in IUU fishing. Such capabilities are critical to identifying illicit activity and protecting U.S. fisheries. The Committee provides not less than $1,500,000 for NMFS to operationalize and scale commercial RF data capabilities to track foreign vessels in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone and other priority regions. NOAA is further directed to integrate commercial maritime domain awareness data, including satellite RF, into enterprise systems to support timely, actionable enforcement. Not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall brief the Committee on these efforts.

Pacific IUU Enforcement.—The Committee notes the threats to national security and ecosystem integrity posed by Chinese IUU fishing vessels in the Indo-Pacific region and encourages NMFS to expand enforcement operations in its Pacific Island Division.

Northeast Lobster Enforcement.—Within Enforcement, the Committee provides $950,000 for NMFS, in partnership with the relevant States, Joint Enforcement Agreement partner agencies, and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, to continue the cooperative offshore lobster enforcement program that was initiated in fiscal year 2021.

European Green Crab.—The Committee remains concerned by the rapid and growing invasion of European green crab around the country, including in the Pacific Northwest. The Committee provides $1,500,000 within Habitat Conservation and Restoration for management, intervention, and mitigation of invasive European green crab. The Committee directs NOAA to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and FWS to ensure a comprehensive Federal approach to addressing the threat posed by European green crab, mitigate harm, and protect native crab and other shellfish populations. Further, NOAA, in partnership with other relevant agencies, shall jointly brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on the collective efforts to address European green crab.

Northwest Straits Initiative.—The Committee provides $2,000,000 to protect and restore the marine waters, habitats, and species of the Northwest Straits region to achieve ecosystem health and sustainable resource use.

Chesapeake Bay Office.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work being done to restore oysters in the Chesapeake

Bay, the significance of this work for the seafood industry, and the effects of increased seafood prices in urban communities. Therefore, the Committee provides $1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level within Habitat Conservation and Restoration to support oyster restoration in the Chesapeake Bay and encourages NMFS to partner with Historically Black Colleges and Universities with a proven track record of aquaculture research on this work.

NOAA OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee's recommendation provides $595,381,000 for the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research. OAR programs provide environmental research and technology needed to improve NOAA weather forecasts, climate predictions, and marine services. To accomplish these goals, OAR supports a network of scientists in its Federal research laboratories, universities, and joint institutes and partnership programs.

The budget request proposes eliminating OAR, terminating a number of its programs and transferring others to operational line offices such as the National Ocean Service. The Committee notes that Congress realigned certain programs into the National Weather Service in the prior fiscal year to strengthen the flow of research to operations. However, the Committee rejects the proposed terminations and broader, undefined transfers included in the request. In the absence of sufficiently detailed plans and justification, the Committee maintains funding for OAR programs under their existing structure.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Climate Research:	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	104,602
Regional Climate Data and Information	48,932
Climate Competitive Research	71,116
Total, Climate Research	224,650
Weather and Air Chemistry Research:	
Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	95,000
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Research	95,000
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research:	
Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	40,500
Ocean Exploration and Research	50,000
National Sea Grant College Program	81,000
Sea Grant Aquaculture Research	14,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	17,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	53,000
National Oceanographic Partnership Program	2,000
Total, Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	257,500
Innnovative Research and Technology:	
High Performance Computing Initiatives	18,231

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
GRAND TOTAL, OAR	595,381

Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee strongly supports Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes for their critical role in delivering high-quality weather information and driving economic benefits across the United States. These laboratories and Cooperative Institutes conduct world-class research that enhances weather forecasting accuracy, improves severe weather preparedness, and supports economic resilience for industries such as agriculture, transportation, insurance, and energy. These institutions develop advanced weather models, collect real-time data, and provide decision-ready information that benefit farmers optimizing crop yields, logistics companies managing supply chains, and coastal communities preparing for storm surges as well as mitigate risks from extreme weather events, including hurricanes, tornadoes, and heatwaves.

The Committee directs NOAA to engage all member institutions within each Cooperative Institute in identifying and advancing research collaborations, rather than limiting engagement to the lead institution. The Committee recognizes that partner institutions possess significant research capacity but often lack sufficient access to NOAA program officials to develop projects under the Cooperative Institute framework and directs NOAA to facilitate more direct and equitable engagement across all partners.

Earth's Radiation Budget.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for OAR to continue atmospheric modeling and assessments and, as practicable, to initiate observations and monitoring of stratospheric conditions and the Earth's radiation budget. This includes the effects of material introduced into the stratosphere due to changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and the assessment of solar radiation modification. The Committee directs OAR, in coordination with NASA, the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] and the Department of Energy, as appropriate, to advance understanding of the role of atmospheric aerosols in radiative forcing, cloud formation, precipitation dynamics, and extreme weather events, and to develop plans for sustained, long-term observations of the stratosphere. NOAA is encouraged to work with USDA to examine what changes in precipitation, solar radiation, and sunlight might have on agriculture and the food system. NOAA is further encouraged to coordinate with NASA for long-range, crewed and autonomous platforms for in situ atmospheric observations.

Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments [RISA] Program.—The Committee provides not less than fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the RISA program that supports a network of regional science hubs across the country that help citizens in different regions prepare for and deal with the impacts from droughts, floods, wildfires, and other severe weather events. The Committee directs NOAA, for the next RISA recompete process, to provide 5-year awards. The Committee further notes that it is important for the

RISA teams to have a connection to the region they serve and, to the extent practicable, encourages NOAA to ensure that RISA teams are managed, staffed, and based at an institution located in the region served.

National Integrated Heat Health Information System [NIHHIS].—The Committee supports NIHHIS to help improve understanding of heat risks and encourages OAR, through NIHHIS, to support focused heat research to translate existing climate services and NOAA products necessary to build capacity to mitigate heat-related hazards, manage risks, advance heat equity, develop metrics, and promote governance structures, processes, and strategies to advance heat resilience across all U.S. geographies. This may include scaling-up the heat research capacity of academic institutions with established leadership in heat research, particularly those with the demonstrated ability to translate research to decision-making to advance heat resilience quickly.

National Integrated Drought Information System [NIDIS].—The Committee supports the work of NIDIS as a multi-agency partnership that coordinates drought monitoring, forecasting, and planning to provide information and forecasts to Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments and provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Precipitation Prediction Grand Challenge.—In order to better understand and predict rainfall events, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the Precipitation Prediction Grand Challenge.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Detection Technologies.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for a pilot program of instrumentation for observing greenhouse gases, including methane, and other atmospheric factors deployed on commercial aircraft and to support the evaluation of a sustained observing network using such platforms. In carrying out this program, NOAA is encouraged to coordinate with relevant Federal agencies and industry stakeholders and leverage existing Federal resources including the NWS's Aircraft-Based Observation Program, to the maximum extent practicable.

Meteorological Satellite Studies.—The Committee recognizes the important research conducted by the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies.

Tornado Research.—Within amounts provided for Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes, the Committee provides not less than $12,000,000 for the VORTEX–USA program. The Committee remains concerned with the pace of improvement in tornado forecast skill and warning lead times and directs NOAA to expand and accelerate partnerships, including with the commercial sector, to evaluate and operationalize novel data sources, such as commercial radar capabilities, to enhance observational coverage and forecasting performance. The Committee further encourages NOAA to expedite efforts to couple numerical weather prediction models with radar observations to enable improved hail size classification, detection of tornado debris signatures, and more accurate characterization of precipitation type and intensity.

The Committee encourages NOAA to pursue research on near real-time infrasonic monitoring of hurricanes and tornadoes. Ad-

vanced infrasound signal processing methodologies and studies, deployed through a network of infrasound arrays to detect tornadoes, have the potential to provide accurate and reliable locations and warnings of active tornadoes.

Tropospheric Ozone.—The Committee encourages NOAA, in coordination with NASA, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other relevant Federal agencies, to study the formation of tropospheric ozone with the goal of identifying potential mitigation pathways. NOAA is also encouraged to further understanding of atmospheric oxidation processes that impact the atmospheric lifetime of methane and other air pollutants to further refine model fidelity and forecast capability.

Data Assimilation.—The Committee believes that the primary factor in the United States trailing the European weather models is the lack of an updated and comprehensive data assimilation effort. The Joint Effort for Data Assimilation Integration [JEDI] is the next generation, unified data assimilation framework under collaborative development between NOAA and cross-agency partners through the Joint Center for Satellite Data Assimilation [JCSDA]. JEDI will allow for a faster development and research-to-operations of advanced data assimilation and related components to meet the requirements of NOAA's Unified Forecast System [UFS]. NOAA, including through the Environmental Modeling Center, shall develop and transition JEDI into an operational system no later than 18 months of enactment of this act to support real-time cycling in test mode in parallel with the production global model.

The Committee provides $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level within Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes to support JEDI development at JCSDA. The Committee directs NOAA to include sufficient funding in their fiscal year 2028 budget request to advance JEDI and maintain access to the intellectual capacity necessary to ensure that NOAA maximizes the science and predictions derived from its Earth observing systems.

Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee provides $40,500,000 for Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Research Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes and expects NOAA to fund these cooperative institutes at appropriate levels in the fiscal year 2028 budget request, including well-established institutes focused on: air and marine autonomy; tropical storms; ocean databases; coastal resilience; watershed impacts on marine ecosystems; marine microplastic databases; fisheries advanced technologies; and hypoxia and HABs.

Genomics.—The Committee supports the use of genomics research to uncover novel adaptations in marine life to extreme and dynamic environments; to develop sustainable strategies in fishing, aquaculture, and mining practices; and to provide foundational discoveries for biopharmaceuticals.

Ocean Exploration.—The Committee provides $50,000,000 for Ocean Exploration. Within the funding provided, NOAA is directed to continue efforts to map and characterize the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone [EEZ] and Extended Outer Continental Shelf, including by maximizing the amount of funding provided for the Ocean Exploration Cooperative Institute. NOAA is encouraged to work with relevant government agencies, the private sector, academic and

non-profit scientific institutions to continue fundamental ocean exploration in which open-source data is collected for the oceanographic community and private industries and shared in real time through telepresence technology and education research applications. The Committee supports the Administration's proposal to strengthen public-private partnerships and directs NOAA to expand and accelerate engagement with the private sector to leverage existing capabilities, expertise, and technologies for the mapping, exploration, and characterization of offshore critical minerals.

National Sea Grant College Program.—The Committee provides $81,000,000 for the Sea Grant program, which plays a vital role to enhance the practical use and conservation of coastal, marine, and Great Lakes resources to create a sustainable economy and environment, while simultaneously providing invaluable educational opportunities to students.

Coastal Resilience.—NOAA is encouraged to support Sea Grant coastal resilience activities across all State programs, including recruitment of resilience-focused staff and enhancing research, engagement, decision support, and project implementation. NOAA is encouraged to prioritize work to enhance the coastal resilience of remote communities most at-risk for natural disasters and chronic events, with a priority given to challenges faced by Tribal, indigenous, and economically disadvantaged communities.

Young Fishermen's Development Act.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for training, education, outreach, and technical assistance for young fishermen as authorized under the Young Fishermen's Development Act (Public Law 116–289).

American Lobster Research.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the Committee provides $2,000,000 for partnerships among State agencies, academia, and industry to address American lobster research priorities in the Gulf of Maine, Georges Bank, and southern New England. Research and extension activities should focus on stock, fishery, and socioeconomic resilience in the face of environmental and management changes, with the purpose of informing stock assessment and future management actions.

Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee is alarmed by reports of contaminants of emerging concern that may cause ecological or human health impacts, including PFAS, in coastal and estuarine waters. The Committee notes that more research is needed to better understand the prevalence, transportation, accumulation, effects, and fate of contaminants of emerging concern within coastal waters. Therefore, the Committee provides $1,000,000 within the Sea Grant program to partner with State agencies and academic institutions to research and monitor these emerging contaminants.

Sea Grant Aquaculture Research.—The Committee provides not less than $14,000,000 for aquaculture research. Within the funding provided, NOAA is encouraged to explore new research topics, including engineering of ocean-based infrastructure, and accumulation and metabolization rates of brevetoxins in commonly farmed shellfish. The Committee further directs Sea Grant Aquaculture to partner with Historically Black Colleges and Universities that conduct aquaculture research.

Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring.—The Committee provides $53,000,000 for Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring and encourages the Global Ocean Monitoring and Observing program to procure subsurface ocean profile data to improve hurricane intensity prediction by working with industry to take advantage of temperature gradient-powered floats.

Biogeochemical [BGC] Argo.—The Committee recognizes the value of sustaining the BGC Argo infrastructure for ocean health, marine resource management, and ocean prediction capabilities, as it provides the critical observations that support models relied upon by commercial fisheries and the shipping industry. The Committee supports continued planning for the transition of BGC Argo program from National Science Foundation [NSF]-supported demonstration activities to sustained research and operations within NOAA.

Not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, the Committee directs NOAA, in conjunction with NSF, to provide a report detailing the status of current demonstrations, anticipated transition costs, operational requirements, interagency coordination plans, and implementation timelines associated with the transition. The report shall also include a long-term funding plan for sustained OneArgo observations, including BGC, Core, and Deep Argo, and identify any anticipated impacts on other existing observing assets and activities supported by the program. The Committee further encourages NOAA to include transition funding in the fiscal year 2028 budget request while ensuring continued support for other observing platforms and activities funded within the Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring program.

National Oceanographic Partnership Program [NOPP].—The Committee provides $2,000,000 for NOPP to continue to facilitate interagency and public-private partnerships to advance ocean science research, development, and education. Within the funds provided, NOAA shall allocate not less than $500,000 to work with other appropriate Federal agency and industry partners to develop, test, and evaluate ocean-based carbon dioxide removal technologies.

NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides $1,369,916,000 for the National Weather Service [NWS]. NWS programs provide timely and accurate meteorologic, hydrologic, and oceanographic warnings and forecasts to protect life and property and improve the economic productivity of the Nation. NWS is also responsible for issuing operational climate forecasts for the United States. The Committee has made saving lives and livelihoods through accurate weather forecasting a priority.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Observations	271,500
Central Processing	114,500

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Analyze, Forecast and Support	610,000
Dissemination	120,000
Science and Technology Integration	180,000
U.S. Weather Research Program	41,000
Tornado Severe Storm Research	20,916
Joint Technology Transfer Initaitive	12,000
GRAND TOTAL, NWS	1,369,916

NWS Staffing.—The Committee recognizes the critical need for the NWS to recruit and retain a highly skilled workforce to support its public safety and national security mission, including the timely issuance of weather forecasts, warnings, and decision-support services. Persistent vacancies in key occupational series have hindered the agency's ability to maintain 24/7 operations at Weather Forecast Offices and to fully staff mission-critical functions. Therefore, the Committee provides an additional $6,500,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for NWS staffing within Analyze, Forecast and Support. The Committee notes that existing direct hire authority is expected to expire at the end of fiscal year 2026 and strongly encourages the Administration to extend such authority to ensure continuity in hiring for mission-critical positions. The Committee expects the Director to use this authority to expedite the hiring of qualified candidates for positions designated as public safety, national security, or critical hiring needs.

Commercial Weather Data.—The Committee directs NOAA to consolidate all funding for the acquisition, integration, evaluation, and operational use of commercial weather data-currently distributed across multiple programs and line offices into a single Program, Project, and Activity [PPA].

The Committee believes that establishing a unified PPA will significantly improve transparency, budget accountability, coordination across NOAA line offices, and strategic management of commercial data acquisitions. The consolidated PPA shall include commercial satellite data, radio occultation data, aircraft-based observations, ship-based observations, radar data, marine observations, and other commercial weather observation data and associated integration activities.

The Committee provides $4,000,000 for the acquisition and evaluation of new commercial weather data, including, but not limited to, data derived from commercial aircraft, ship-based observing systems, and commercial radar networks. These investments are intended to strengthen severe weather detection, improve forecast accuracy, and enhance warning capabilities for the protection of life and property.

NOAA is directed to submit, concurrent with the fiscal year 2028 budget submission, a detailed plan and funding crosswalk identifying all commercial weather data activities proposed for consolidation into the new PPA. The submission shall include prior-year funding levels by source, planned acquisitions for fiscal year 2028,

operational applications, timelines for data integration into NOAA models and forecast systems, and associated performance metrics.

Aircraft-Based Observation Program.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the Aircraft-Based Observation Program and directs NWS 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.

Mesonet and Commercial Data Integration.—The Committee recognizes the value of regional mesonet networks in improving forecast accuracy, situational awareness, and decision support for agriculture, water management, and severe weather response, and supports efforts by the NWS to expand observational capabilities, including through the strategic use of commercial data. The Committee encourages NOAA to enhance its capacity to acquire, integrate, and operationalize commercially available weather and environmental data products where they improve coverage, timeliness, and forecast skill.

The Committee further supports the National Mesonet Program as a competitively awarded, cost-effective public-private-academic partnership that leverages industry, State, and university investment to strengthen forecasting and severe weather warnings, and provides $35,000,000 to expand observations, including new data types, and deploy innovative capabilities to address capacity and geographic coverage gaps, with emphasis on the atmospheric boundary layer, marine environments, and targeted surface-based gap-filling networks. Further, the Committee encourages NWS to enhance coverage by the National Mesonet Program in non-contiguous States and territories. Of the funds provided, up to $1,900,000 may be used for costs associated with the National Mesonet Program Office including Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System activities.

The Committee further recognizes the importance of the Upper Missouri River Basin soil moisture and snowpack monitoring program and notes its progress toward full deployment. However, the Committee is concerned about projected outyear funding shortfalls for operations following completion and encourages NOAA to work with partners to identify sustainable long-term funding solutions to ensure continuity of this critical observational network, which supports drought monitoring, agricultural programs, Tribal communities, and improved severe weather forecasting.

Space Weather.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level to support the space weather prediction testbed to help drive research to operations to ensure national and global communities are prepared for space-weather events in furtherance of NOAA's responsibilities under the Promoting Research and Observations of Space Weather to Improve the Forecasting of Tomorrow [PROSWIFT] Act (Public Law 116–181).

National Data Buoy Center [NDBC].—The Committee recognizes the critical role of NDBC in providing oceanic, atmospheric, and meteorological observations that underpin weather, ocean, and coastal forecasts and support hazard prediction. The Committee is concerned that current facilities present safety and operational

risks, including structural deficiencies, mold, and water intrusion. The Committee therefore encourages NOAA to prioritize planning for facility refurbishment or replacement to ensure a safe, resilient, and effective operating environment.

Tsunami Warning Program.—The Committee directs NOAA to ensure continuity of operations between the Tsunami Warning Centers and provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program to support education, awareness, and inundation and evacuation map development.

Further, the Committee directs NOAA to assess how well NOAA Weather Radio coverage extends to populated areas at risk of tsunamis and, in collaboration with the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, to determine how to use the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System [IPAWS] to deliver tsunami alerts.

Office of Water Prediction [OWP].—The Committee provides not less than fiscal year 2026 enacted level for OWP, which receives funding across multiple NWS budget lines. The Committee maintains the direction carried in previous fiscal years for NWS to continue to expedite hiring within the National Water Center [NWC] Water Prediction Operations Division. NWS is encouraged to initiate Flood Inundation Mapping operations through the NWC.

Hydrology and Water Resource Programs.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for NOAA to support the Cooperative Institute for Research to Operations in Hydrology [CIROH], including for the Water in the West Initiative and to operationalize Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations [FIRO]. NOAA is encouraged to leverage the CI expertise to help NOAA assess the most operationally-relevant research. CIROH delivers expertise and resources in: hydroinformatics and water resources modeling; geographic information systems and remote sensing, including snow depth and soil moisture; coastal inundation modeling and forecasting; data assimilation; computational science and high-performance computing; artificial intelligence/machine learning. Additionally, the CI shall continue to prioritize the cultivation of the next generation of water resources scientists and engineers who will be essential to tackle 21st Century water resources grand challenges.

Warn-on-Forecast Program Strategic Plan.—The Committee directs NOAA, not later than 270 days after the enactment of this act, to provide a strategic plan for developing and prioritizing the implementation of high-resolution probabilistic forecast guidance for hazardous weather and water events using a next-generation weather forecast and warning framework. The plan should include timeline and guidance for implementation of high-resolution numerical weather prediction models; methods for meeting the high-performance computing, visualization, and dissemination needs; real-time high-resolution probabilistic forecasts; improved observations, including through radars, satellites, and uncrewed aerial systems; a flexible framework to communicate clear and simple hazardous weather and water event information to the public; social, behavioral, risk, and communication research to improve the forecaster operational environment and societal information reception

and response; and improved coordination among NWS offices to reduce the occurrence of disparate weather predictions and to better communicate the relationship between overlapping weather forecasts for different periods of time. The plan should also include an assessment of funding and other resources needs to enable prompt implementation and nationwide utilization.

AI Language Translation for Weather Services.—The Committee supports NWS's use of commercially-available artificial intelligence to expand access to forecasts and warnings for non-English-speaking communities. The Committee encourages NOAA to transition this capability into an operational program, improve resiliency and accuracy, expand supported languages and geographic coverage, and extend dissemination across additional platforms, including NOAA Weather Radio and text-based alerts.

Reanalysis Datasets and Re-forecasts.—The Committee recognizes the important role that reanalysis datasets play in developing AI weather models and strongly encourages NOAA to develop a national reanalysis dataset, rather than continuing to rely on the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts' reanalysis version 5 [ERA5]. The Committee also encourages NOAA to use reanalysis datasets to help develop models using reforecast techniques.

Subseasonal to Seasonal Weather Prediction.—Within funding for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee provides not less than $1,000,000 to continue the subseasonal to seasonal research program to seed innovative research testbeds. Such efforts shall include a pilot project for subseasonal to seasonal precipitation forecasts for water management in the western United States recommended in NOAA's report to Congress pursuant to section 201 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–25). The pilot project should be carried out in coordination with the National Weather Service and should be focused on achieving measurable objectives for operational forecast improvement, including forecasts of seasonal mountain snowpack accumulation and total seasonal precipitation.

Fire Weather.—As the Nation combats yet another dangerous and extreme wildfire season, the Committee notes with urgency the importance of improving fire weather modeling, prediction, detection, and decision support tools. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level within the U.S. Weather Research Program to continue the collaborative and integrated fire weather research program, including the Fire Weather Testbed.

Advanced Quantitative Precipitation Information System.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level within the U.S. Weather Research Program for a regional radar array demonstration project to enable better forecasting of extreme West Coast precipitation events, like atmospheric rivers.

Light Detection and Ranging [LiDAR] Technology.—The Committee provides up to $2,000,000 within the U.S. Weather Research Program to develop, demonstrate, and commercialize advanced, compact LiDAR systems uniquely tailored to near-surface marine and atmospheric profiling from uncrewed aircraft systems and mobile ground-based platforms. This new technology could increase

NOAA's ability to flexibly collect real-time data that fills temporal and spatial gaps left by existing platforms.

After Action Report.—NOAA is directed to provide the After Action Report for the tornadic storm that devastated southwestern Michigan on March 6, 2026, upon completion of the report.

Development of Atlas 15.—The Committee notes the importance of NOAA's ongoing development of the Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States in accordance with the Flood Level Observation, Operations, and Decision Support Act (Public Law 117–316) to help State and local governments plan infrastructure for extreme rainfall and flooding. NOAA is directed to report to the Committee, not later than 60 days after the enactment of this act, regarding additional budgetary needs to update its authoritative Atlas 15 product for the continental United States and non-contiguous States and Territories. In addition, the Committee encourages NOAA to expeditiously develop and release interim Atlas 15 data, consistent with NOAA's experimental information standard, for provisional use within the next fiscal year to support implementation of flood resilient infrastructure.

NOAA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The Committee's recommendation provides $400,500,000 for National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service [NESDIS] operations. NESDIS programs operate environmental polar-orbiting, geostationary, and space weather satellites and collect and archive global environmental data and information for distribution to users in commerce, industry, agriculture, science, and engineering, the general public, and Federal, State, and local agencies.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Environmental Satellite Observing Systems:	
Office of Satellite and Product Operations	272,000
Product Development, Readiness and Application	58,000
U.S. Group on Earth Observations	500
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	330,500
National Centers for Environmental Information	70,000
GRAND TOTAL, NESDIS	400,500

Commercial Data and Data Assimilation.—The Committee directs NESDIS to accelerate the transition of commercial data pilot efforts into sustained, operational data buys at a scale sufficient to drive innovation and reduce long-term costs. NESDIS shall prioritize acquisition strategies that leverage commercially-available capabilities and avoid unnecessary duplication of systems. In

parallel, the Committee directs NESDIS to maximize the value of current and future observational data by improving assimilation rates, including through the incorporation of on-orbit or edge processing capabilities, where appropriate, in future satellite procurements. NESDIS is further encouraged to evaluate and deploy U.S. commercial technologies for real-time data ingest, processing, and dissemination, including pilot efforts using database solutions to address bottlenecks and reduce infrastructure and energy demands.

Radio Occultation [RO] Data Processing.—The Committee emphasizes the critical role of RO data to both terrestrial and space weather specification and prediction, as well as the value of external partners with a significant demonstrated record of experience in RO data processing. Accurate, efficient, and robust processing of RO data is relied on by agencies across the Federal Government, including the Department of Defense, as well as international partners. The Committee directs NESDIS to solicit feedback from interagency and other mission partners when considering any potential changes to RO data processing, and to ensure that any changes maintain product quality and do not result in any gaps to capabilities. The Committee encourages NESDIS to continue to rely on systems with a demonstrated record of successful and reliable operations and to avoid the cost of replicating existing capabilities. The Committee directs NESDIS to report not later than 120 days after enactment of this act on agency future plans for RO data processing for both weather forecasting and space weather, including its continued utilization of external partners; its analysis of the cost, efficiency and public safety implications, as well as the strategic implications for national defense, of any potential RO data processing changes; and its coordination with interagency and other mission partners regarding any such potential changes.

National Centers for Environmental Information [NCEI].—The Committee provides $70,000,000 for NCEI, including not less than $10,000,000 for Regional Climate Services, and $5,500,000 for Coastal Data Development. NOAA shall consider the Coastal Data Development program as the central repository to manage data collections from NOAA uncrewed systems to achieve the Commercial Engagement Through Ocean Technology [CENOTE] Act (Public Law 115–394) goals by amplifying the use of data for environmental and economic innovation.

Regional Climate Centers.—The Committee provides no less than $6,100,000 to Regional Climate Centers for collecting and quality-assuring data nationwide, and disseminating information to diverse stakeholders, including Federal, State, and local government agencies, farmers, water resource managers, emergency planners, universities, researchers, businesses, and the public. The funding will support the development of innovative tools tailored to address region-specific challenges, such as heat, humidity, precipitation, drought, floods, wildfires, and other extreme events in rural and urban environments.

Data Assembly Hub.—The Committee reiterates its support for coastal data development and data management modernization, including prior investments in the Data Assembly Hub for Uncrewed Systems. The Committee views deployment and full operational

rollout of this capability as critical to advancing NOAA's coastal and ocean science data management. Accordingly, the Committee recommends not less than $2,000,000 of the funds provided for Coastal Data Development be used to acquire, integrate, and operationalize the Data Assembly Hub and associated commercially developed software capabilities. The Committee further directs NOAA to include sufficient resources in the fiscal year 2028 budget request to support operations, maintenance, and sustainment of this capability upon transition to full operational status.

NESDIS Data Products.—The Committee is concerned that NOAA has decommissioned at least 20 datasets, products and catalogs during the prior fiscal year. Neither NOAA nor the Department provided any advance notification of this action to the Committee. The Department's actions raise serious concerns about the accessibility of publicly funded data upon which state and city governments, small business owners, service providers, and researchers rely on to inform their critical work. Many of these long time series products are relied upon by the scientific community. The Committee adheres to the principle that publicly funded data should remain available to the public. Restoring the webpages and data sets to their original forms would honor that principle. The Committee directs NOAA to restart these products and awaits the update required in Senate Report 119–44 and adopted by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–74.

State Climate Offices [SCO].—The Committee recognizes the important role SCOs play under NOAA's Regional Climate Services and other NOAA programs and supports ongoing efforts within NESDIS to pilot providing SCOs Federal support so that the SCOs can meet the growing demand by Federal, State, and Tribal users of the SCOs services to track and better understand weather events.

Industry Proving Grounds.—NOAA is encouraged to maintain existing partnerships with the private sector, academia, and other Federal agencies and, as appropriate, to explore additional partnerships to leverage American innovation.

NOAA MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee's recommendation provides $354,400,000 for NOAA's mission support activities. These programs provide for overall NOAA management, including staffing of the Under Secretary's office and services to NOAA field offices, as well as NOAA's Education Office.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Mission Support Services:	
Executive Leadership	26,762
Mission Services and Management	148,000
IT Security	13,438
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	75,000
Facilities Maintenance	6,250

MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Office of Space Commerce	50,000
Total, Mission Support Services	319,450
Office of Education:	
NOAA Education Program Base	5,500
José E. Serrano Education Partnership Program with Minority Serving Insitutions	20,750
BWET Regional Progams	8,700
Total, Office of Education	34,950
GRAND TOTAL, MISSION SUPPORT	354,400

Office of Space Commerce [OSC].—The Committee does not support the proposal to transfer OSC from NOAA to Departmental Management. The Committee finds that such a reorganization is not accompanied by sufficient justification, detailed transition planning, or analysis of impacts to ongoing programs, personnel, and stakeholder engagement. The Committee further believes that maintaining the Office within NOAA ensures stronger alignment with environmental data, satellite, and operational capabilities that underpin the Office's mission, including space situational awareness. The Committee provides $50,000,000 for OSC to continue expanding the operational capabilities of Traffic Coordination System for Space [TraCSS].

Bay Watershed Education and Training [BWET].—The Committee encourages NOAA to continue to expand BWET regional programs to new priority regions, which may include the Delaware Bay.

National Ocean Sciences Bowl [NOSB].—The Committee is supportive of the NOSB, which has been highly successful in educating and inspiring the next generation of ocean leaders over the past 25 years. The Committee provides up to $750,000 for the NOSB, and NOAA is encouraged to include sufficient support as part of the fiscal year 2028 budget request.

NOAA OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS

The Committee's recommendation provides $369,500,000 for NOAA's marine and aviation operations. The OMAO provides aircraft and marine data acquisition, repair, and maintenance of the existing fleet; planning of future modernization; and technical and management support for NOAA-wide activities through the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps.

OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Marine Operations and Maintenance	227,000
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	42,000
Autonomous Uncrewed Technology Operations	27,000

OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps	73,500
GRAND TOTAL, OMAO	369,500

Monitoring of Atmospheric Rivers.—Improving understanding of atmospheric rivers is critical to prepare for concentrated rain storms and flooding along the U.S. west coast. Therefore, the Committee provides $2,500,000 within Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services to better observe and predict these extreme weather events.

Autonomous and Uncrewed Technology Operations [AUTO].—The Committee provides $27,000,000 for AUTO. Of the amount provided, not less than $16,000,000 shall be for agency-wide data acquisition from commercial, uncrewed maritime systems to support relevant operational missions including, but not limited to, hurricane intensity forecasting, ocean carbon monitoring, fisheries surveys, ocean exploration, and hydrographic surveying. Further, NOAA is encouraged to support missions led by the National Data Buoy Center. Within the funds provided, not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level shall be used to support extramural partnerships with universities and oceanographic institutions for UMS research, development, testing, and training, including research to improve precise marine navigation and coastal resilience through improvements to uncrewed platforms.

Aviation Accession Training Program.—The Committee provides not less than $3,000,000 within NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps to support OMAO's aviation accession training program, as authorized in section 105 of the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps Amendments Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–259). The Committee encourages NOAA to designate one or more Cooperative Aviation Centers to facilitate the development and recruitment of aviators for the Commissioned Officer Corps at higher education institutions that have accredited professional flight and piloting programs.

NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Committee's recommendation provides funding for the projects listed in the table titled "Congressionally Directed Spending" at the end of this explanatory statement in the corresponding amounts, consistent with NOAA's existing authorities, jurisdictions, and procedures, as appropriate. NOAA shall perform the same level of oversight and due diligence regarding these projects as with any other external partners.

NOAA PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2026	$1,576,899,000
Committee recommendation	1,876,899,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $1,876,899,000 for NOAA's Procurement, Acquisition and Construction [PAC]. The

recommendation is $300,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Committee recommendations are displayed in the following table:

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
National Ocean Service:	
National Estuarine Research Reserve Construction	8,500
Marine Sanctuaries Construction	4,000
Total, NOS–PAC	12,500
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	40,000
Total, OAR–PAC	40,000
National Weather Service:	
Observations	21,200
Central Processing	68,000
Dissemination	10,000
Facilities Construction and Major Repairs	10,000
Total, NWS–PAC	109,200
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service:	
Geostationary Systems—R	71,100
Polar Weather Satellites	285,000
Geostationary Earth Orbit	677,000
Low Earth Orbit	120,000
Space Weather Next	210,000
Common Ground Services	90,000
Systems/Services, Architecture and Engineering	47,000
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS–PAC	1,502,550
Mission Support:	
NOAA Construction	90,000
Total, Mission Support–PAC	90,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	28,000
Vessel Recapitalization and Construction	105,000
Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction	2,649
Total, OMAO–PAC	135,649
Unobligated balances from prior years	−13,000
GRAND TOTAL, PAC	1,876,899

High Performance Computing.—The Committee recognizes NOAA's high performance computing needs and its current limitations on providing high-fidelity results in near real-time and provides $40,000,000. Within funding provided for Research Supercomputing/CCRI, up to $15,000,000 shall be used to continue the development of a dedicated high performance computing facility in collaboration with partners that have existing high performance computing expertise and scientific synergies. Further, not less than

$5,000,000 is to develop artificial intelligence systems and optimize software to support preprocessing of dense observation datasets to facilitate extraction of the most useful information for inclusion in data assimilation for model initialization.

Radar Next.—The Committee provides not less than $5,000,000 for the Radar Next program within NWS Observations to support the continued development, acquisition, and implementation of a follow-on radar capability to modernize and replace the NEXRAD network. The Committee directs NOAA to accelerate deployment of radar capability for areas with gaps in lower elevation coverage, encourages the agency to identify how commercial radar data can augment a Federal backbone to help close those gaps. The Committee directs NOAA to provide a briefing, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, on the agency acquisition strategy and outyear funding profiles.

NOAA Satellite Reporting.—The Committee directs NOAA to provide quarterly programmatic and procurement status reports of all satellites actively orbiting, in standby mode, and under development, unless any reprogramming, system failure, construction delay, or other extraordinary circumstance warrants an immediate update.

Geostationary Extended Observations [GeoXO].—The Committee supports a rebaselined GeoXO program that maintains a robust and resilient architecture, including both advanced imagers and hyperspectral sounders on all satellites in the constellation. The Committee believes that preserving these complementary capabilities is essential to ensuring continuity and improvement in weather forecasting, environmental monitoring, and public safety services. NOAA is encouraged to proceed expeditiously with a rebaselined acquisition strategy that supports full instrument capability on each platform, avoids unnecessary descoping, and maintains schedule discipline to prevent gaps in coverage.

Near Earth Orbit Network [NEON].—The Committee notes the importance of NEON's objective to collect data for Earth observations under the new approach of smaller satellites launched more frequently. The Committee provides sufficient resources to meet QuickSounder's upcoming launch date.

NOAA Construction.—NOAA Construction finances construction, repair, and deferred maintenance for the agency's highest priority Federal facilities. The Committee recommendation provides $90,000,000 for NOAA Construction. The Committee notes with concern the condition of NOAA's aging physical research infrastructure, including several NMFS regional facilities that perform critical, world-class research and surveys in support of the agency's multiple missions. The Committee is particularly concerned that several key NMFS regional laboratories across the country will soon be unable to perform basic functions given the significant age of infrastructure, state of disrepair, and changing physical environment in which they are located. Therefore, the Committee urges NOAA to accelerate existing regional facility modernization planning and analysis efforts. Where appropriate, such efforts should prioritize the benefits of co-location with existing Federal academic, university, and nonprofit partners as a means of leveraging existing relationships and research efforts in an effort to maintain, if

not elevate, the facilities' capabilities and enhance scientific excellence.

Thirty days before obligating any funds, NOAA shall submit a report detailing how the funds will be expended and an explanation of why these projects were prioritized. NOAA is also directed to immediately inform the Committee if there are any significant schedule delays or project cost increases.

As part of the fiscal year 2028 budget request, NOAA shall establish a 5-year budget framework to address regional facility modernization planning and redevelopment, including in the Northwest. The budget shall be updated annually as additional information and funding needs are refined as projects mature from planning estimates through design phases. In addition, the Committee awaits the status update regarding the NOAA headquarters leases and any leases for NOAA facilities terminated during fiscal year 2025 as required in Senate Report 119–44 and adopted by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–74.

MISSION SUPPORT: NOAA CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Description	Amount
Various	Deferred Maintenance and Repair	10,000,000
Various	Leasehold Improvements	5,000,000
WA	Northwest Fisheries Science Center	60,000,000
MS	National Data Buoy Center	7,000,000
Various	Outfitting and Occupancy	4,000,000
Various	Disposal	4,000,000

Judgment Fund Repayment.—The Committee does not provide funding for NOAA to make payments to the Department of the Treasury's Judgment Fund.

Vessel Recapitalization and Construction.—The Committee recognizes the urgent need to procure Class C vessels to conduct essential fishery management missions, including stock assessments and biological sampling critical to sustainable fisheries. The Committee provides a total of $105,000,000 for vessel recapitalization and construction activities.

Within the funds provided, not less than $20,000,000 shall be used to procure commercially available small- and medium-sized uncrewed surface vehicles capable of operating independently of NOAA vessels in support of mapping and charting, ocean exploration, and fisheries survey missions. These platforms should be rapidly fieldable and scalable, suitable for integration into the NOAA fleet, and intended to address near-term capability gaps and expand operational capacity. The Committee further encourages NOAA to pursue chartering arrangements with private vessels, where cost-effective, to augment fisheries data collection and sampling, thereby increasing flexibility, coverage, and efficiency across survey operations.

Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction.—The Committee provides $2,649,000 for Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction to continue procurement of a second high-altitude jet as authorized under section 413 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017.

Mission Requirement Costs.—NOAA is directed to document within all its future budget requests any unfunded mission requirement costs, and particularly those that are necessary to maintain the optimal operational tempo of NOAA assets and posture of NOAA facilities.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$65,000,000
Committee recommendation	70,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $70,000,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund [PCSRF]. The recommendation is $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. Funds are to be used for conservation and restoration of Pacific salmon populations. State and local recipients of this funding will provide matching contributions of at least 33 percent of Federal funds. In addition, funds will be available to Tribes without a matching requirement. Further, in order to foster greater equity in the implementation of these funds, NOAA is encouraged to increase the 3 percent restriction on administrative expenses for Tribal consortia implementing grants from PCSRF to no less than 30 percent. The Committee reminds NOAA that Tribal consortia in remote and rural areas often face the same limitations and challenges as individual Tribes who are exempted from the 3 percent restriction on administrative spending, and restriction therefore disproportionately burdens Tribal consortia in rural areas.

NOAA is directed to report on how its current priorities meet the intent of the PCSRF to support the recovery and protection of all declining salmon stocks.

FISHERIES DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2026	$300,000
Committee recommendation	300,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $300,000 for Fisheries Disaster Assistance. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$349,000
Committee recommendation	349,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $349,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2026	−$12,000,000
Committee recommendation	−13,000,000

The Committee recommends that direct loans administered through this account for individual fishing quotas may not exceed $24,000,000. Traditional direct loans may not exceed $150,000,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The Committee encourages NOAA to facilitate new vessel construction, vessel replacement, and upgrades within the Fisheries

Finance Program using fuel-efficient technology to the greatest extent practicable.

RECREATIONAL QUOTA ENTITY FUND

The recommendation continues the halibut recreational quota entity as authorized under section 106 of the Driftnet Modernization and Bycatch Reduction Act (title I of division S of Public Law 117–328).

OTHER

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$92,500,000
Committee recommendation	144,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $144,000,000 for Departmental Management [DM], Salaries and Expenses. The recommendation is $51,500,000 above the 2026 enacted level.

Within Departmental Management, the Salaries and Expenses account provides funding for the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and support staff. Responsibilities involve policy development and implementation affecting U.S. and international activities, as well as establishing internal goals for operations of the Department.

The Committee notes the Department's efforts to improve engagement with the Committee over the past year, but the Committee remains frustrated by missed reporting deadlines and the lack of communication about Department activities and announcements as well as the slow responses to the Committee's questions. The Committee encourages continued progress through regular and timely communication with the Committee.

U.S. Investment Accelerator.—The recommendation includes not more than $50,000,000 for the U.S. Investment Accelerator [USIA]. As part of these efforts, the Committee directs the Department to keep the Committee apprised of its activities through regular reports, beginning no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, and updated quarterly. These reports shall include: (1) a list of investment commitments made by foreign nations, and in what amounts, that the USIA is overseeing; (2) a list of investment criteria the USIA is using to select investment opportunities to recommend for funding; (3) a description of how investment opportunities are brought to the attention of the USIA for consideration for funding; (4) a list of investments made with the support of the USIA and a summary of activities undertaken for the reporting period with the USIA-directed funding; (5) the balance of remaining funds committed, but not yet invested in the Nation; and (6) hiring and staffing plans for the USIA.

Upside Sharing Agreements.—The Committee notes the Departments use of upside sharing agreements with external entities to ensure a positive return for American taxpayers, particularly for projects funded through the CHIPS and Science Act, Public Law 117–167. The Committee directs the Department, no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, to make publicly available on the website of the Department

of Commerce and submit to the Committee a report on all equity interests, warrants, options, or other ownership interests in private entities acquired by or on behalf of the Department of Commerce. Such report shall include, with respect to each such interest: (1) the name of the entity in which the interest was acquired and the date of acquisition; (2) the form of the interest, including whether it is voting or non-voting, and the percentage of the entity's total outstanding equity represented by the interest; (3) the valuation methodology used to determine the price or terms at which the interest was acquired, including any discount to the prevailing market price; (4) whether the interest was required as a condition of any grant, cooperative agreement, loan, or other financial assistance provided by the Department, and the Federal account from which such assistance was obligated; (5) the current market value of the interest; (6) the entity or account holding the interest on behalf of the United States Government; (7) the account or accounts in which any dividends, distributions, sale proceeds, or other income from such interests have been, or will be, deposited; (8) the Secretary's intended holding period and management approach for the interest, including whether and under what circumstances the Secretary intends to dispose of the interest; and (9) any dividends, distributions, or other income received from the interest during the reporting period.

Gifts.—Not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter of each fiscal year, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the Committee a report on all gifts accepted pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1522 during the preceding quarter, including the aggregate number and value of such gifts and a description of the categories of such gifts by the program, executive order, or statutory authority in connection with which each gift was solicited or received. The report shall further include a report on any obligations, transfers, or other expenditures incurred from the funds accepted through such authority during the reporting period.

Staffing Levels.—The Committee believes that staffing issues require the continued attention of the leadership of the Department and collaboration with the bureaus. Therefore, the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department shall continue to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on all DOC human capital issues.

Spending Plans.—Under section 528 of this act, the Department is required to submit a spending plan within 45 days of the enactment of this act. That plan should describe the PPAs of the Department so that the Committee receives detailed descriptions of how the Department intends to operationalize the funding provided in annual appropriations bills. The Committee expects to receive a detailed accounting of each bureau's spending, including mandatory, reimbursable, fee-funded, or working capital fund spending, particularly with regard to specific PPAs described in the bill and accompanying explanatory statement. The Department shall continue to work with the Committee to ensure that its spending plans provide adequate information for continued oversight of the Department.

Salary Lapse.—The Committee directs DOC to provide a detailed accounting, as part of the fiscal year 2027 spending plans, identi-

fying the amount of expected salary lapse in fiscal year 2027 and an explanation of how all accrued salary lapse will be spent for all DOC bureaus and NOAA line offices that have a greater than 10 percent vacancy rate, as of September 30, 2026. Any of the identified amounts that cannot be justified as either augmenting staffing vacancies or supporting mission critical functions will be considered for rescission in fiscal year 2026.

Working Capital Funds.—For each of the three working capital funds within DOC, the following is to be provided to the Committee and the OIG by November 30 of each year: (1) a comparison of the final budget or spending plan at the project or activity level to the actual year-end data as of September 30 of the prior fiscal year, including detailed narratives for variances greater than 5 percent at the project or activity level; (2) the initial budget or spending plan by project or activity for the current fiscal year; and (3) a detailed schedule of fiscal year-end unobligated and carryover balances by source funding category and by expiring budget fiscal year, to include: direct authority, Federal and intragovernmental reimbursable authority by trading partner, non-Federal reimbursable authority, amounts held for future asset replacement, and other categories.

Department of Commerce Working Capital Fund.—As part of the fiscal year 2027 budget request, the Department is directed to provide justification that clearly articulates why each Advancements and Reimbursements account and Working Capital Fund project administered by the Office of Acquisition Management, Office of Budget, Office of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration, and Chief of Staff should continue to be funded through the Working Capital Fund.

North American Industry Classification System [NAICS].—The Committee directs DOC, within 180 days of enactment of this act, to provide a report describing the Department's efforts to implement the directives of section 9002 of Public Law 115–334, including its contributions to the Interagency Technical Working Group [ITWG] review of NAICS and the North American Product Classification System [NAPCS] codes for renewable chemicals and biomanufacturers. The Committee also directs the DOC to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on the Department's work to implement the farm bill direction and the ITWG's recommendations through the 2027 NAICS and NAPCS revision process.

High Value Assets [HVA].—The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not fully implemented multifactor authentication [MFA] for its HVAs in accordance with zero trust architecture principles. The Department's Chief Information Officer is directed by the Committee to ensure all Department Bureaus have implemented MFA using all three Office of Management and Budget requirements: phishing-resistant MFA, application-layer MFA, and modern password policies.

Agile Software Development.—The Committee encourages the Department of Commerce, when procuring or updating software systems, to utilize contract management practices that prioritize clear performance objectives, incorporate end-user testing throughout the development cycle, and improve operational performance over time.

Office of Public Engagement.—The Committee recognizes the role of the Office of Public Engagement, formerly known as the Office of Business Liaison, in conducting outreach to small- and medium-sized businesses affected by evolving U.S. and foreign trade policies. The Committee directs the Department to increase efforts to assist these firms to support of the goals of strengthening American manufacturing and reducing the trade deficit. The Department shall provide a briefing, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, on prior year obligations and activities of the Office, including funding levels, staffing, outreach activities, and support provided to businesses navigating trade-related challenges.

Office of Native American Business Development.—The Committee provides $2,500,000 for the Office of Native American Business Development" to enable the Director to fulfill the Secretary's duties to facilitate Tribal business and economic development, trade and export promotion, and implement the Commerce-Interior MOU with a Tribal serving entity to strengthen ongoing training and business development assistance provided to Tribal and other Native-owned businesses embarking on or expanding cultural tourism.

ESOPs and Employee Ownership.—The Committee recognizes that Employee Stock Ownership Plans [ESOPs] are an effective tool to retain American companies, especially those that are undergoing business succession. The Committee notes the private financing gap that has impeded the growth of ESOPs among small and medium-sized businesses, including in industries that are critical to economic and national security. The Committee directs the Department to assess opportunities to address this financing gap as part of its mission to drive U.S. economic competitiveness, strengthen domestic industry, and spur the growth of quality jobs in all communities across the country. The Department shall provide a report to the Committee, no later than 270 days after enactment of this act, on its findings.

OIG Reports.—The Committee is concerned by delayed comments from the department bureaus, including but not limited to NTIA, to Office of Inspector General [OIG] draft reports. NTIA and other bureaus are encouraged to promptly review and respond to draft reports as they are received to facilitate prompt issuance of the final report by OIG. Furthermore, the Committee encourages bureaus to proceed on the timely adoption of outstanding recommendations from OIG reports.

Responsiveness to GAO.—GAO has a broad statutory right of access to records from agencies across the Federal Government and expects prompt and complete responses to its requests for information of all types to meet congressional needs for analyses and recommendations, including those requested by chairs, vice chairs, or ranking members of congressional committees. The Committee understands that GAO largely receives timely access to the information needed to complete its work but is concerned about unreasonable delays by the Department. Delays in providing GAO with timely and complete access to information can affect the timeliness of GAO's work for the Congress and, in turn, impede congressional oversight and legislative efforts. The Committee expects the Department to meet its obligations to promptly provide GAO with re-

quested information and encourages agencies to engage with GAO quickly when there are delays to facilitate a resolution. The Committee also requests that GAO keep it and other affected congressional committees informed of unreasonable agency delays and their impact on GAO's work.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2026	$1,142,000
Committee recommendation	1,142,000

The Committee recommendation provides $1,142,000. This recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level, for continuing renovation activities at the Herbert C. Hoover Building.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2026	$48,000,000
Committee recommendation	48,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $48,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

In addition to funds provided under this heading, the Committee recommends a transfer of $2,450,000 from USPTO to the OIG to support activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the USPTO. The Committee directs the OIG to continue to perform strict oversight activities for NOAA vessel and satellite procurements, cybersecurity, census data collection, and the Business Applications Solution [BAS] modernization.

Execution of Fiscal Year 2025 Funds.—The Committee notes with frustration that MBDA allowed $12,400,000 from its fiscal year 2024 appropriation and $46,178,000 from its fiscal year 2025 appropriation to expire and that this failure to execute congressional direction led to the closure of 26 out of the 32 business and specialty centers nationwide. The Committee directs OIG to conduct an audit or evaluation of the Department's planning, management, and use of these funds, and to include recommendations as appropriate. Upon issuance of its report, OIG shall promptly provide a briefing to the Committee on its findings.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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 vehicles, and 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 30 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 estimates for certain weather satellite programs.

Section 105 provides for reimbursement for services within the 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 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.

Section 111 allows the Secretary of Commerce to waive up to 50 percent of the cost sharing requirements for funds provided in this act under section 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

Section 112 sets limitations on the Department's ability to obligate unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds transferred to the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.

Section 113 sets staffing levels at the National Weather Service.

Section 114 is a new provision regarding the Northwest Fisheries Science Center.

Section 115 is a new provision regarding allowing the NOAA Administrator to establish an alternative or fixed rate for relocation allowance, including permanent change of station allowance.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends a total of $38,017,354,000 for the Department of Justice [DOJ]. The recommendation is $967,918,000 above the fiscal year 2026 funding level. The Committee's recommendation emphasizes key funding priorities in support of the Department's critical missions and activities to protect the safety, security, and rights of our citizens.

Responding to Opioids, Methamphetamine, Synthetic Drugs, and Substance Abuse in Our Communities.—The Committee continues its commitment to helping States and local communities in the fight against opioids, methamphetamine, synthetic drugs, and the illegal diversion of prescription drugs through comprehensive programs covering law enforcement, prevention, and treatment.

Strengthening Police-Community Relations.—The Committee continues to recognize and support the important need for lasting collaborative relationships between local police and the public. Strong partnerships between the police and the communities they protect ensure that citizens' civil rights are protected, foster ongoing open communication, improve officer safety, and reduce crime.

Crime Victims Fund.—The Committee renews its concern about the solvency of the Crime Victims Fund [CVF] and its ability to continue to support compensation to and services for survivors of crime in future years. The Committee remains concerned about insufficient deposits, specifically including the lack of predictability as to when the proceeds from criminal fines, penalties, settlements and other sources will be deposited in the CVF. It is exceptionally difficult for the Committee to plan without greater insight into potential future proceeds for the CVF. The Committee directs the Department to submit an updated plan, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to establish a system to track payments from concluded cases that may result in deposits into the CVF.

Trafficking in Persons.—The Department shall provide the highest practicable levels for the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit [HTPU], the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices [USAO] to investigate and prosecute crimes of human trafficking. The Committee continues to encourage the HTPU and Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams to continue working with victim service providers and non-governmental organizations to ensure the prioritization of victim needs as part of the overall strategy to combat human trafficking and forced labor in the United States.

The Committee is concerned about the relatively low number of dedicated FBI agents assigned to human trafficking cases, especially in rural communities. The Committee continues to expect the designation of a lead agent in each FBI field office as a point of

contact for slavery and human trafficking investigations, and encourages the FBI to assign at least one full-time agent dedicated to investigating human trafficking and related crimes in each State. The Committee directs the Executive Office for United States Attorneys [EOUSA], in consultation with the United States Attorneys, to provide sufficient support and training and technical assistance to each Assistant U.S. Attorney designated as the lead human trafficking prosecutor, consistent with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. As communication and coordination across the Federal Government are critical to supporting survivors of trafficking, the Committee encourages EOUSA, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security, to develop a process to enable survivors with T-visas to obtain an expedited letter of support from the DOJ when their criminal cases close, and to submit a report on a plan for ensuring that requests for letters can be processed in less than 3 months. This plan shall be submitted within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Human Trafficking and Child Exploitation Interagency Coordination.—The Committee recognizes the benefit of interagency coordination to combat human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, and child sexual abuse material. The Committee directs the Department to establish an interagency working group, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies, to improve coordination and case de-confliction as well as support to survivors.

Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund Special Assessments.—Section 101 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–22) mandated the collection of a $5,000 special assessment from persons convicted of certain Federal offenses related to human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Funds from this special assessment are to be deposited into the Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund operated by the Department. The Committee encourages the Attorney General to use funds provided under this bill to ensure that Assistant U.S. Attorneys are specifically trained on the mandatory nature and enforcement of this special assessment, including the imposition of liens under 18 U.S.C. 3613, to provide additional funding, resources, and services for the victims of human trafficking and law enforcement officials involved in the elimination of this crime.

Human Trafficking Justice Coordinators.—The Committee appreciates the recent appointment of a National Human Trafficking Coordinator, consistent with the requirements of section 15 of the Abolish Human Trafficking Act (Public Law 115–392). The Committee directs the Department to continue to comply with all requirements of Public Law 115–392, including the appointment of human trafficking justice coordinators in each USAO. The Committee further directs the Department to submit a report, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this act, on the implementation of Public Law 115–392 and the National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking.

Constitutional Policing.—The Committee directs the Department to enforce constitutional policing statutes, including 34 U.S.C. 12601, which may require the use of consent decrees as necessary, where constitutional policing standards are not being upheld.

Enforcement of Federal Hate Crimes Laws.—The Committee remains concerned by the rise in reported incidents of bias-motivated and hate crimes in the United States in the last several years. The Committee appreciates the work of the Community Relations Service [CRS], the Civil Rights Division [CRT], U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and the FBI to enforce the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111–84). The Department shall continue to fully and expeditiously implement the COVID–19 Hate Crimes Act (Public Law 117–13), and report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act, on all actions and expenditures to date to implement this legislation. In light of ongoing trends regarding hate crimes, the Committee further directs the Department to continue to prioritize this work and to aggressively investigate and prosecute these crimes, which affect entire communities.

Combating Domestic Terrorism.—The Committee remains concerned by the significant threat posed by violent domestic terrorists and extremists and directs the FBI and the Department to vigorously investigate and prosecute incidents of domestic terrorism. The Committee appreciates the recognition of this threat through the formation of the Domestic Terrorism Unit within the National Security Division and directs the Department to maintain this unit. The Committee directs the Domestic Terrorism Executive Committee to continue to meet on a regular basis and coordinate with United States Attorneys and other key public safety officials across the country to promote information sharing and ensure an effective, responsive, and organized joint effort to combat domestic terrorism.

The Committee further directs the Department to review the anti-terrorism training and resource programs that the Department provides to Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, and ensure that such programs include training and resources to assist these law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, deterring, and investigating acts of domestic terrorism. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act, on the Department's assessment of the domestic terrorism threat, and an analysis of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism that occurred in the United States during the preceding fiscal year.

Human Rights Crimes.—The Committee remains concerned by the large number of suspected serious human rights violators from foreign countries who have found safe haven in the United States. The Committee directs the Criminal Division [CRM] and USAO to increase efforts to investigate and prosecute these crimes, including genocide, torture, use or recruitment of child soldiers, war crimes, and other crimes committed by human rights violators, particularly to support the newly-established War Crimes Accountability Team's efforts to respond to war crimes and other atrocities committed during Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the added responsibilities of the CRM to prosecute war criminals under the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act (Public Law 117–351). For this purpose, the Committee's recommendation supports continued funding for CRM and USAO to investigate and prosecute these cases.

The Committee is concerned by the low number of investigations and prosecutions of human rights violators and directs the Department to report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act, on all investigations and prosecutions of human rights offenses and other offenses committed by serious human rights violators within each of the last five fiscal years, including the efforts of CRM and USAO to increase the number of prosecutions. The report should also include any organizational or legal impediments to investigating and prosecuting more human rights violators.

Violence Against Indigenous Women.—In consultation with Tribal governments, the Department shall assess and update the best practices for the investigation and prosecution of violence against Native American and Alaska Native women. Additionally, DOJ shall provide an update on the review of the sufficiency and prioritization of its grant programs aimed at survivors of such violence, including temporary and transitional housing, education, and workforce development assistance, and shall include the results of this updated review, along with the plan to communicate such grant opportunities to Tribal governments and organizations, with the fiscal year 2026 spending plan. DOJ shall provide Congress with a report on the usage and implementation of the Tribal set-aside funding from Public Law 119–4 that supports programs and initiatives in Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages. The Department is directed to submit a report on the status of implementing the recommendations published in the Government Accountability Office [GAO] report 22–104045, entitled "Missing or Murdered Indigenous Women: New Efforts Are Underway but Opportunities Exist to Improve the Federal Response", within 90 days of enactment of this act. The Department has failed to do so and the Committee directs the immediate submission of this report.

Combating Violent Crime in Indian Country.—The Committee encourages U.S. Attorneys to prioritize efforts to investigate and prosecute violent crimes against Native Americans and Alaska Natives that occur in Indian Country, to maintain communication with victims and family members about the status of ongoing investigations and cases, and to provide as much information as possible on any declinations. The Committee is concerned about the relatively low number of DOJ and FBI investigative resources in Indian Country and encourages DOJ and FBI, in consultation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, to increase resources, including additional FBI agents, to investigate, respond to, and prevent crimes in Indian Country. The Committee further encourages the FBI to increase recruitment, retention, and placement efforts in order to fill existing positions in areas with large land-based Tribes or with high instances of Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons cases.

Zero Trust Architecture.—The Committee continues to support the Department's Information Technology Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2022–2024, particularly as it implements the Office of Management and Budget's [OMB] M–22–09 Federal Zero Trust Strategy as refined by M–25–04 Fiscal Year 2025 Guidance on Federal Information Security and Privacy Management Requirements. The Committee continues to be aware of the ongoing cyber threats nation-States and other actors pose to the Department and other

agencies and believes that the use of zero trust architecture, among other protective methods, could mitigate a significant number of these risks. The Department was directed to submit a report to the Committee on its efforts to implement zero trust architecture with 120 days of enactment of Public Law 118–42 and has failed to do so. The Committee directs the immediate submission of this report.

Financial Fraud.—The Committee recognizes that older Americans are increasingly targeted by criminals seeking to swindle them out of their hard-earned life savings through an ever-growing array of financial schemes and scams. The Committee commends the Department's work to combat these crimes in recent years, including through its dedicated Elder Justice Initiative. The Committee directs the Attorney General to continue to prioritize Departmental resources to ensure that reports of financial fraud, including scams against senior citizens, are thoroughly investigated, with the goal of bringing the perpetrators of these crimes to justice.

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—The Committee directs the Department to ensure that all McGirt-related needs are addressed and further directs the Department to allocate no less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted levels for these purposes for each component. The Committee further directs the Department to keep the Committee apprised of all resource requirements relating to McGirt, and, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, to submit a report on the breakdown of cases per USAO attorney in Oklahoma; estimated caseloads for the next fiscal year; and how these statistics compare with other USAOs around the country. The report shall further describe the number and types of charged cases compared to all referrals received; the jurisdictions from which cases were referred; and the general reasons for why cases were not accepted.

Reentry Guidance for Prison Education Programs.—The Committee encourages DOJ, in collaboration with the Department of Education, to develop and provide technical assistance and guidance to the Bureau of Prisons, State departments of corrections, and other entities that are responsible for overseeing correctional facilities on how to support individuals who are preparing to leave prison, reentering their communities, and either continuing their education or seeking employment. The Committee directs the Department to provide guidance on best practices in integrating reentry planning for participants in prison education programs. This guidance should address evidence-based strategies to ensure successful reentry, including by securing employment or continuing their education.

Threats To Election Officials and Workers.—The Committee continues to be concerned by the rise in threats against election workers, administrators, officials, and others associated with the electoral process. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to prioritize investigations into threats made against election workers, administrators, officials, and volunteers. The Committee also urges DOJ to address threats of violence against election workers and to ensure that all election workers are permitted to do their jobs free from threats and intimidation. In order to improve outreach to election workers and organizations representing them, the Committee directs the Department to make publicly available on its website all policies and procedures related to submitting threat reports,

and understanding what to expect after filing a report, as well as the rights and protections offered to election workers, administrators, officials, and volunteers under current law.

Sextortion.—The Committee adopts the language in Senate Report 118–198 under this caption and reiterates any reporting requirements.

Investigating and Prosecuting Cyber Crime.—The Committee recognizes the growing threat of cyber crime that crosses borders and commends the efforts taken by the Office of International Affairs, Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section, and the FBI's Cyber Assistant Legal Attaché [ALATs]. The Committee is encouraged by the FBI's expansion of the Cyber ALAT Program, which works with international partners to increase investigation efficiencies, enhance evidentiary exchange, and conduct joint cyber operations. In light of the challenges posed by evolving technologies and strategies, the Committee directs the Department to ensure adequate resources are available for investigations and prosecutions to keep pace with growing cyber threats in order to build partner country capacity and successfully prosecute crimes to secure justice for victims and deter future criminal behavior.

Combating Cargo Theft.—The Committee is concerned with the alarming rise in supply chain fraud and cargo theft throughout the railroad, commercial motor vehicle, and intermodal transportation systems. The Committee recognizes that cargo theft offenses are often associated with organized crime syndicates, drug trafficking, and illicit finance, and have a significant adverse impact on the United States economy. The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, on plans to establish regional task forces, led by the FBI and in partnership with Homeland Security Investigations, the Transportation Security Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, and Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies, to investigate and refer related cases for prosecution.

The Committee further directs the Executive Office for United States Attorneys to submit a report, within 90 days of enactment of this act, identifying the USAOs with the highest rates of crimes involving cargo theft, including under sections 659, 1991, and 2117 of title 18, United States Code. The Committee directs those USAOs with the highest rates of cargo theft, or a significant rail presence, to assign at least one additional attorney to cargo theft prosecutions.

Supply Chain Fraud in Agriculture and Food Industries.—The Committee is concerned with the alarming rise in supply chain fraud targeting the agriculture, food processing, and fishing industries, including fraudulent seafood and specialty meat product mislabeling, and misrepresentation of organic or certified product designations. The Committee recognizes that these offenses have a significant adverse impact on the United States economy, domestic food producers, American consumers, and the integrity of the U.S. food supply. The Committee directs the Department to provide a report to Congress within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act detailing the scale of these crimes and the impacts these crimes are having on affected industries. The report shall also describe the nature of how these acts of fraud and theft are occurring across the

food supply chain and what actions are being undertaken by the FBI, Homeland Security Investigations, the USDA Office of Inspector General, the FDA Office of Criminal Investigations, and Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute related cases. Finally, the report shall identify what additional resources, interagency coordination, and legislative authorities are needed to further disrupt these illicit activities and protect the integrity of the American food supply chain.

Illegal E–Cigarette Coordination & Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned that the wide availability of unauthorized e-cigarettes has contributed to millions of children using addictive vapor products, despite the statutory pre-market authorization requirement. The Department has commenced the first injunctions against manufacturers of illegal e-cigarettes; however, the Committee notes this only captures a small fraction of violative products and that there is no safe harbor for an unauthorized e-cigarette with a pending application. The Committee supports the recent multi-agency task force to combat this problem, and directs the Department, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, to submit a report detailing the task force's activities. The report shall specifically describe the task force's enforcement activities, including the investigation and prosecution of criminal, civil, seizure, and forfeiture actions, including enforcement actions against unauthorized e-cigarette manufacturers with pending applications and large market shares, and shall assess what additional criminal or civil authorities may be necessary to address this public health threat. The Department is further directed to provide a briefing to the Committee upon submission of the report.

Federal Drug-Free School Zones.—The Committee appreciates the Department's clarification that section 531 of this act does not explicitly preclude the USAOs from enforcing section 860 of title 21, United States Code. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to work to ensure that areas with young children, including schools and playgrounds, remain drug-free.

Protecting Veterans' Benefits.—The Committee adopts the reporting requirement in Senate Report 118–198 under this caption.

Voting Rights.—The Attorney General is directed to prioritize resources to enforce the civil provisions of Federal laws that protect the right to vote, including the Voting Rights Act, the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, the National Voter Registration Act, the Help America Vote Act, and the Civil Rights Acts. The Attorney General is further directed to prioritize resources to enforce provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA] to ensure disabled Americans can fully exercise their right to vote and that no eligible Americans are denied the right to vote on the basis of ADA compliance.

Illegal Growing Operations.—The Committee directs the Department to submit a report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, assessing the proliferation of illegal marijuana growing operations associated with foreign nationals. The report shall be coordinated among the FBI, DEA, and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, and shall specifically assess: (1) the extent of illegal growing operations in the United States that are associated with foreign nationals; (2) any connections or links to Chinese

transnational criminal organizations and/or the government of the People's Republic of China; and (3) the Federal resources that can be deployed to support State, local, and Tribal law enforcement efforts. The report may be transmitted through classified channels as necessary and appropriate. The Committee directs the Department, in coordination with Federal law enforcement partners, to fully support State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in their efforts on this matter.

Protecting American Homeowners and Homebuyers from Real Estate Fraud.—The Committee is concerned about increasing fraud schemes targeting residential real estate transactions and property ownership records, including deed fraud, seller impersonation schemes, and wire fraud affecting American homeowners. The Committee directs the Department, through the FBI, to include within the Internet Crime Complaint Center [IC3] Annual Report a dedicated section assessing trends in real estate-related fraud and property ownership scams. Such reporting shall include, to the extent practicable: (1) the number of complaints involving real estate transactions or property ownership fraud; (2) estimated victim losses and recovery efforts; (3) trends involving impersonation, spoofed communications, or business email compromise affecting real estate transactions; (4) the extent to which such schemes involve foreign-based actors or organized criminal enterprises; and (5) a summary of related Federal criminal enforcement actions. The Committee further directs the Department to provide recommendations for policy, enforcement, and interagency coordination improvements that could assist Congress and Federal agencies in preventing, detecting, and prosecuting real estate-related fraud schemes and better protecting American homeowners.

Prior Directives and Outstanding Reports.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42 adopted language in Senate Report 118–62 captioned "Attorney Compensation Comparability Study", "Law Enforcement in the United States Antarctic Program [USAP]", "Departmental Aircraft", "Protecting Children from Online Predators", "Illegal Gambling" (as modified in the joint explanatory statement), "National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS]", "Illegal Streaming Services", and "Wildlife Trafficking". The Committee adopts these passages, reiterates any reporting requirements, and looks forward to their timely submission.

Departmental Staffing.—The Committee directs GAO to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the Department's human capital management practices, including an analysis of staffing levels over the previous three fiscal years. The analysis should include (1) the number of full-time employees in each office of DOJ; (2) the number of full-time employees who have voluntarily left service including whether those employees chose to take a deferred resignation offer or voluntary early retirement; and (3) the status or elimination of any DOJ field offices, including offices that have been closed over the previous three fiscal years. GAO is further directed to provide a scoping briefing to the Committee within 60 days of the enactment of this act, and to submit a final report within 18 months of the enactment of this act.

Counterterrorism Staffing and Workforce Capacity.—The Committee recognizes the heightened terrorist threat environment to the Nation, with ongoing foreign terror threats related to Iran and its proxies and transnational terror organizations as well as ongoing domestic threats. The Committee also recognizes the critical role the Department of Justice [DOJ] plays in safeguarding Americans from the threat of terrorism, including collecting and analyzing intelligence, information sharing, and prosecuting cases. However, at the same time as threats are growing, the country's counterterrorism system is strained by the departures of experienced national security professionals, which raises concerns about our Nation's threat preparedness. Given these increasing threats and the Department's key role here, the Committee requests a report back within 90 days detailing (1) the total number of DOJ personnel, including the Department's National Security Division and Civil Rights Division, and the FBI, currently employed at DOJ and FBI who are investigating or prosecuting international and domestic terrorism and hate crimes related to terrorism as of enactment of this bill; (2) a breakdown by offices at DOJ and FBI and further broken down by international, domestic terrorism, and hate crimes, by grade, and by responsibilities and description of the roles or positions these personnel currently hold; and (3) a year by year breakdown of personnel totals for the previous 5 years, including any notable increases or decreases, including an analysis of the impact of the Deferred Resignation Program.

Spending Plan.—In compliance with section 528 of this act, the Committee directs the Department to submit a spending plan within 45 days of enactment of this act. The Committee notes that the Department has intentionally delayed or withheld prior-year spending plans because it is continuing to consider specific, isolated matters. The Committee directs the Department to submit a substantially complete spend plan by the statutory deadline, reserving only those specific, isolated matters that remain under consideration.

JUSTICE OPERATIONS, MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$140,000,000
Committee recommendation	150,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $150,000,000 for Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability [JOMA] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The JOMA account provides funding for senior policy officials responsible for Departmental management and policy development. The specific offices funded by this account include the immediate Office of the Attorney General [OAG]; the immediate Office of the Deputy Attorney General [ODAG]; the immediate Office of the Associate Attorney General; Office of Legal Policy; Office of Public Affairs; Office of Legislative Affairs [OLA]; Office of Professional Responsibility; and the Justice Management Division [JMD].

Timely Responses to Committee Inquiries and Meeting Report Deadlines.—The Committee has both budgetary and oversight re-

sponsibilities, and requests for additional information from the Chairs, Vice Chair, Ranking Member, or their Committee staff to any Department component should be treated as a priority for the Department and responded to both courteously and expeditiously.

The Committee again reminds the Department that deadlines directed in Committee reports or explanatory statement language are not merely suggestions. The Department is to immediately submit reports that remain outstanding from fiscal year 2026. Efforts should be immediately undertaken not only to submit these delayed reports, but also to ensure that full and complete information is provided.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$38,460,240
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $50,000,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology. The recommendation is $11,539,760 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$800,000,000
Committee recommendation	800,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $800,000,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR], of which $10,000,000 is a transfer from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee account. This account funds EOIR, including the Board of Immigration Appeals [BIA], immigration judges, and administrative law judges who decide through administrative hearings whether to admit or exclude aliens seeking to enter the country and whether to deport or adjust the status of aliens whose status has been challenged.

Staffing Levels for Immigration Judges and Support Teams.—The Committee remains deeply concerned by the extraordinary backlog of cases in our immigration courts. The Committee recognizes that addressing the backlog will require an IJ corps and associated support teams that are sufficiently staffed, well-trained, and properly equipped-whether through information technology, efficient case management systems, or courtroom space. The Committee has had substantial engagement with EOIR over many years, seeking improved clarity and accuracy in EOIR's estimates for the IJ team costs module, as well as hiring rates, staffing levels, and workforce distribution.

The Committee reiterates its longstanding monthly and quarterly reporting requirements and directs that EOIR continue to provide these monthly and quarterly reports at no less than the level of detail provided in fiscal year 2024, including the mandated quarterly briefings. These reports should further include breakdowns of hiring and separation data, including for on-boarding (e.g., advertisement posted, tentative offer, entry on duty), and cause of separations (e.g., retirement, reduction-in-force, voluntary

early retirement, termination). In the case of terminated employees, the reason for termination shall also be included. The Committee further directs continued submission of the monthly or quarterly reports on caseloads, performance measure reporting, information technology improvements, expanded courtroom space, and interpreter resources, and temporary assignments outside of assigned locations. The Committee directs GAO to conduct an assessment of EOIR's hiring and recruitment practices and policies for IJs and IJ support teams, including required work experience and educational qualifications of new hires.

Operational and Adjudicatory Transparency.—To ensure transparency and promote public confidence in the immigration courts, EOIR is directed to publish all adjudicatory statistics; operational, adjudicatory, and policy documents; court information; and hiring processes on its public website, and is further directed to update its website within 30 days in the event of any changes.

Immigration Judge Training.—The Committee directs EOIR to review its training, to retrain all judges currently on a probationary period, and to increase the frequency and availability of training for IJs outside the probationary period. The Committee directs the Department to ensure IJ training emphasizes due process, humanitarian protections, and cultural sensitivity and includes diverse training faculty, including from the private bar, the non-governmental organization [NGO] community, and academia.

EOIR Technology Improvements.—The Committee strongly supports EOIR's efforts to improve efficiency through information technology improvements, including implementation of its electronic case management system [ECAS] and the digitization of older paper records. EOIR is directed to continue to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on its ongoing development of the ECAS.

Video Teleconferencing [VTC] Data and Reporting.—The Committee continues to direct EOIR to collect real-time data indicating each time a master calendar or individual merits hearing is conducted via VTC, to allow for better statistical data collection and to help determine whether VTC has an outcome determinative impact. This information is to be provided in the quarterly reports submitted to the Committee and should include the number and type of hearings conducted by VTC, including data on appeals cases related to the use of VTC, and the number of in-person hearing motions filed. The Committee further directs EOIR to make all policies and procedures related to EOIR's use of VTC, including EOIR's immigration adjudication centers and temporary facilities, as well as a list of locations where IJs are stationed and detailed, the corresponding docket location, type of docket, and policies for public and media access for locations using VTC, publicly available on its website.

Court Fees.—The Committee is aware of the new fee regime for immigration court proceedings and that a system for accepting such fees has not yet been fully deployed. No later than 30 days after enactment of this act, EOIR shall provide the Committee with an update on the status of the new payment system, including on any impacts to respondents' access the court system.

Legal Orientation Program [LOP].—The Committee has long supported the LOP, which, since its inception in 2003, has been oper-

ated by non-profit NGOs with demonstrated immigration law expertise.

LOP does not provide legal representation to individuals in immigration proceedings; instead, LOP is intended to enhance informed decision-making through basic educational orientation as to EOIR legal processes. The Committee provides no less than $27,500,000 for LOP, including the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the Immigration Court Helpdesk, and adopts the Committee's prior-year direction regarding its operations. The Committee directs EOIR to promptly and consistently facilitate LOP providers' immigration court records requests on behalf of immigrants who are detained and pro se nationwide pursuant to EOIR Policy Manual section 1.5(c) and BIA Practice Manual section 1.5(e).

The Committee notes EOIR has provided incomplete, inconsistent, and even contradictory information regarding LOP operations, and has attempted to terminate the program by issuing stop-work orders to LOP providers despite continued appropriations for LOP in fiscal year 2026. As EOIR has declined to respond to requests for information from the Committee, the Committee directs EOIR to provide an in-person briefing, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, on its implementation of the LOP program and to provide timely and complete responses to Committee inquiries. As part of the briefing, EOIR shall provide a report detailing LOP's execution of funds in fiscal years 2025 and 2026. This report shall include a breakdown, by object class, of obligations incurred by the program, disaggregated by activity and sub-activity.

Referral and Review.—EOIR is directed to provide, within 30 days of enactment of this act, a briefing on the Attorney General's authorities under the referral and review power. The briefing shall assess the statutory, regulatory, and procedural framework for the referral and review power; the history of its application including frequency and an analysis of the referring entity; and policy considerations that would merit consideration of formal guidelines or regulations.

Children's Cases in Immigration Court.—The Committee supports efforts to improve the fairness and efficiency in immigration adjudications involving children, given the particular vulnerability of child respondents. The Committee reminds EOIR of the outstanding assessment required to be submitted to the Committee under this heading in Senate Report 119–44 and adopted into the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–74.

Specialized Juvenile Dockets.—The Committee directs EOIR to submit a report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, detailing the status of unaccompanied children's immigration proceedings. This report shall address: the name and number of immigration courts implementing juvenile dockets; training that has been provided to juvenile docket judges; any restrictions imposed on judges' ability to use docket management tools for children's proceedings; and other relevant matters, as appropriate.

Recognized Organizations and Accredited Representatives.—The Committee is concerned that the Department has transferred staff necessary to process applications for Accredited Representatives. The Recognition and Accreditation program is an effective, but

under-utilized, tool to ensure the efficiency of immigration proceedings and protect the system from fraudulent actors. The Department of Justice should ensure sufficient staff so the program can adjudicate applications no later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2026	$139,000,000
Committee recommendation	140,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $140,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

This account finances the activities of the OIG, including audits, inspections, investigations, and other reviews of programs and operations of the Department to promote efficiency and effectiveness, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse, as well as violations of ethical standards arising from the conduct of Department employees in their numerous and diverse activities.

Bureau of Prisons [BOP] Oversight.—Over the last three fiscal years, the OIG has received more than 27,000 complaints, many involving multiple subjects, regarding waste, fraud, or abuse at the BOP. The Committee understands that approximately 57 percent of all OIG investigations involve allegations of BOP misconduct. The Committee continues to support OIG's newly established interdisciplinary team, which is working to enhance its oversight of the BOP by, among other things, increasing the number of BOP misconduct allegations accepted for investigation; establishing a routine, unannounced inspection program of BOP facilities; maximizing information sharing and collaboration; and continuously identifying, assessing, and tracking significant risks in BOP programs and operations to assist OIG leadership with identifying oversight priorities and the most effective use of OIG resources.

Expansion of the OIG's Unannounced Inspections Program.—The Committee recognizes the OIG's responsiveness to the Committee's direction to create an interdisciplinary BOP oversight team. The OIG reports that the BOP oversight team has conducted unannounced inspections of BOP facilities, and those inspections have resulted in significant findings and recommendations related to the proper care and custody of inmates at those facilities. The Committee believes that expanding the OIG's unannounced inspection program would produce similar benefits if applied to DOJ's other law enforcement components. The Committee directs the OIG to provide the Committee with an assessment of the potential costs, staffing needs, and potential oversight benefits of expanding its unannounced inspection program to other DOJ components.

Presidential Nominating Convention [PNC] Security Grants.—Consistent with longstanding practice, OIG is directed to conduct audits of the fiscal year 2024 PNC program. The audits shall include an evaluation of the Office of Justice Program's standards for determining allowable expenses, and the sufficiency of the nexus between allowable expenses and (1) the statutory authority for the program, and (2) the Department's criminal justice and law enforcement missions.

Immigration Court Bond Grant Rates.—The Committee notes that detained noncitizens seeking release on bond have differing outcomes across immigration courts, with some immigration courts having a lower rate of granting bond than others. Moreover, the levels at which bonds are set vary broadly. The Committee directs OIG to conduct a review of the grant rates for bond in recent years; to identify any factors that correlate with the differences in the granting of bond motions; and, when they are granted, the differences in the dollar amounts for which bond is set, across all immigration courts.

OIG Review of Implementation of the Direct Appropriation to BOP.—The Committee reiterates the directives in Senate Report 119–44, adopted and expanded by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–74, directing OIG to undertake a review of all funds provided in Public Law 119–21 to the Department. The Committee notes OIG's progress on the directive, to include a website tracking such funds, and looks forward to OIG's continued progress.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$13,000,000
Committee recommendation	12,864,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $12,864,000 for the United States Parole Commission. The recommendation is $136,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$900,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,005,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $1,005,000,000 for General Legal Activities salaries and expenses. The recommendation is $105,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

This account funds the establishment of litigation policy, conduct of litigation, and various other legal responsibilities through the Office of the Solicitor General, the Tax Division, CRM, the Civil Division, the Environment and Natural Resources Division [ENRD], CRT, the Office of Legal Counsel, INTERPOL Washington, the Office of Pardon Attorney, and the Office for Access to Justice.

Civil Rights.—The Committee's recommendation supports DOJ's efforts to enforce civil rights laws; expand its capacity to prosecute and provide litigation support for human trafficking, hate crimes, and unsolved civil rights era crimes; carry out its responsibilities associated with the civil rights of institutionalized persons and the access rights of the disabled; investigate and prosecute police misconduct; and enhance the enforcement of fair housing and fair lending laws.

Civil Rights Violations in State and Local Prisons and Jails.—The Committee continues to be concerned by reports of civil rights

violations in State and local prisons and jails and directs CRT to increase efforts to investigate and address violations of the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (Public Law 96–247) in State and local prisons and jails. The Committee directs CRT to use such sums as necessary from amounts appropriated in fiscal year 2027 to address such issues in State and local prisons and jails.

Animal Welfare Act Enforcement.—The Committee supports the memorandum of understanding between the Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Agriculture and their joint commitment to enforcing the Animal Welfare Act [AWA]. The Committee directs the Department to continue coordinating and collaborating with USDA on AWA enforcement cases to ensure DOJ receives necessary information regarding AWA violators, including those with multiple citations for conduct that seriously or adversely affects the health or well-being of an animal, in a timely manner. The Department shall provide an updated report to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on its AWA enforcement actions.

The Committee further supports the Department's interagency efforts to strengthen the investigation and prosecution of animal cruelty offenses. Consistent with these efforts, the Committee expects the designation of a point of contact in each United States Attorney's Office to serve as the coordinator for animal cruelty and AWA enforcement matters within that office, and the designation of a lead agent in each Federal Bureau of Investigation field office to serve as a point of contact for animal cruelty investigations, including Preventing Animal Cruelty and Torture Act-related offenses and AWA investigations.

The Committee encourages the Department to ensure these points of contact facilitate coordination, as appropriate, among Federal, State, and local partners and to align enforcement resources to support effective investigation and prosecution of animal cruelty and AWA violations.

Combating Organized Animal Cruelty.—The Committee is concerned about illegal animal fighting activity that subjects animals to extreme cruelty and suffering and is often linked to international drug trafficking, organized crime, and money laundering. The Committee is encouraged by the Department's use of the Preventing Animal Cruelty and Torture Act (Public Law 116–72) and other Federal animal cruelty statutes to hold perpetrators accountable. The Attorney General is encouraged to increase efforts to investigate and dismantle dogfighting and cockfighting operations as soon as there is any evidence of such illegal activity, including collaborating with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.

International Trade Crimes.—The Committee is concerned with the rise in international trade crimes, including violations of law undertaken in furtherance of the evasion of duties, tariffs, restrictions, or requirements imposed by the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, the Tariff Act of 1930, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and the Trade Act of 1974. Senate Report 119–44 directed the Department to prioritize efforts to combat international trade crimes and to provide dedicated resources to these efforts. In August 2025, the Department established a Trade Fraud Task Force,

and the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–74 directed the Department to allocate not less than $2,000,000 for its activities. The Department is directed to provide a briefing on the personnel, organizational structure, and resources dedicated to this effort within 30 days of the enactment of this act. The Department is further directed to submit a report thereon within 180 days of the enactment of this act.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2026	$22,700,000
Committee recommendation	22,700,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $22,700,000 for legal costs, to be derived from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

This account covers the Department's expenses associated with litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–660).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

Appropriations, 2026	$245,000,000
Committee recommendation	255,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $255,000,000 for the Antitrust Division. The recommendation is $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Consistent with section 605 of Public Law 101–162, all fees collected by the Antitrust Division in fiscal year 2026 shall remain available to the Antitrust Division until expended.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$2,621,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,700,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $2,700,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys [EOUSA] and the 94 USAOs. The recommendation is $79,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

As in past years, the Committee directs the United States Attorneys to focus their efforts on those crimes where the unique resources, expertise, or jurisdiction of the Federal Government can be most effective.

Civil Rights Prosecutions.—The Committee's recommendation provides the highest practicable level for continued civil rights enforcement that will advance both criminal and civil litigation, including the prosecution of sex and labor trafficking.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons [MMIP] Prosecutions.—The Committee encourages DOJ to continue allocating additional resources to address the crisis of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons, and further directs DOJ to continue to increase resources and improve coordination to investigate, respond to, and prevent crimes in order to promote public safety in Tribal commu-

nities. The Committee further recommends the Department ensure sufficient resources are made available to sustain this work.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$205,000,000
Committee recommendation	205,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $205,000,000 for the United States Trustee System Fund. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The appropriation is offset by $279,000,000 in fee collections.

The United States Trustee Program [USTP], authorized by 28 U.S.C. 581 et seq., is the component of the Department with responsibility for protecting the integrity of the bankruptcy system by overseeing case administration and litigation to enforce the bankruptcy laws.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2026	$2,504,000
Committee recommendation	2,512,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $2,512,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The recommendation is $8,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission settles claims of American citizens arising from nationalization, expropriation, or other takings of their properties and interests by foreign governments.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 2026	$320,000,000
Committee recommendation	320,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $320,000,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

This appropriation, which is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes, provides for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party, including fact and expert witnesses. These funds are also used for mental competency examinations and witness and informant protection. The Committee includes bill language prohibiting the Department from transferring funds out of this account.

The Committee expects that no funds will be expended for expert witness services, including the payment of fees and expenses of expert witnesses, from any other DOJ accounts but Fees and Expenses of Witnesses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$20,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $20,000,000 for CRS. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Established by Title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88–352), CRS provides assistance to communities and persons in the prevention and resolution of disagreements arising from discriminatory practices. The CRS is encouraged to partner with and support community-based organizations when possible in order to better support community-based peacebuilding and violence prevention efforts.

The Committee continues its strong support for CRS, expects its independence as a component, and maintains its funding as a separate appropriations account. The Committee also continues its support of DOJ's efforts, through CRS, to work with State and local leaders, law enforcement, and community-based organizations to resolve conflicts, build partnerships, and prevent and respond to hate crimes.

Hate Crimes Prevention.—Within the recommendation, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2026 level to handle the workload and responsibilities stemming from passage of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act [HCPA] (Public Law 111–84). The HCPA expanded CRS's mandate, requiring that CRS help communities prevent and respond to violent hate crimes committed on the basis of gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, and disability, in addition to race, color, and national origin. This funding will maximize the CRS crisis response nationwide and enable CRS to fulfill both its original mandate and expanded mandate under the HCPA.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$20,514,000
Committee recommendation	20,514,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $20,514,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund [AFF]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$1,702,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,800,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $1,800,000,000 for United States Marshals Service [USMS] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is $98,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Committee directs USMS to prioritize its core missions, which are supporting the Federal justice system by providing for the security of Federal court facilities and the safety of judges and other court personnel; apprehending criminals; exercising custody of Federal prisoners and providing for their security and transportation to correctional facilities; executing Federal court orders; seizing assets gained by illegal means and providing for the custody, management, and disposal of forfeited assets; assuring the safety of endangered government witnesses and their families; and collecting and disbursing funds. The USMS shall report to the Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act, and quarterly

thereafter, on the total resources utilized for activities outside of these core missions.

In addition to receiving direct appropriations, the Committee is aware that USMS also receives funding from the Department's AFF to augment salaries and expenses that are intended to administer directly AFF-related activities like the management and sale of forfeited assets. The Committee directs the Department to continue to provide quarterly reports on USMS's use of AFF funding, as directed in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93.

Judicial Security.—Over the last four fiscal years, Congress has made critical investments in judicial security, including the replacement of outdated home intrusion detections systems, establishment of an open-source intelligence office within the USMS Judicial Security Division, and additional staffing. Given the ever-changing threat landscape, the Committee directs USMS to provide quarterly reports on the cost of protective details, threat assessments and intelligence, and other needs required to protect the Federal judiciary. In furtherance of its longstanding efforts to improve judicial security, within the funds provided, the Committee provides $5,000,000 for the procurement of an AI-enabled and interoperable platform that unifies fragmented data sources and provides real-time monitoring, analytics, intelligence sharing, and operational visibility toward the safety and security of the judiciary.

The Department shall further provide a briefing and report, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on actions by the United States Marshals Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate any potential criminal conspiracies, enterprises, or other coordinated efforts to threaten or intimidate Federal judges and their families.

In May 2022, USMS began providing assistance in securing the residences of the Justice of the Supreme Court. The Committee understands that in summer 2026, this mission will be fully transitioned to the Supreme Court Police. The Committee appreciates the dedication and professionalism USMS provided in this matter.

Child Victim Identification Efforts.—The Committee remains concerned that over 2.6 million images of "unknown" victims of child sexual abuse material [CSAM] reside in the International Criminal Police Organization's [INTERPOL] International Child Sexual Exploitation database [ICSE]. Of the 2.6 million unknown images, more than 56,000 children wait to be identified and safeguarded. The Committee directs the Department to support modernization of the ICSE database, and to support training and operations for victim identification efforts.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2026	$8,000,000
Committee recommendation	12,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $12,000,000 for construction in space controlled, occupied, or utilized by USMS in Federal courthouses and buildings, including but not limited to the creation, renovation, and expansion of prisoner movement areas, ele-

vators, and other law enforcement and court security support space. The recommendation is $4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

Appropriations, 2026	$2,236,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,406,456,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $2,406,456,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention. The recommendation is $170,456,000 the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$117,200,000
Committee recommendation	119,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $119,000,000 for the National Security Division [NSD]. The recommendation is $1,800,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The NSD coordinates the Department's national security and counterterrorism missions through law enforcement investigations and prosecutions, and handles counterespionage cases. The NSD works in coordination with the FBI, the Intelligence Community, and the USAOs. Its primary function is to prevent acts of terrorism and espionage from being perpetrated in the United States by foreign powers.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2026	$300,000,000
Committee recommendation	250,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $250,000,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement. The recommendation is $50,000,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement account funds efforts to ensure a coordinated, multi-agency, intelligence-based, and prosecutor-led approach to identifying, disrupting, and dismantling those drug trafficking and money-laundering organizations primarily responsible for the Nation's illicit drug supply and drug-related violence.

The Committee reiterates the reporting directive contained within the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–74, which directed the Department to provide quarterly reports and briefings on use of these funds. The Department has failed to do so. The Committee directs immediate submission of a report and a briefing, and reminds the Department that directives contained within and adopted by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–74 are not optional.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$10,609,456,000
Committee recommendation	11,431,735,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $11,431,735,000 for the FBI salaries and expenses. The recommendation is $822,279,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Criminal Justice Information Services [CJIS].—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the NICS Section. The Committee supports the full budget request for CJIS.

Swatting.—The Committee is concerned about the increase in swatting incidents and understands that State and local law enforcement are the front-line responders to these dangerous incidents. However, the Committee is encouraged to learn about the FBI's increased outreach to their State and local law enforcement partners and the FBI's newly-created national online database to facilitate information sharing pertaining to swatting incidents. The Committee directs the FBI to continue to support State and local partners as much as possible in swatting incidents, including providing resources sufficient to support the National online database and by preserving information, identifying common traits or patterns, and assessing where the attacks appear to be related. The Committee further directs the FBI, in coordination with the Department of Justice, to provide a report not later than 180 days after enactment of this act on the FBI's efforts to track and investigate swatting incidents, including the status and utilization of any FBI swatting database and efforts to promote awareness of such database among State and local law enforcement. The report shall also describe efforts to develop and disseminate best practices for law enforcement and emergency responders to reduce the incidence and risk of swatting incidents.

Human Rights Violations.—The Committee directs the FBI to increase its efforts to investigate and support the Department's criminal prosecution of serious human rights crimes, including genocide, torture, use or recruitment of child soldiers, war crimes, and other crimes committed by serious human rights violators. This is especially relevant given the War Crimes Accountability Team's efforts to respond to war crimes and other atrocities committed during Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the added statutory responsibilities of the Criminal Division to prosecute war criminals under the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act of 2022. The Committee recommends funding at no less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The Committee directs the FBI to continue this effort through the International Human Rights Unit [IHRU], which the FBI shall not dissolve and shall not merge with or assign duties to any other office, and which shall continue to fully cooperate with and participate in the Human Rights Violator and War Crimes Center [HRVWCC]. The Committee is concerned that the FBI's proposed realignment of personnel from the HRVWCC to another unit would diminish the FBI's ability to adequately pursue human rights violators and upset the delicate relationship the FBI has created be-

tween investigators and NGOs focused on identifying and assisting victims of these atrocities.

The Committee is concerned by the attempted downsizing of the IHRU and supports increasing the number of cases investigated and prosecuted, growing the number of investigators and prosecutors educated and trained to address the threat, and engaging more with affected communities throughout the Nation. The Committee also encourages the FBI to utilize its civil rights program coordinators in the field to engage with partners in USAO, NGOs, and local communities to create a better understanding of the threat, drive prosecutions, and encourage reporting of international human rights violators. The Committee further directs the IHRU to provide training to all FBI field offices on how to detect and investigate crimes committed by serious human rights violators, and to report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on the IHRU's efforts to increase the number of human rights investigations and provide training to all field offices and opportunities for community engagements, including the numbers for each.

Hate Crimes Reporting.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 directed the FBI to submit a report on its continued efforts to ensure that all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies fully report hate crimes statistics, as required by the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–275, as amended) and the HCPA. The Committee acknowledges receipt of the FBI's 2023 report in response to this directive but finds that it does not fully address key concerns, particularly with respect to jurisdictions that report zero hate crimes. The Committee therefore directs the FBI to submit a supplemental report on its ongoing efforts to ensure comprehensive participation in hate crimes reporting by all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. This report should include a detailed assessment of jurisdictions that affirmatively report zero hate crimes, an evaluation of the accuracy of such reporting, and an identification of factors that contribute to underreporting or nonreporting. The report should also outline current and planned efforts to increase awareness of reporting obligations, address known gaps in participation, and overcome challenges to the full nationwide implementation of NIBRS. Additionally, the FBI shall detail its ongoing outreach and training on hate crimes reporting, including the number and scope of trainings conducted, and strategies to ensure victims feel secure reporting hate crimes to law enforcement. The Committee continues to urge State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to consider the cost of participation in the FBI's Hate Crime Statistics Act program as an extraordinary expense under the HCPA.

National Bioforensic Analysis Center.—The Committee recognizes the need to maintain operations at the National Bioforensic Analysis Center [NBFAC]. The Committee supports the bioforensic analysis and investigations performed at NBFAC and appreciates that the NBFAC currently operates under a cost-sharing memorandum with the DHS, for the FBI to maintain ongoing operations at this facility. The Committee provides $21,840,000 for the FBI's role at the NBFAC.

Combating Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.—The Committee has long expressed serious concern about the sufficiency of efforts to combat modern slavery and human trafficking, particularly in rural areas. The Committee directs the FBI to allocate additional staff dedicated to human trafficking at its field offices with the largest geographic areas of responsibility.

Transnational Repression.—Within the funds provided, the Committee directs the FBI to continue supporting its existing tip lines and reporting systems for transnational repression, ensuring multilingual access, protection of confidentiality to the maximum extent practicable, and staffing with appropriately trained personnel, and to provide targeted training on identifying and responding to transnational repression, including physical and digital tactics and relevant legal authorities.

Not later than 120 days after enactment, the FBI shall submit a report to the Committee on its efforts to address transnational repression, including: (1) policies and programs, with associated costs; (2) quantitative metrics, including complaints received, investigations opened, and enforcement actions taken, with response times, outcomes, and referrals; (3) the effectiveness and security of reporting systems, including any cyber incidents and mitigation steps; and (4) remaining capability gaps and resource needs. The report may include a classified annex.

Respect for Child Survivors Act.—Senate Report 119–44 directed the FBI to submit a report on the status of the implementation of the Respect for Child Survivors Act (Public Law 117–354), including its plans and protocols to use and coordinate with children's advocacy center-based multidisciplinary teams when interviewing all witnesses covered by the act. The Committee looks forward to the submission of this report, and adopts and reiterates this directive for fiscal year 2027.

Operation Not Forgotten.—The Committee directs the FBI and DOJ to partner with the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] to address unresolved crimes in Indian Country, and to report on progress in resolving criminal cases in Indian Country to the Committee. The Committee also remains concerned about the number of FBI personnel deployed to work on Indian Country cases, and directs DOJ to include the number of DOJ personnel assigned to Indian Country cases, facilities, and operations in its annual report to Congress to comply with Public Law 111–211 (25 U.S.C. 2809).

Threats to State Judges.—The FBI Office of Partner Engagement [OPE] plays a central role in sharing information with law enforcement partners, notably through its fusion center engagement program. Most State and major urban area fusion centers were established in the years following the September 11, 2001, attacks in an effort to enhance communication, cooperation and information sharing between State, local and Federal law enforcement agencies, including the FBI. The Committee is aware of increased abuse and threats against State judges and judicial personnel. Moreover, the families of judges and judicial personnel face abuse and threats with much of the vitriol coming online. The Committee believes that the FBI can help States and localities in finding and neutralizing threats against State judges. Therefore, the Committee urges the FBI to increase its work with fusion centers on collecting and

disseminating threat information against State judges and State judicial branch personnel.

Efforts to Address Crime and Corruption in Sport and Gaming.—The Committee directs the FBI to provide a briefing, within 6 months of the enactment of this act, on the efforts of its Crime and Corruption in Sport and Gaming program with respect to unregulated sportsbooks and offshore gambling websites.

Coordination With State and Local Law Enforcement to Combat Cybercrime.—The Committee acknowledges that coordination between State and Federal law enforcement is imperative to the successful enforcement of laws that protect Americans from the rapidly increasing instances of cybercrime. Cybercriminals and hostile governments attack senior citizens, veterans, critical infrastructure, and other vulnerable populations or sensitive targets to jeopardize our national security and defraud American citizens out of significant amounts of money. While Federal law enforcement has a track record of success in pursuing these cases, Federal authorities often have high threshold amounts necessary to initiate a case leaving many cases unresolved. States, meanwhile, often lack the resources and training necessary to know how to investigate and successfully prosecute these complex crimes which may, in the aggregate, reach Federal threshold amounts. Partnerships between both state and federal authorities are therefore essential to the prosecution of cyber fraud crimes. The Committee directs the FBI to submit a report within 90 days of the enactment of this act, on the resources dedicated towards supporting and establishing partnerships with State anti-fraud authorities, and resources necessary to expand upon these partnerships.

Espionage and Counterintelligence Threats to the Artificial Intelligence [AI] Sector.—The Committee directs the FBI to undertake meaningful efforts to reach out to leading AI companies, venture capital firms, top AI researchers and executives, and leading universities for the purpose of providing information on foreign espionage risks, insider threat risks, FBI resources and tools available to them, and legal obligations with respect to informing law enforcement about known or suspected espionage and the legal risks of engaging in espionage or the theft of trade secrets or intellectual property. In addition, the Committee requests that the FBI create a best practices guide and training courses on insider threat monitoring, information security, and operational security, and make the guide and trainings available as part of an outreach campaign. Finally, the Committee encourages the FBI, within 120 days of enactment, to establish a public marketing campaign directed towards AI companies, venture capitalists, executives, researchers, and leading conferences, for the purposes of providing information on foreign espionage risks, insider threat risks, FBI resources and tools available to them, and legal obligations with respect to informing law enforcement about known or suspected espionage and the legal risks of engaging in espionage or the theft of trade secrets or intellectual property. The FBI shall issue a report, which may be submitted through classified channels, to the Committee on its efforts within 1 year of the enactment of this act.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2026	$15,000,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides for FBI construction. The recommendation is $15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$2,580,340,000
Committee recommendation	2,703,600,000

The Committee's recommendation provides total resources of $2,703,600,000 for the DEA salaries and expenses. In addition, $676,400,000 is derived from the DEA's Diversion Control Fee Account. The recommendation is $123,260,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The Committee directs DEA to prioritize its core missions, which are to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States or any other competent jurisdiction those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets. The DEA shall report to the Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, on the total resources utilized for activities outside of these core missions.

The Committee strongly supports DEA's efforts to reverse the significant decline in special agent employment levels to ensure the DEA has the personnel necessary to combat the ongoing methamphetamine and opioid crises. The Committee encourages the DEA to assign agents to the geographic areas that are most broadly impacted by methamphetamines and opioids.

DEA Aircraft Recapitalization.—The Committee continues to strongly support DEA's efforts to recapitalize the aircraft within the Aviation Division. As the DEA Administrator noted in his testimony before the Subcommittee, DEA has a significant need for modern and efficient aircraft capable of supporting both domestic and international missions, providing surveillance capability, and serving as a "force protector" for DEA personnel on the ground.

The Aviation Division's January 2026 Fleet Overview & Modernization Plan contemplates the replacement of eight aircraft over the coming years. Within the funds provided, $42,000,000 shall be for the continued acquisition of such aircraft, on a regular cadence, by the Aviation Division. The Committee directs DEA to submit an updated aircraft recapitalization plan within 90 days of the enactment of this act.

Fentanyl Tracking.—The Committee directs the DEA to use the provided funding to develop a comprehensive fentanyl tracking system, which includes documentation of seizure location, chemical composition, probable or known manufacturing location, and prob-

able or known point of entry into the U.S., if applicable. The DEA shall report back to the Committee on these efforts within 90 days of the enactment of this act.

DEA Suspicious Orders Report System [SORS].—The Committee directs DEA to take further action to remove barriers to access for opioid use disorder medications. DEA must clarify the difference between suspicious orders of opioids and suspicious orders of buprenorphine on SORS. DEA should also work with other Federal regulators, including the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] and FDA, to ensure these barriers are removed after necessary clarifications are made. The Committee also understands that DEA remains in an active rulemaking posture relating to suspicious orders of controlled substances. The Committee directs DOJ to finalize DEA's long-pending rule within 120 days of enactment of this act so DEA can execute the Committee's directive as soon as possible.

Xylazine.—The FDA and DEA have issued warnings regarding the risks of the human consumption of xylazine, a sedative used in veterinary medicine and in farming. Media reports indicate the increased use of the drug, by itself or in combination with other substances, is resulting in worsening addiction and is causing physical wounds to those who use illicit opioids. As Congress weighs the legitimate use of xylazine and the risk it poses to public safety and health, more information is needed to develop harm reduction programs to address the use of xylazine. The DEA shall report within 90 days of enactment of this act, on the prevalence of xylazine in drug seizures, information about known distribution networks for the drug, and potential harm-reduction strategies.

Animal and Human Drugs of Concern.—The Committee is aware that the animal tranquilizer xylazine is being mixed with fentanyl, cocaine and other drugs to intensify and prolong intoxication or to compensate for weaker strength drugs. The Committee has recently become aware of the presence of a new animal and human tranquilizer in illicit drugs: medetomidine. Like xylazine, medetomidine is being combined with fentanyl and sometimes xylazine to prolong the intoxicating effect of the drug. Yet, many drug users are unaware that the drugs they purchased may also contain drugs like xylazine and medetomidine. This has posed additional challenges in responding to illicit drug use, including intense side effects, an increased burden on first responders and medical professional called on to treat such people, and decreased efficacy of the overdose reversal drugs like naloxone. The Committee directs DEA brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment on its plan for addressing the diversion of drugs like xylazine and medetomidine and other FDA drugs approved for animal and human use into the illicit drug supply. The Committee also urges DEA to work with FDA and CBP, and any other relevant agencies on a joint strategy for addressing current and future potential diversion of FDA-approved medications into the supply of illicit drugs flooding the streets of America.

Tribal Consultation.—Prior to the finalization of the Proposed Rule for Telemedicine Prescribing of Controlled Substances When the Practitioner and the Patient Have Not Had a Prior In-Person Medical Evaluation (88 Fed. Reg. 12875), the Committee directs

DEA to engage in meaningful Tribal consultation with federally recognized Tribes affected by the proposed rulemaking, as required by the DOJ Tribal Consultation Policy, Executive Order 13175, and a November 30, 2022, Presidential Memorandum mandating executive agency consultation with Indian nations and Tribes.

DEA Forensic Sciences Laboratories.—The Committee recognizes that the DEA's Forensic Sciences Laboratories play a pivotal role in helping the agency and other law enforcement agencies in finding and removing illicit substances from the streets of our country. The DEA's laboratories help process and analyze evidence for Federal agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, and Homeland Security Investigations. The Committee is concerned that the DEA is not adequately staffing all its laboratories, which may lead to backlogs in analyzing evidence, particularly novel controlled substances. The Committee directs the DEA to provide a report to the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on how many FTEs and how much funding are needed to fill all roles in its system of laboratories, how many of these positions are vacant, and how long it will take at the current rate of hiring for all positions to be filled.

Kratom.—The Committee is aware that in 2025, the Department of Health and Human Services referred a byproduct of the kratom plant to DEA for possible scheduling under the Controlled Substance Act. The Committee directs DEA to provide a briefing, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, on the health and safety impacts of kratom products, including patterns of use, adverse events, and any enforcement or regulatory actions taken.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$1,585,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,652,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $1,652,000,000 for ATF salaries and expenses. The recommendation is $67,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Committee's recommendation supports the full operational funding for ATF's crime gun intelligence capabilities, including its correlation centers, and its forensic science and scientific research laboratories.

The Committee directs ATF to prioritize its core missions, which are reducing the illegal use of firearms and illegal firearms trafficking; reducing the illegal use and storage of explosives, acts of arson and bombings, acts of terrorism, and the illegal diversion of alcohol and tobacco products; and regulating lawful commerce in firearms and explosives. The ATF shall report to the Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, on the total resources utilized for activities outside of these core missions.

Combating Gun Violence and Enforcing Existing Gun Laws.—The Committee's recommendation maintains ATF's ability to enforce existing firearms laws and perform regulatory oversight and training, including through the National Integrated Ballistics Infor-

mation Network [NIBIN]. This funding will enable ATF to continue to collect, report, and share ballistic intelligence with Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement partners to identify, target, and disrupt violent criminals, including serial shooters. Funds will support work with State and local law enforcement agencies and laboratories to collect ballistic hit information to provide leads to Crime Gun Intelligence Groups for investigations and document successful prosecutions as a result of NIBIN.

Crime Gun Intelligence Centers [CGICs].—The Committee appreciates ATF's efforts with the CGIC program, an interagency collaboration focused on the immediate collection, management, and analysis of crime gun evidence in real time, in an effort to identify shooters, disrupt criminal activity, and prevent future violence. There are currently more than 55 CGIC sites across the country, and the Committee encourages the ATF to work with additional high-risk areas to identify solutions and metrics to demonstrate meaningful reductions in illegal gun trafficking and related violent crime.

NIBIN Expansion.—The Committee supports efforts to expand the use of NIBIN and to ensure all law enforcement agencies have access to NIBIN's correlation services, including through the NIBIN National Correlation and Training Center [NNCTC]. The Committee appreciates the investments being made by State and local partners to collect and share ballistics evidence across geographically separated law enforcement jurisdictions and encourages ATF to continue to build on these investments and consider additional service models to offer departments, including Tribal law enforcement agencies, access to NIBIN. The Committee further directs that ATF examine ways to expand access to NIBIN to State and local agencies in the New England and southwest border regions.

Training Law Enforcement Partners.—The Committee expects ATF to continue to provide training to local and State law enforcement agencies on submitting trace requests of firearms recovered in criminal investigations to ATF. Firearm tracing provides critical information to assist law enforcement agencies investigate and solve firearms crimes. The Committee supports the ongoing efforts of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to solve violent crimes and urges ATF to provide all possible training opportunities in support of these efforts.

Preventing Firearm Straw Purchases.—The Committee notes that preventing firearms purchases by prohibited persons is critical to ATF's efforts to prevent violent crime and protect public safety. ATF has initiated a public awareness campaign to reduce firearm straw purchases at the retail level, and to educate would-be straw purchasers of the penalties of knowingly participating in an illegal firearm purchase. The Committee expects continued funding of this initiative, as authorized under the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (Public Law 117–159).

Combating Federal Firearms Licensee [FFL] Theft.—The Committee recognizes that firearms stolen from FFLs are a continued threat to public safety. As every retail store has unique characteristics, there is no one-size-fits-all solution to help prevent thefts. The Committee supports ATF's collaboration with industry, through ini-

tiatives such as Operation Secure Store, to engage with FFLs through retailer store security seminars and store security audits to help them make well-informed security-related decisions. As a result of these initiatives, dozens of firearms stores have improved security and countless thefts have been prevented. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages the continued collaborative efforts between ATF and the firearm industry to enhance public safety.

National Services Center.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the ATF's National Services Center [NSC], which houses several mission-critical functions, including the National Tracing Center [NTC], the Firearms and Ammunition Technology Division [FATD], and the National Firearms Act [NFA] Division, among others. The Committee directs the ATF to submit a report to this Committee, within 120 days of enactment of this act, on the needs, including occupational hazards and risks as well as impact on ATF's mission, associated with the current Martinsburg facilities, and the cost and feasibility of constructing a new physical structure or expanding existing spaces versus continuing repairs over a 10-year period.

ATF Dataset Integration.—The Committee recognizes that improved data integration among ATF's programs, including eTrace and NIBIN, can enhance its analytical capabilities with respect to crime gun intelligence, and advance its missions to combat illegal firearms trafficking and investigate crime guns. Within the amounts provided, the Committee provides $5,000,000 for procurement of a data integration and operational intelligence program.

Reducing Illegal Firearms Trafficking.—The Committee recognizes the importance of Firearms Trafficking Strike Forces in reducing gun violence by disrupting illegal firearms trafficking in critical regions across the country. Therefore, the Committee intends that activities funded through ATF include robust support for State and local firearms trafficking strike forces.

Emerging Explosive Research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of providing resources for ongoing explosive research, technology development and training. The Committee notes that such ongoing research is critical to assisting law enforcement and other first responders in staying abreast of current threats and technology gaps and helps to better ensure public safety when responding to critical incidents. Within the amounts provided, the Committee provides $5,000,000 for explosive research, technology development and training.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$8,100,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,430,588,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $8,430,588,000 for BOP salaries and expenses. The recommendation is $330,588,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Committee reminds

the Department and BOP that all reports, including those required on a quarterly basis, are to be submitted in a timely manner.

The Committee directs BOP to prioritize its core missions, which are to ensure that individuals in its custody are always accounted for, treated humanely and with dignity, and returned to their communities with the training and skills they need to be productive, law-abiding citizens. The BOP shall report to the Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, on the total resources utilized for activities outside of these core missions.

Staffing Shortages.—The Committee continues to be displeased with BOP's staffing shortages, which were only exacerbated during the COVID–19 pandemic. The Committee remains concerned about the lack of locality pay and wage increases for Bureau employees, which has negatively impacted the retention rate of correctional officers and other staff working at BOP institutions. Within 120 days of enactment of this act, the BOP must provide the Committee with a report detailing its employee retention methods and benefits provided to Bureau employees as well as the rate at which these benefits have maintained parity with other Federal agencies and inflation.

Hiring and Staffing Reports.—The Committee directs BOP to submit quarterly hiring and staffing reports, including correctional officer to inmate ratios from Pay Period 26–2016 to the present for the OPM position classification standard Correctional Officer Series GS–0007, broken out by region; institution, to include an additional subset for each facility within an institutional complex; and security level, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act. For further transparency, this data is also directed to be published on BOP's website.

As BOP previously notified the Committee that it does not currently record staffing by shift (i.e., morning watch, day watch, and evening watch), the Bureau shall start recording this data and include these metrics in this report by the end of the current fiscal year. For any institution with a staffing ratio greater than 15:1 and in which there has been an incident involving deadly force, BOP shall provide a separate, detailed explanation of the role staffing may or may not have played in the incident along with a corrective plan to ensure it will not happen again.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the significant number of vacancies in BOP institutions, creating an extremely dangerous environment for both staff and incarcerated persons. The Committee directs the Department to immediately improve hiring policies and ensure BOP is able to promptly fill existing and future vacancies and staff its 122 Federal facilities across the United States at January 2016 levels. The Committee again directs BOP to provide a report, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to the Committee regarding the number of vacancies at each facility further detailed by job title, job series, and General Schedule level as well as the number of applicants going through the hiring process for each vacant position. If there are expedited hiring efforts the Department can make to ensure BOP is properly staffed, the Committee directs the Department to do so, and to include these measures and their results in the aforementioned report.

The Committee notes that retention incentive pay increases are useful tools to protect, recruit, and retain talented staff. The Committee supports the use of recruitment and retention bonuses and rejects any further position eliminations.

First Step Act [FSA] Staffing.—The staffing for many inmate programs have either had key positions removed from current staffing complements or have been slow to fill vacancies. The programs impacted are also needed to successfully implement the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391) including, but not limited to, drug treatment, psychology, religious services, vocational services, and education services. The Committee continues to direct BOP to hire additional programming staff to successfully provide these key programs and ensure that each facility has a Special Education Teacher on staff. The Committee also directs the BOP to hire a Special Populations Manager at each of the BOP institutions to ensure that additional FSA programming can be provided. Positions that are vital to the FSA should be added to institution staffing requirements and not taken from existing staffing complements.

Staffing at High Security Institutions.—The Committee is concerned about reports of significant upticks in violence among inmates and against correctional officers at high security institutions. The Committee previously directed BOP to ensure at least two correctional officers are on duty for each housing unit for all three shifts at all high-security institutions, to include United States Penitentiaries and Administrative and Federal Detention Centers as well as Witness Security Program units and units housing high security pretrial inmates. BOP is directed to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committee showing compliance with this directive and to provide a cost estimate and strategic plan for implementation for medium security institutions that currently do not have a second officer for all three shifts.

Augmentation.—BOP reports that there is a higher incidence of serious assaults by inmates on staff at high and medium security institutions than at the lower security facilities, yet to meet staffing needs, BOP routinely uses a process called "augmentation," whereby a non-custodial employee is assigned custodial responsibilities. The continued use of augmentation stretches correctional facility staff too thin, leading to unsafe conditions for both staff and inmates.

The Committee has expressed its concerns about the practice of augmentation since fiscal year 2017 and once again directs BOP to curtail its overreliance on augmentation, particularly in housing units, a directive issued again as part of Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93. BOP should focus on hiring additional full-time correctional staff before continuing to augment existing staff. BOP is further directed to submit quarterly reports to the Committee on the use of augmentation broken out by region, institution, and security level each time this practice is employed. As part of the quarterly report, BOP is required to also submit the number of hours, and subsequent cost, of overtime recorded at each institution. In addition, for each Federal correctional facility at which two or more Federal inmates have died in one calendar year, BOP shall submit to the Committee a detailed report describing

each incident and the role augmentation may have played in exacerbating the inherent dangers.

In addition to officer and inmate safety concerns, the Committee also notes that augmenting staff means that critical programs and services required for inmates under the FSA are imperiled when those who provide counseling, education, and other programs to inmates are being pulled from their original duties to work in the cellblock. BOP is directed to ensure that non-custody correctional employees must spend at least 90 percent of their work week or pay period in their primary positions.

FSA Implementation.—The Committee directs the Department of Justice and BOP to fully and expeditiously implement the FSA. The Committee is concerned that the Department has not met several reporting deadlines and not fully implemented several provisions of the act. The Committee directs the Department to expeditiously expand programming and file all required reports no later than the deadlines established by the act. The Department shall report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary of the House and the Senate, within 90 days of enactment of this act, and every 90 days thereafter, on all actions and expenditures to implement the FSA including activities and expenditures to implement, review, validate, and maintain the risk and needs assessment system and to evaluate and provide evidence-based recidivism reduction [EBRR] programs and productive activities [PA].

The Committee is encouraged by the progress BOP has made in implementing the First Step Act by allowing third-party partners to provide EBRRs and PAs—including faith-based programs, taught from a specific faith tradition—within Federal prisons. The Committee directs BOP to submit a report, within 120 days of the enactment of this act, on the following: (1) an account of whether each approved EBRR and PA is an internal BOP program, a contracted BOP program, or an external third-party program; (2) any difference in the criteria and evaluation process for the suitability of an internal BOP program, a contracted BOP program, or an external third-party program as an EBRR or PA; (3) the number of external faith-based programs that applied to qualify as an EBRR or PA since the First Step Act was enacted, including the number that have been denied and the number that are still pending; and (4) actions BOP has taken to promote the opportunity for submissions of external programs for consideration as EBRRs and PAs.

Compassionate Release.—The Committee requests an updated report on BOP's compassionate release and home confinement efforts, containing the information required by Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–93, as well as including information on the expansion of these programs per the authority provided under Public Law 116–136.

Restricted Housing.—The Committee is concerned about the growth in the restricted housing population in BOP institutions. While the number of individuals being held in some form of restricted housing in BOP institutions had decreased in the early 2010s, rates have since increased to previous troubling levels, with approximately 7.9 percent of the Federal prison population currently placed in restricted housing, including special housing units

and the ADX Supermax facility. The Committee directs BOP to significantly reduce the number of Federal inmates in restricted housing, including by opening transition units and other specialized units for populations often sent to restricted housing and working with regional directors and wardens to address the widespread reliance on restricted housing.

The Committee urges the Director of BOP to fully implement all of the recommendations from the 2014 independent review of BOP restrictive housing policies and the 2016 DOJ report on restrictive housing, as referenced in the 2024 GAO Report, "Bureau of Prisons: Additional Actions Needed to Improve Restrictive Housing Practices" (GAO–24–105737). This GAO evaluation found that BOP has failed to implement 54 of the 87 recommendations from these two critical prior studies on improving restrictive housing practices. Within 180 days of enactment of this act and continuing semi-annually thereafter, the Committee directs the Bureau to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations and Judiciary of the House and the Senate outlining what steps the Bureau has taken to implement the 2014 and 2016 restrictive housing recommendations, the timeframe for completing the remaining recommendations, and documenting its rationale and any alternate steps it plans to take in any instances where the Bureau does not concur with the recommendation.

Contraband Cell Phones in BOP Facilities.—In an August 2022 report, BOP observed that "[c]ontraband cellphones remain a significant correctional security and public safety concern for the BOP as well as for State and local correctional agencies across the country." Since fiscal year 2020, the Committee has provided substantial resources for BOP to pilot and outfit its facilities with managed access system and micro-jamming solution cellphone interdiction technologies. The Committee directs BOP to submit, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this act, an updated report on the deployment of these technologies. The report shall identify the number of contraband devices confiscated through the use of each technology, and shall describe the long-term funding requirements for full deployment. The report should further provide all available data on the number of contraband cell phones delivered by drones, and any actions being taken to address this method of delivery.

Camera System Upgrades.—The Committee supports continued upgrades to security cameras that will help to better protect the safety, wellbeing and civil rights of those incarcerated and BOP employees, including correctional officers, medical personnel and other professional staff.

Residential Reentry Centers [RRCs].—The Committee maintains its concerns and expectations regarding RRCs as outlined in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93, including the direction requiring BOP to alert the Committee before adopting any significant change in policy or practice involving RRCs or other recidivism-reduction measures. The Committee directs BOP to refrain from canceling or modifying any existing contracts for RRCs if another BOP-contracted RRC facility does not exist within 100 miles of the existing RRC. In instances where RRC contracts are expiring, the Committee directs BOP to take interim and emergency measures to prevent facility closures and the interruption of

services, including by expediting solicitations and re-solicitations for existing services.

The Committee recommends the Bureau of Prisons to begin or continue the development and planning for the placement of residential reentry centers in States that do not currently have such a facility while maintaining current residential reentry centers and preserving access to such facilities for rural residents.

Strengthening Collaboration to Ensure Effective Treatment Services.—The Committee recognizes the importance of rehabilitation and successfully enabling reentry of incarcerated people into their communities, including providing mental health, substance misuse and other behavioral health support to individuals leaving the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and entering the Federal Judiciary's Probation and Pretrial Services program for a term of court-ordered post-release supervision. Creating a continuum of care can help certain offenders adhere to and continue engagement with their behavioral health treatment plans, obtain gainful employment, and avoid committing future crimes. The Committee is aware that there is continuum of care collaboration between the Federal Judiciary's Probation and Pretrial Services program and the Federal Bureau of Prisons but encourages both entities to strengthen that collaboration to included better information sharing, including electronic data sharing, on the treatment needs of individuals coming out of Federal prison.

Access to Identification Documents for Incarcerated Individuals.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of ensuring that individuals released from BOP custody possess valid identification documents necessary to obtain employment, secure housing, access healthcare, and successfully reintegrate into society. The Committee notes that, despite existing statutory requirements, many individuals are released from custody without sufficient identification.

The Committee directs BOP to expand efforts to assist incarcerated individuals in obtaining identification documents prior to release, including by increasing coordination with State departments of motor vehicles to provide on-site or mobile services at BOP facilities; expanding access to necessary medical services, such as vision examinations required for State-issued identification; and strengthening coordination with residential reentry centers to support individuals in obtaining identification documents prior to and during reentry.

The Committee further directs BOP to improve data collection and reporting on the number of individuals who possess identification documents upon release and to identify barriers to obtaining such documents. Not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, BOP shall brief the Committee on steps taken to expand access to identification documents and any remaining challenges.

Establishment of Ombudsman Office.—The Committee directs the Department, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to report to the Committee on plans that it has developed and steps that it has taken to establish an Ombudsman's office to receive complaints from incarcerated persons, family advocates, representatives of incarcerated persons, Bureau of Prisons staff, a representative of staff, a Member of Congress, or a member of the judicial branch of

the Federal Government, pursuant to the Federal Prison Oversight Act. The Committee further directs the Department, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to provide to the Committee a proposed spending plan, detailing BOP's plan to establish the Ombudsman office and inspections regime, as required by the Federal Prison Oversight Act.

Rest of U.S. Pilot.—The Committee recognizes the significant staffing challenges facing Federal prisons located within the Rest of U.S. locality pay area. The Committee directs the Bureau of Prisons to initiate a pilot program to increase the salaries of eligible employees to a level commensurate with the nearest higher paying locality for a period of 3 fiscal years. Eligible individuals shall include all Bureau of Prisons employees whose duty stations are (1) located within the pay locality designated "Rest of U.S.," (2) staffed at a level at or below 80 percent of authorized levels for Federal correctional officers and (3) located within 200 miles of the nearest boundary of another pay locality at the date of enactment of this act. The Committee further directs the Bureau of Prisons, within 180 days after the conclusion of such pilot program, to submit a report to the Committee on such pilot program's impact on recruitment and retention at participating facilities as well as a report to the U.S. Office of Personnel Management with recommendations to improve the staffing of Federal correctional facilities that fall within the Rest of U.S. locality pay area.

Retention Incentives.—The Committee directs the BOP to reinstate retention incentives at the levels in place in February 2025 through the remainder of the fiscal year. Further, within 120 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the BOP to provide a report to the Committee detailing the implementation process for reinstating these incentives as well as the BOP's expenditures on overtime and use of augmentation.

Peer-Led In-Prison, Recidivism & Violence Reduction Demonstration Program.—The Committee remains concerned with persistent staffing shortages in Federal prisons that have exacerbated restrictions on the availability of rehabilitative and other FSA programming and recognizes how restrictions on this programming undermines staff safety, institutional security, and the likelihood of successful reentry. The Committee also recognizes that while the Bureau of Prisons prioritizes evidence-based programming, traditional approaches have produced limited results and that peer influence represents an underutilized, and cost-effective resource for the sustainable change envisioned by FSA. Therefore, the Committee directs the Bureau of Prisons to initiate a peer-led demonstration program, utilizing up to $10,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading, for the purpose of training incarcerated individuals to serve as facilitators of recidivism and violence reduction programming in Federal facilities. In carrying out this demonstration, the Bureau shall enter into a cooperative agreement with one or more nonprofit organizations as authorized by FSA, with expertise in developing and implementing peer-led programming and measurable outcomes in reducing recidivism and institutional violence, no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. The Bureau may engage a third-party evaluator to assess program outcomes and shall submit an interim report to Congress within 18 months

of establishment detailing initial implementation progress, participant enrollment, and any early institutional impacts, and a final report to Congress within 3 years from enactment detailing the number of participants trained, impacts to institutional disciplinary and recidivism or reentry outcomes, and recommendations regarding expansion.

Monitoring Digital Communications in Violation of Attorney-Client Privilege.—The Committee is concerned that BOP's email monitoring policies currently do not ensure the protection of attorney-client privilege. The Committee strongly encourages BOP to modify its email monitoring policies to ensure that all communications, including digital communications between an incarcerated individual and their attorney protect attorney-client privilege. The Committee directs BOP to report to the Committee within 30 days of the enactment of this act on the steps taken to ensure all communications between an incarcerated individual and their attorney are protected.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2026	$279,762,000
Committee recommendation	300,000,000

This Committee's recommendation includes $300,000,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. The recommendation is $20,238,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. BOP shall proceed with ongoing planned and associated new construction efforts for BOP operated facilities to meet projected capacity requirements, as identified in its monthly status of construction reports to the Committee. BOP is directed to continue to provide such reports on a monthly basis, along with notifications and explanations of any deviation from construction and activation schedules, and any planned adjustments or corrective actions. Within the amount provided, $250,000,000 shall be for the continued development and planning of a BOP correctional officer and DOJ law enforcement officer training facility. The Committee reiterates the directive for the Department to provide a spending plan, prospectus, and schedule, and looks forward to its submission. Consistent with that effort, the Committee further directs the Department to engage in request for information and request for proposal efforts to develop a contract for formal project management, planning, and design support that takes into account site selection, environmental impact, and other requirements for timely and effective implementation.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2026	$2,700,000
Committee recommendation	2,700,000

The Committee's recommendation provides a limitation on the administrative expenses of $2,700,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends $3,719,685,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including: $3,524,685,000 in discretionary appropriations and $195,000,000 in mandatory appropriations. The total is $767,115,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Management and Administration [M&A] Expenses.—The Department shall, in preparing its fiscal year 2026 spending plan, assess 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 also directs grant offices to minimize administrative spending to maximize the amount of funding that can be used for grants or training and technical assistance. 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 2028 and future years, the actual costs for each grant office 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 grant office in each of these categories for the current year and the budget year.

Grant Funding Set-Asides.—The Committee notes the significant number of reductions in grant funding for various permissible purposes, including training and technical assistance; research, evaluation, and statistics activities; and peer review; with set-asides ranging anywhere from 2 percent to 10 percent of total grant funding provided. The Committee directs the Department to continue providing a comprehensive report, concurrently with the spending plan, that details the total amount provided for each grant program in this act, the specific reductions taken, the purpose for those reductions, and the final use of those resources, including any transfers that may occur among Office of Justice Programs [OJP], Office on Violence Against Women [OVW], and COPS. The Committee expects that the report will provide a complete analysis of the final amounts externally awarded and the amounts retained internally for other purposes.

Grant Funds for Rural Areas.—The Committee remains concerned about the needs of rural areas, especially those communities with high crime rates. The Committee wants to ensure that the challenges encountered by the residents of these areas are being addressed through the equitable allocation of grant funding. The Committee reminds the Department to consider the unique needs of rural communities when making grant awards through the numerous programs funded by this bill.

Tribal Assistance.—For Tribal assistance grants within OJP, funding is to be used to support efforts to help Tribes improve the capacity of their criminal and civil justice systems. OJP is expected to consult closely with Tribal stakeholders in determining how Tribal assistance funds will be awarded for detention facilities, including outdated detention facilities that are unfit for detention purposes and beyond rehabilitation; courts; alcohol and substance abuse programs; civil and criminal legal assistance; and other pri-

orities. The Committee directs OJP to submit, as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2027, a plan for the use of these funds that is informed by such consultation.

In addition, the bill includes a 5 percent set-aside for Tribes within the CVF. OVC is directed to consult closely with Tribal stakeholders to improve services for Tribal victims of crime, to include expanded purpose areas described in the OVC final rule effective August 8, 2016. OVC shall continue to follow direction provided by the Committee in Senate Report 115–275 and adopted by Public Law 116–6 regarding grant application requirements, accountability, and assistance.

The Committee directs the Department to give Tribes maximum flexibility in the use of funds and the definition of victim services, in order to best meet the unique needs of victims in Tribal communities. The Committee also directs the Department to streamline administrative requirements as much as possible to increase accessibility for those most in need in Indian Country.

STOP School Violence Act.—A total of $145,000,000 is provided for the STOP School Violence Act (division S of title V of Public Law 115–141) grant program for fiscal year 2027. Of the amount provided for in this act, $88,000,000 is provided to the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] for evidence-based school safety programs outlined in the act and $57,000,000 is provided to the COPS Office for a competitive grant program as outlined in the act. The Committee directs BJA to prioritize evidence-based programming to train students and school personnel on the warning signs of interpersonal violence and suicide, to prevent the root causes of student violence, and to deliver mental health crisis intervention, as permitted under the act. The Committee directs the offices to work with other Federal agencies to notify States, localities, tribes, and school districts of funding availability upon release, increase training and technical assistance for school district applicants, and provide microgrants for school districts, including rural, Tribal, and low-resourced schools. The Committee directs BJA to prioritize applicants from rural and low-resourced school districts and applicants incorporating crisis centers and evidence-based trainings for students and staff within their anonymous reporting systems. The Committee encourages BJA and the COPS Office to prioritize applications that promote the use of mental health professionals and resources in their school safety plans.

National Sexual Assault Hotline.—The Committee urges OVC to fully support the National Sexual Assault Hotline, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, as amended (34 U.S.C. 20985(d)).

OVC Center for Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] Administrators.—The Committee directs OVC to continue to provide peer-to-peer training on Federal grants management, administration and strategies to increase access to services and compensation for VOCA victim assistance and victim compensation grantees and subgrantees.

Shelter for Victims and their Companion Animals.—The Committee recognizes the importance of providing shelter and transitional housing to victims of domestic violence and their companion animals and encourages the Department to continue providing robust funding for grants under the Emergency Transitional Pet

Shelter and Housing Assistance Grant Program, as authorized by section 12502 of Public Law 115–334. The Committee directs OVC to continue to coordinate with the Departments of Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services to efficiently implement this program.

Support for Child Advocacy Centers.—The Committee commends OVC and OJJDP for its enhanced support of CACs through solicitation OJJDP–2020–17712. The Committee reiterates the directive in Senate Report 119–44, adopted into the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–74, for the offices to sustain this funding through continuation awards, in order to avoid the severe consequences of a break in critical services. The Committee directs the Department to sustain this funding through continuation awards in order to avoid severe disruptions.

DOJ Grant Oversight.—The Committee encourages the Department to review its multi-year grant award processes and protocols to ensure grantees have fully complied with the rules of year-one funding before year-two funding is disbursed in multi-year grant awards. In addition, the Committee supports the Department's efforts to create a high-risk designation for grantees, so as to increase fiscal responsibility throughout the grant making process. The Committee recommends that the Department promptly complete and publish an internal review of the program, to inform efforts to implement a high-risk grantee designation in other Federal agencies. The Committee directs OJP, OVW, and the COPS Office to submit an annual report on grant programs that have not received a sufficient number of qualified applicants. The Committee directs the Department to sustain this funding through continuation awards in order to avoid severe disruptions.

Distinct Grantmaking Components.—The Committee is disappointed by the Department's continued efforts to consolidate grantmaking components and the delay in providing the rationale supporting such consolidation efforts. The Committee directs the Department to maintain the Office on Violence Against Women and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services as distinct grant making components within the Department.

Grant Award Delays.—The Committee is disappointed by the significant delays in issuing awards and posting fiscal year 2026 Notices of Funding Opportunities. These delays have substantial operational impacts on organizations and may disrupt continuity of services. The Committee directs the Department to proceed expeditiously with the release of funding opportunities and award decisions.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$720,000,000
Committee recommendation	725,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $725,000,000 for OVW grants. The recommendation is $5,000,000 above the fiscal

year 2026. Resources are provided to the OVW to respond to the needs of all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, including, but not limited to, Native women, immigrants, LGBTQ victims, college students, youths, and public housing residents. To minimize fraud, waste, and abuse in these programs, OVW is encouraged to implement any open recommendations of the Department's OIG with respect to the recipients of grants under these programs.

The table below displays the Committee's recommendations for the programs under this office.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
STOP Grants	255,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	52,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	2,500
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	17,500
Improving Criminal Justice Responses Program	60,500
Homicide Reduction Initiative	*4,000*
Lethality Assessment Initiative	*2,000*
Sexual Assault Victims Services	81,500
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	52,000
Violence on College Campuses	25,000
HBCU, HSI and Tribal Colleges	*12,500*
Legal Assistance for Victims	56,000
Abuse Later in Life Program	9,000
Justice for Families Program	22,000
Disabilities Program	12,000
National Center on Workplace Responses	1,000
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
Indian Country-Sexual Assault Clearinghouse	500
Tribal Special Criminal Jurisdiction	12,000
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	1,500
Restorative Justice Responses and Evaluations	15,000
Culturally Specific Programs	11,000
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys	3,000
LGBT Specific Services Program	1,000
National Deaf Services Line	2,000
Underserved Populations Program	5,000
Financial Assistance Program	4,000
Abby Honold Act	5,000
Access to Sexual Assault Nurse Examinations	12,500
Cybercrime Enforcement	5,500
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	725,000

Access to Sexual Assault Nurse Exams.—The Committee's recommendation includes $12,500,000 for grants for regional sexual assault nurse examiner [SANE] training, salaries for SANEs and sexual assault forensic examiners [SAFEs], and technical assistance and resources to increase access to SANEs and SAFEs, as authorized by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022 (division W of Public Law 117–103). The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize areas where nationwide gaps exist in the availability and quality of post-sexual assault medical forensic care, including rural, Tribal, underserved communities, and urban areas that lack full-time coverage. The Committee directs OVW to collaborate with the Office for Victims of Crime to

implement this program in coordination with other funding opportunities designed to enhance the quality and availability of post-sexual assault medical forensic care, to include multidisciplinary settings responding to the abuse of both children and adolescents.

Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights.—The Committee again provides $10,000,000 as part of the STOP grants for the recently enacted Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights, a new and consequential grant program that incentivizes States to codify and standardize survivor rights. The Committee notes the Department's lower request due to a limited number of States applying and qualifying for the awards. Accordingly, the Committee continues to direct the Department to submit a report to the Committee, within 120 days of enactment of this act, detailing any applicants deemed by OVW as ineligible for this funding, the reasons for the ineligibility, and suggested legislative changes that could increase state eligibility.

Statutory Set-Asides.—The underlying statutes for several grant programs, including STOP and Sexual Assault Services Program [SASP], outline set-asides for Tribal governments and coalitions, culturally specific community-based organizations, and organizations providing services to underserved populations. These set-asides would provide a total of $89,578,535 for fiscal year 2027, with $65,893,535 for Tribal governments and coalitions, $17,375,000 for culturally specific organizations, and $6,310,000 to meet the needs of underserved populations. The Committee expects OVW to ensure that the full amounts provided for in the authorizing statutes are released to these groups expeditiously.

Rural Victims.—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 the reporting of crime in rural areas, colonias, and persistent poverty counties and report to the Committee not later than 90 days of enactment of this act. Such report shall include a description of the progress made since the report on the same topic required in the fiscal year 2023 Committee Report.

Trauma-Informed Investigations.—OVW published the Framework for Prosecutors to Strengthen our National Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Involving Adult Victims (Prosecutor's Framework) in May 2024. OVW stressed the need for prosecutors "to build provable cases in a trauma-informed manner that treats victims with humanity and ensures due process for defendants." The Committee notes the importance of those investigating and prosecuting alleged sexual assault and domestic violence crimes understanding that survivors do not respond to these crimes in any one way and that trauma-informed questioning is necessary to help ensure that justice is done. OVW has encouraged the grantees of the STOP formula grant program and prosecutors broadly to use the Prosecutor's Framework. The Committee directs OVW to provide a report to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this act, on its efforts to encourage grantees in the aforementioned programs to implement the guidance.

Alaska Tribal Public Safety Advisory Committee [ATPSAC].—The Committee notes that section 813 of the Violence Against Women

Act Reauthorization Act of 2022 required the establishment of the Alaska Tribal Public Safety Advisory Committee (ATPSAC). The Committee encourages the DOJ, through the OVW, to provide sufficient resources to support the operations of ATPSAC, including Tribal participation, meeting support, and technical assistance activities. The Committee further encourages the Department to ensure that ATPSAC has opportunities to convene regularly and provide recommendations regarding implementation of the Alaska Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction Pilot Program. The Committee directs the Department to brief the Committee no later than December 31, 2026, on ATPSAC activities and recommendations, including issues related to Tribal participation, technical assistance, cross-deputization, and implementation challenges associated with the Pilot Program.

Alaska STCJ Pilot Program and Five-Year Report.—The Committee notes that section 813 of the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022 requires a 5-year report to Congress on the Alaska Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction Pilot Program. Given that no Alaska Native Tribe has yet been designated under the Pilot Program, the Committee expects the report to provide a thorough assessment of factors affecting implementation and participation. The Committee directs the Department of Justice to include in the report an evaluation of barriers to Tribal designation, the adequacy of technical assistance and available resources, predesignation capacity and infrastructure considerations, the activities and recommendations of ATPSAC, and the status of efforts to support Tribal participation in the Pilot Program, including through the Alaska Intertribal Working Group.

Domestic Violence Prevention Training.—The Committee recognizes the role that licensed cosmetologists, barbers, and other personal care professionals can play in identifying signs of domestic violence and connecting individuals with available resources. The Committee encourages OVW, within available funds, to consider supporting training and outreach efforts that equip such professionals to recognize and respond appropriately to signs of domestic violence, consistent with applicable statutory authorities.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The OJP is responsible for providing leadership, coordination, and assistance to its Federal, State, local, and Tribal partners to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the U.S. justice system in preventing, controlling, and responding to crime. As most of the responsibility for crime control and prevention falls to law enforcement officers in States, cities, and other localities, the Federal Government is effective in these areas only to the extent that it can enter into successful partnerships with these jurisdictions. Therefore, OJP is tasked with administering grants; collecting statistical data and conducting analyses; identifying emerging criminal justice issues; developing and testing promising and innovative approaches to address these issues; evaluating program results; and disseminating these findings and other information to State, local, and Tribal governments.

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

Appropriations, 2026	$55,000,000
Committee recommendation	60,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $60,000,000 for the Research, Evaluation and Statistics account. The recommendation is $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Funding in this account provides assistance in the areas of research, evaluation, statistics, hate crimes, DNA and forensics, criminal background checks, and gun safety technology, among others.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
Bureau of Justice Statistics	33,000
National Institute of Justice	27,000
TOTAL, Research, Evaluation and Statistics	60,000

Spending Plans.—The Department shall submit to the Committee, as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, a plan for the use of all funding administered by the National Institute of Justice [NIJ] and the Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS], respectively, for approval by the Committee prior to the obligation of any such funds.

National Crime Victimization Survey [NCVS].—BJS is directed, as part of the NCVS, to collect data on offenders under the influence at the time of the offense.

Correctional Education Evaluation.—The Committee directs NIJ to continue the established public-private partnership with research and correctional institutions to collect and evaluate data, and continue to advance the research on the impact of correctional education on recidivism.

Report on Forensic Laboratory Resource Requirements.—The Committee adopts and re-iterates the directive under this heading in Senate Report 118–62, as adopted into the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42. The Committee looks forward to the timely submission of this study.

Human Trafficking Study.—NIJ had previously been directed to provide a briefing on the status of the study required by Section 20 of the Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–392) and its estimated completion date. This briefing, offered for February 2025, was abruptly delayed. The Committee re-iterates and adopts this directive, and expects the Department's immediate compliance.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$2,400,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,910,438,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $1,910,438,000 for State and local law enforcement assistance. The recommendation is $489,562,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	589,938
Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative	*13,000*
NamUs	*3,000*
Officer Training for Responding to People with Mental Illness and Disabilities	*8,000*
John R. Justice Grant Program	*3,000*
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution	*15,500*
Kevin and Avonte's Law	*3,000*
Project Safe Neighborhoods	*19,000*
Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review	*12,000*
National Center on Restorative Justice	*3,000*
Ashanti Alert Network	*1,000*
Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Pilot Programs	*3,500*
Rural Violent Crime Initiative	*7,000*
Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act	*5,000*
Forensic Ballistics Programs in Higher Education	*1,500*
Multidisciplinary Partnership Improvements for Protective Orders	*3,000*
Blue Envelope Programs	*5,000*
Byrne Discretionary Projects	*166,938*
Victims of Trafficking Grants	88,000
Economic, High-Tech, White Collar, and Cybercrime Prevention	8,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Program	*2,500*
Internet of Things Training Modules	*2,000*
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
National Sex Offender Public Website	*1,000*
Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program	30,000
Transfer to NIST	*1,500*
National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS] Initiative	87,000
NICS Act Record Improvement Program	*25,000*
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	34,000
DNA Initiative	148,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	120,000
State and Local Forensic Activities	*10,000*
Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	*14,000*
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Training Program Grants	*4,000*
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative [SAKI]	51,500
CASA—Special Advocates	14,000
Tribal Assistance	48,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	116,000
Smart Probation	*8,000*
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	*5,000*
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	*5,000*
Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act	*10,000*
Pay for Success	*7,500*
Substance Use Disorder Initiative	418,000
Drug Courts	*89,000*
Mentally Ill Offender Act	*40,000*
Residential Substance Use Treatment	*35,000*
Veterans Treatment Courts	*34,000*
Prescription Drug Monitoring	*35,000*
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program	*185,000*
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act	3,000
STOP School Violence Act	88,000
Emmett Till Grants	3,000
Hate Crime Prevention Act	17,000
Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice	9,000

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act	9,000
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	27,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	32,000
Community Violence Intervention and Prevention	60,000
Daniel Anderl Act	10,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	1,910,438

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.—The Committee recommends $589,938,000 for Byrne-JAG. Funding is not available for luxury items, real estate, or construction projects. The Department should expect State, local, and Tribal governments to target funding to programs and activities that conform to evidence-based strategic plans developed through broad stakeholder involvement. The Committee directs the Department to make technical assistance available to State, local, and Tribal governments for the development or update of such plans. Funding is authorized for law enforcement programs including those that promote data interoperability among disparate law enforcement entities; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs, other than compensation.

Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability [VALOR] Initiative.—The Committee's recommendation provides $13,000,000 within Byrne-JAG for the VALOR Initiative. The Committee expects Federal law enforcement agencies to continue to expand on efforts to provide local police with information as to whether a suspect has a violent history, to the extent that transfer of such information is allowable and available via Federal law enforcement databases, in an effort to prevent officer deaths. The Committee notes that an additional $12,000,000 is provided under the COPS heading for Protecting Our Lives by Initiating COPS Expansion Act (Public Law 114–199) programs, which help to provide active shooter training programs for State and local law enforcement officers.

Blue Envelope Programs.—The Committee provides $5 million under the Byrne-JAG Program for the Department to award grants supporting Blue Envelope Programs that help individuals with autism spectrum disorder, developmental disabilities, or communication challenges during traffic stops or other law enforcement interactions. The Committee notes that Blue Envelope Programs are effective, voluntary programs that help improve law enforcement interactions, enhance understanding between participating individuals, and build stronger relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

Law Enforcement Officer De-escalation Training.—The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for a competitive grant program to support training and related initiatives (with a particular emphasis on de-escalation practices) that help improve responses to individuals with mental illness, intellectual disabilities, or developmental

disabilities and others who come into contact with law enforcement or correctional officers, including for purposes described in the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–325).

National Missing and Unidentified Persons System [NamUS].—The Committee strongly supports the mission of NamUS, in particular its efforts to identify unidentified children. The Committee encourages OJP to support partnerships, such as Project 525, that work collaboratively towards resolving longstanding cases involving minors.

Prison Rape Elimination Act [PREA] Audit Quality Initiative.—Facility audits are a key component in helping agencies move their sexual abuse prevention and response policies from written documents to everyday practices. Congress enhanced the audit process in 2018 to ensure greater oversight of the audit process and improved audits, but many of these changes have not been fully implemented by the PREA Management Office. The Committee supports the Department providing the necessary resources to carry out this work.

Project Safe Neighborhoods [PSN].—PSN is a nationwide initiative that brings together Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement officials, prosecutors, community-based partners, and other stakeholders to identify the most pressing violent crime problems in a community and develop comprehensive solutions to address them. PSN is coordinated by the U.S. Attorneys' Offices in the 94 Federal judicial districts throughout the 50 States and U.S. territories. OJP is encouraged to highlight ways PSN funding can reduce gun violence, including through automated ballistics imaging triage technology. This technology can improve gun crime arrest rates by enabling law enforcement entities to immediately scan ballistics evidence, quickly access crime gun intelligence, and streamline evidence submission to NIBIN.

The Committee notes the continued importance of PSN funds being used only for the purposes set forth in 34 U.S.C. 60703. The Committee further notes that PSN funds shall be locally controlled to address problems that are identified locally. The Committee directs DOJ to submit a report to this Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this act, that details for each area in which the PSN Block Grant Program operates: (1) how the area spent funds under the PSN Block Grant Program; (2) the community outreach efforts performed in the area; and (3) the number and a description of the violent crime offenses committed in the area, including murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

The Committee further recognizes the role of PSN partnerships in supporting coordinated efforts among law enforcement, prosecutors, victim service providers, and community organizations to address violent crime, including domestic violence, and improve public safety outcomes.

Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review.—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 Committee directs that at least 50 percent of the $12,000,000 appropriated to the Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review grant programs shall be used to support Wrongful Conviction Review grantees providing high quality and efficient post-conviction representation for defendants in post-conviction claims of innocence. Wrongful Conviction Review grantees shall be nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and/or State or local public defender offices that have in-house post-conviction representation programs that show demonstrable experience and competence in litigating post-conviction claims of innocence. Grant funds shall support grantee provision of post-conviction legal representation of innocence claims; case review, evaluation, and management; experts; potentially exonerative forensic testing; and investigation services related to supporting these post-conviction innocence claims.

National Center on Restorative Justice.—Of the $3,000,000 provided for this program, no less than $2,500,000 shall be used to continue a partnership with an accredited university of higher education and/or law school for the purposes of supporting a National Center on Restorative Justice to educate and train the next generation of justice leaders. The Center shall expand its partnerships with practitioners and facilitators to increase access and types of restorative justice training and education opportunities available across the country and continue to support research focusing on how best to provide direct services to address social inequities, such as simultaneous access to substance abuse treatment and higher education. Further, the Center will expand educational opportunities for those under sentence and in a court-supervised substance abuse program, and, through research and evaluation, the Center will disseminate reports on the impact of attitudes, recidivism, and costs of the educational initiatives. Up to $500,000 may be used to support microgrants to innovative restorative justice projects in communities across the country.

Forensic Ballistics and Higher Education.—Subject to approval from ATF, educational institutions can join NIBIN in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies. Through the use of ballistics identification equipment, these NIBIN initiatives can provide students with hands-on training in the processing of firearms evidence used to generate actionable crime gun intelligence. The Committee provides $1,500,000 for a competitive grant program for universities and technical colleges, to acquire ballistics identification equipment and support forensic ballistics programs.

Rural Violent Crime Initiative.—State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in rural areas face unique challenges, including limited financial and technological resources, and the need to cover large, remote areas with smaller staff. Violent crime, including drug- and human-trafficking, continues to grow in these locations. The Committee provides $7,000,000 for a Rural Violent Crime Reduction Initiative for Law Enforcement Agencies, with grants to be awarded on a competitive basis to small law enforcement agencies in rural locations. Grants are to support improved training and technology, expanded community-based crime prevention programs, and partnerships with victim service providers. This initiative is in-

tended to improve communication and collaboration among State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies with the communities they serve, to address the unique criminal justice challenges in rural areas. Of the total amount provided, no less than $4,000,000 shall be for a microgrant program with streamlined application and reporting requirements.

Grants to Combat Human Trafficking.—The Committee's recommendation provides $88,000,000 for services and task force activities for U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and foreign nationals who are victims of trafficking, as authorized by Public Law 106–386 and amended by Public Law 113–4, of which no less than $22,000,000 is for the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Task Force Program. The Committee urges that human trafficking task forces funded under this grant program take affirmative measures to emphasize the investigation and prosecution of persons who patronize or solicit children for sex as a human trafficking demand reduction strategy. OJP shall consult with stakeholder groups in determining the overall allocation of Victims of Trafficking funding and shall provide a plan to the Committee for the use of these funds as part of the Department's fiscal year 2027 spending plan.

The Committee notes that funding provided in this program may be used for victims of sex and labor trafficking who are minors, as authorized under the Violence Against Women Act of 2013. Child trafficking victims require specialized care, and these resources can be used for items like residential care, emergency social services, mental health counseling, and legal services. This funding level also includes $10,000,000 for the Minor Victims of Trafficking Grant program, of which $5,000,000 is for victim services grants for sex-trafficked minors, as authorized by Public Law 113–4, with the remaining $5,000,000 for victim services grants for labor-trafficked minors. The Committee encourages OJP to give an affirmative preference to applicants for grants that treat minors engaged in commercial sex acts as victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons, and discourages the charging of such individuals for prostitution or a sex trafficking offense. The Committee encourages DOJ to work in close coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services to encourage collaboration and reduce duplication of effort.

Internet of Things Capabilities Database.—The growing use of Internet of Things devices requires understanding of existing capabilities of such devices for training on options and best practices for handling of evidence to meet judicial standards and privacy concerns. To meet this need, $2,000,000 shall be dedicated for a separate competitive grant program in order to provide four awards of not less than $500,000 each for institutions of higher learning that provide training in computer forensics and digital investigation to develop a database on Internet of Things device capabilities and to build and execute training modules for law enforcement.

Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program.—Within the $30,000,000 provided for bulletproof vests, $1,500,000 is to be transferred directly to the NIST Office of Law Enforcement Standards to continue supporting ballistic- and stab-resistant material compliance testing programs. The Committee expects OJP to

continue strengthening internal controls to manage the Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program. Improving grantee accountability in the timely use of Federal funds to purchase body armor will help every police officer who needs a vest to get one, thus saving officers' lives.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System Initiative Grants.—The Committee provides $87,000,000 to continue to improve the submission of State criminal and mental health records to National Instant Criminal Background Check System Initiative [NICS]. This investment will strengthen the National background check system by assisting States in finding ways to make more records available in the NICS system, especially mental health records, thereby addressing gaps in Federal and State records currently available in NICS. Those gaps significantly hinder the ability of NICS to quickly confirm whether a prospective purchaser is prohibited from acquiring a firearm. The Committee expects OJP to track whether grant recipients are submitting data in a timely manner into the NICS system.

The Fix NICS Act allows the Attorney General to waive the National Criminal History Improvement Program match for States that are in compliance with the implementation plan required under Section 107 of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180). The Committee directs the Department to remind States of the possibility of this waiver in guidance or technical assistance regarding this grant program.

The Committee is aware that many State laws and policies provide for the expungement or sealing of certain criminal records, making it possible for people with past convictions to access employment and housing, or exercise their social and civic rights. However, many States do not have the resources for appropriate technology to implement such policies effectively. The Committee urges the Department to ensure that grants made under the National Criminal History Improvement Program [NCHIP] can be made available for supporting States in the planning and the implementation of records systems that allow for the efficient expungement or sealing of qualifying criminal history records without requiring those eligible to apply.

The Committee encourages the Department to consider lengthening the period of performance for NCHIP, the NICS Act Record Improvement Program, and NCHIP Supplemental Funding grantees to enable comprehensive system upgrades that are necessary to ensure improved functioning of the background check process and maximum contribution of relevant records to the system.

Paul Coverdell Forensic Science.—The recommendation provides a total of $34,000,000, of which $17,000,000 is to target specifically the challenges the opioid and synthetic drug epidemic has brought to the forensics community.

DNA Backlog and Crime Lab Improvements.—The Committee continues its strong support for DNA backlog and crime lab improvements by recommending $148,000,000 to strengthen and improve Federal and State DNA collection and analysis systems that can be used to accelerate the prosecution of the guilty while simultaneously protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution. Within the funds provided, $120,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Back-

log Reduction grants, $14,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, $4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, and $10,000,000 is for other State and local forensic activities. An additional $12,500,000 is provided for Access to Sexual Assault Nurse Examinations grants under the Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs.

The Committee expects that the OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority in order to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The Committee directs the Department to submit, as part of its fiscal year 2027 spending plan, a detailed description of the DNA-related and forensic programs, including a description of the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. Consistent with the Justice Served Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–257), the Committee expects that not less than 5 percent, but not more than 7 percent, of amounts for the program shall be provided for grants for prosecutors to increase the capacity of State and local prosecution offices to address cold cases involving violent crime, where suspects have been identified through DNA evidence.

The Committee appreciates the Department's publication of data and metrics on the effectiveness of this program. For example, more than half of all matches made on the Combined DNA Index System [CODIS] are attributable to cases and offender samples processed through this Federal grant program. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to track and annually report such metrics related to how this program contributes to the number of cases and offender samples submitted to CODIS, as well as to the related number of CODIS matches.

DNA-related and Forensics Programs.—The Committee continues to direct the Department to allocate funds for DNA-related and forensics programs in compliance with all relevant requirements, including the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–235), the Justice Served Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–257), and appropriations directives.

Sexual Assault Kit Initiative.—The Committee's recommendation includes $51,500,000 to continue a competitive grant program started in fiscal year 2015 as part of the initiative to reduce the backlog of rape kits at law enforcement agencies. OJP shall provide competitively awarded grants with a comprehensive community-based approach to addressing the resolution of cases in the backlog.

The Committee believes it is important for the Department to maximize the results of investments in sexual assault kit [SAK] testing through continued research to identify best practices for State, local, and Tribal jurisdictions in handling the myriad issues that arise from perpetrator identification-such as victim notification, investigation, prosecution, documentation, forensic advancements, inter-jurisdiction sharing, and tracking. The Committee further believes it is critically important to fund efforts to support cross-jurisdiction and cross-site data sharing to identify and pursue repeat offenders operating in multiple jurisdictions. Finally, the Committee believes that further work to validate the extensive cost savings that result from the prevention of future offenses as a result of SAK testing is needed. The Committee directs the Depart-

ment to support efforts that advance these objectives; and further directs BJA to issue a report, within 1 year of the enactment of this act, on the number of partially tested kits.

Second Chance Act [SCA] Grants.—The recommendation provides $116,000,000 for SCA grants. The Committee expects that SCA funding will support grants that foster the implementation of strategies that have been proven to reduce recidivism and ensure adults released from prisons and jails safely and successfully reenter their communities. The SCA supports activities such as employment assistance, substance abuse treatment including MAT options, housing, local transportation, mentoring, family programming, and victim support. SCA grants will also support demonstration projects designed to test the impact of new strategies and frameworks. Of the amounts provided in this section, $10,000,000 is provided for the purposes of the Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–281), which also addresses the mental health and substance use disorder needs of individuals who are recently released from correctional facilities.

When awarding SCA grants, the Committee directs OJP to consider the impact of reentry of prisoners on communities in which a disproportionate number of individuals reside upon release from incarceration. OJP shall assess the reentry burdens borne by local communities and local law enforcement agencies; review the resources available in such communities to support successful reentry and the extent to which those resources are used effectively; and make recommendations to strengthen the resources in such communities which are available to support successful reentry and to lessen the burden placed on such communities by the need to support reentry.

Project HOPE Institute.—The Committee recognizes the success of Project HOPE. The Committee provides $5,000,000 for Project HOPE, of which not less than $500,000 shall be directed to continue the Project HOPE Institute to provide training, technical assistance, and best practices for jurisdictions replicating the HOPE model. The Committee directs BJA to award grants to support both existing Project HOPE models and new jurisdictions.

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act [CARA] Programs.—The Committee provides a total of $418,000,000 for CARA programs, including $89,000,000 for drug courts; $34,000,000 for veterans treatment courts; $35,000,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, including access to any of the three MAT options; $35,000,000 for prescription drug monitoring; $40,000,000 for the Mentally Ill Offender Act; and $185,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program [COSSUP].

The Committee directs that funding for COSSUP programs focus on prevention and education efforts, effective responses to those affected by substance abuse, and services for treatment and recovery from addiction. Of the $185,000,000 for COSSUP, not less than $11,000,000 shall be made available for additional replication sites employing the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion [LEAD] model, with applicants demonstrating a plan for sustainability of LEAD-model diversion programs; no less than $5,500,000 shall be made available for education and prevention programs to connect law en-

forcement agencies with K–12 students; and not less than $11,000,000 shall be made available for embedding social services with law enforcement in order to rapidly respond to drug overdoses where children are impacted.

The Committee supports specialized residential substance abuse treatment programs for inmates with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders or challenges. Given the strong nexus between substance abuse and mental illness in our prisons and jails, the Committee encourages the Attorney General to ensure that funds provided for residential substance abuse treatment for State prisoners are being used to treat underlying mental health disorders, in addition to substance abuse disorders.

The Committee recognizes the importance of drug courts and the vital role that they serve in reducing crime among people with a substance use or mental health disorder. In recent years, drug courts have been on the front lines of the opioid epidemic and have become important resources for law enforcement and other community stakeholders affected by opioid addiction. The Committee applauds efforts already undertaken in communities across the country to utilize drug courts. The Committee encourages Federal agencies to continue to work with State and local governments and communities to support drug courts.

The Committee supports the ability of drug courts to address offenders with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health problems, and supports court ordered assisted outpatient treatment programs for individuals struggling with mental illness. Within the funding provided for drug courts, the Committee encourages OJP to give attention to States and localities that have the highest concentrations of opioid-related cases, and to prioritize assistance to underserved areas whose criminal defendants currently have relatively little opportunity to access drug courts. The Committee encourages OJP to coordinate, as appropriate, with other Federal agencies such as the Department of Health and Human Services, as it implements these activities in order to avoid duplication.

The Committee supports the work of mental health courts across the country. The Committee is concerned, however, by the high rates of re-incarceration among individuals with serious mental illness due to the inadequate access to care for or management of their illness and directs that the Department include appropriate long-acting medications, including injectable anti-psychotic medication, as an allowable expense to improve treatment adherence and reduce risk for relapse and re-incarceration.

Veterans Treatment Courts.—The Committee continues to strongly support veterans treatment courts [VTCs]. An evaluation of VTCs funded by BJA found limitations in access to VTCs due to challenges in identifying veterans and also emphasized that veterans' needs vary from other drug courts. The Committee supports the Department's efforts to offer a broader range of tools to address program needs. The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42 directed BJA to submit a report, within 180 days of the enactment of that law, on the establishment of a National Center for Veterans Justice, designed to continuously enhance coordination of data, best practices, original research, and technical assistance to further evidence-based practices for justice-

involved veteran interventions. The Committee appreciates the submission of this report and provides $5,000,000 for the establishment of the Center. The Committee directs BJA to provide a briefing on the establishment of the Center within 30 days of the enactment of this act, and to coordinate with the Veterans Justice Commission on the structure, staffing, programming, and funding of the Center.

BJA is encouraged to prioritize VTC grants to rural and low-income areas with high rates of substance abuse and veteran homelessness. BJA is directed to submit a report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, detailing the geographic distribution of applicants, award recipients, and award funding levels, over fiscal years 2019 to 2025.

Reentry Courts.—The Committee appreciates DOJ's participation in and support of Federal reentry courts such as the Supervision to Aid Reentry [STAR] program in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the Re-entry Court in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. Focusing supervision on high-risk cases, in a way that provides such individuals with positive incentives and access to resources, can reduce recidivism, improve public safety, and save taxpayer resources. The Committee directs DOJ to develop and publish a report within 180 days of enactment describing how DOJ is supporting such courts across the country, as well as an assessment of resources or authorities needed to continue expanding this participation.

Keep Young Athletes Safe Act.—The Committee again provides funding of $3,000,000 for a competitive grant program to safeguard young athletes against abuse in sports, including emotional, physical, and sexual abuse. The Committee directs that funding be prioritized for curriculum development and training for abuse prevention education in youth athletic programs and for investigation and resolution of sexual abuse claims. The Committee further directs that the Department explore opportunities for supporting an athlete survivor leadership network to better incorporate survivors' lived experiences are incorporated as part of new curriculum, training materials, and technical assistance, including a better understanding of how and when to report. Any recommendations regarding youth athletes stemming from the work and reporting by the Commission on the State of U.S. Olympics and Paralympics shall be incorporated into this program.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative [JRI].—The Committee provides $32,000,000 for the JRI, which provides assistance to States to identify local issues arising in criminal justice systems and to develop data-driven and research-backed responses. Jurisdictions may use the JRI to reduce recidivism; control the size of corrections populations, either incarcerated or on community supervision; reduce crime; and create budgetary solutions to better balance correctional costs within a State's budget. Justice reinvestment is used to implement data-driven strategies to improve public safety by reducing corrections spending and reinvesting those savings in efforts to decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods. Funding may be used to provide technical assistance to States with existing justice reinvestment programs to further such programs; provide technical assistance to additional States to expand the justice reinvestment

initiative to those jurisdictions; or provide funding to States with existing justice reinvestment initiatives to expand or enhance the State's self-identified justice reinvestment initiative goals. Justice reinvestment funds shall not be restricted by Federal agencies for use on specific programs or policy initiatives, and States shall be permitted to establish their own priorities within the justice reinvestment framework.

Addressing Hate Crimes.—The Committee provides a total of $35,000,000 to address hate crimes in our communities. Of this amount, $17,000,000 is for Hate Crime Prevention Act grants authorized under the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (section 4704 of Public Law 111–84). The Committee continues to urge the Department and grant recipients to prioritize efforts to identify, investigate, report on, and prevent hate crimes that occur online or are related to bias-motivated harassment and criminal activity occurring online. The Committee also provides $9,000,000 for grants authorized under the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Crime Act, and $9,000,000 for grants provided under the Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice program.

Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice.—The Committee recognizes the importance of community-based organizations in conflict resolution and empowering communities to combat hate crimes and incidents, as Congress has directed for the last two fiscal years. These organizations provide direct assistance to targeted communities, train individuals on techniques to de-escalate dangerous situations, and provide timely statistical information on hate crimes to their communities. The Committee continues to provide funding for grants to these organizations to advance justice within their communities.

Community Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative [CVIPI].—The Committee strongly supports continued funding for CVIPI, a proven, evidence-based strategy that reduces violence and saves lives. A total of $60,000,000 is provided for CVIPI in fiscal year 2027. This grant program supports communities in developing comprehensive, evidence-based violence intervention and prevention programs, including efforts to address gang and gun violence, based on partnerships between community residents, law enforcement, local government agencies, and other community stakeholders. Awards should be prioritized for communities with the highest number of homicides and the highest number of homicides per capita. The Committee directs OJP to prioritize that these grants be made to community-based violence intervention programs to the fullest extent possible and also track and publish information on this funding, including the number of awards made and a description of the use of funding for each project and the number of grant applications received.

The Committee recognizes the importance of also providing effective training for law enforcement to advance public safety using community violence intervention initiatives. The Committee encourages OJP to develop a grant opportunity for an accredited research university that has demonstrated it can deliver two evidence-based complementary educational programs that address

both the needs of next generation community violence intervention leaders and law enforcement.

Evidence-Based Community Violence Intervention Pilot Program.—The Committee provides $5,000,000 to establish a competitive pilot program to develop, implement, and evaluate a comprehensive, evidence-based community violence intervention model that prioritizes focused deterrence and data-driven identification of individuals at highest risk of committing violent offenses. The Committee expects the program to support coordinated interventions, including violence interruption, hospital-based engagement, behavioral health services, reentry support, and workforce development—in close partnership with State and local law enforcement and public health entities.

National Center for Artificial Intelligence and Digital Evidence Forensics.—The Committee recognizes the growing challenges posed by synthetic and manipulated digital content and the need for reliable digital forensic methods to support criminal investigations and judicial integrity. The Committee encourages the DOJ, through the OJP and the NIJ, to support practitioner-focused research, validation of digital forensic tools and investigative workflows, and technologies capable of detecting manipulated or AI-generated digital content. The Committee further encourages efforts to strengthen evidentiary integrity in criminal investigations and court proceedings, expand digital forensic training opportunities for law enforcement and forensic laboratories, and promote collaboration among justice system partners addressing emerging digital threats.

Human Trafficking Victim Services.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of continued robust Federal support for life-saving victim services for sex and labor trafficking survivors. federally funded victim services stabilize and encourage survivors to report trafficking crimes and to participate as effective witnesses in related investigations and prosecutions. The Committee remains committed to ensuring adequate Federal resources are available to support victims of human trafficking, regardless of immigration status, as authorized under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(1)(B)(i)). Therefore, the Committee directs DOJ to provide uninterrupted Federal resources for comprehensive services for human trafficking survivors.

Byrne Discretionary Grants.—The Committee provides $166,938,000 for Byrne discretionary grants to prevent crime, improve the criminal justice system, provide victim services, and other related activities. The Committee directs OJP to provide the funding for the projects listed in the table titled, "Congressionally Directed Spending" at the end of this explanatory statement in the corresponding amounts.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2026	$375,000,000
Committee recommendation	380,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $380,000,000 for juvenile justice programs. The recommendation is $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The Committee strongly supports a comprehensive approach of substantial funding for a robust portfolio of programs that work to improve the lives of the youth in our communities. Title II State Formula and Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention grants are the backbone of programs assisting State and local agencies in preventing juvenile delinquency and ensuring that youth who are in contact with the juvenile justice system are treated fairly. Combined with other critical programs like youth mentoring, the Committee believes that a balanced level of programming is the way to best help at-risk and vulnerable youth and their families.

The Committee encourages OJJDP to review its suite of grant programs in order to offer services and programs for children and youth who have experienced complex trauma.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Part B-State Formula Grants	65,000
Emergency Planning-Juvenile Detention Facilities	*500*
Youth Mentoring Grants	107,000
Title V-Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	51,500
Prevention of Trafficking of Girls	*4,000*
Tribal Youth	*16,000*
Girls in the Justice System	*4,500*
Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	*10,500*
Children Exposed to Violence	*9,000*
Arts in Juvenile Justice	*4,000*
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	43,500
Missing & Exploited Children Programs	106,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	4,500
Juvenile Indigent Defense	2,500
Total, Juvenile Justice	380,000

Any deviation from the above table is subject to the reprogramming requirements of section 505 of this act.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The Committee's recommendation provides $43,500,000 for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act (Public Law 101–647) and directs OJJDP to ensure that not less than 90 percent of the grants awarded are for the purposes of developing and maintaining child advocacy centers [CAC], including training and accreditation. The Committee further directs OJJDP to ensure the funds intended to support local CACs are used efficiently with the highest percentage possible of Federal funding expended for local CAC organizational capacity, which is essential for the effective support of implementing the multidisciplinary response to child abuse investigation, prosecution, and intervention services.

The Committee continues to support efforts by CACs to use their unique model and expertise to help military installations address cases of child abuse, and again provides $1,000,000 from within the funds provided to continue to support a pilot project to identify, develop, and operationalize best practices. As this effort has been funded since fiscal year 2017, the Committee directs OJJDP to re-

port on the status of this pilot, including the locations of CACs and military installations working together, the number of children served through these partnerships, and lessons learned from this pilot program.

The Committee further directs OJJDP to coordinate with the Department of Defense on the implementation of recommendations made in GAO's report on "Increased Guidance and Collaboration Needed to Improve DoD's Tracking and Response to Child Abuse" [GAO–20–110), including national agreements between CACs and each military service.

Youth Mentoring Grants.—To support the critical work of national, regional, and local organizations in nurturing and mentoring at-risk children and youth, the Committee recommends $107,000,000 for competitive, peer-reviewed youth mentoring grants, of which $16,000,000 is for helping youth impacted by substance abuse, including opioids and methamphetamine. The Committee expects that the OJJDP will take all steps necessary to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of these and future competitive grants. The Committee expects OJP to maintain OJJDP's expanded eligibility for local mentoring programs, particularly in rural areas, unaffiliated with national mentoring organizations. The Committee further expects OJP and OJJDP to collaborate with mentoring stakeholders to expand youth mentoring services in rural areas inordinately affected by substance abuse, particularly heroin and opioids, and that are considered at-risk.

The Committee recognizes the role that STEM education can play in preventing juvenile delinquency, promoting personal growth and workforce development. The Committee encourages OJJDP to support community-based initiatives that integrate STEM education, technology-driven workforce development, and youth engagement strategies to prevent violence, expand career pathways, and improve outcomes for at-risk youth, particularly in underserved and high-need communities.

Arts in Juvenile Justice.—Of the funds provided for Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, $4,000,000 shall be for the Arts in Juvenile Justice Demonstration Program. The Committee encourages OJJDP to prioritize applications with arts partners who have prior experience in serving youth who are engaged, or at risk of engaging, in the juvenile justice system as well as partnerships developed through authentic collaboration with young people who have lived expertise or experience. The Committee directs OJJDP to provide a report, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, on the use of funds, grant recipients, and project purposes for fiscal year 2026 as well as plans for fiscal year 2027 funds including expansion of the program and creation of best practices to replicate these kinds of partnerships.

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System.—Girls in the United States with a history of sexual and physical abuse, school failure, substance dependency, and involvement in the welfare system, and who live in impoverished communities or are experiencing homelessness, face unique and complex risks. The Committee provides $4,500,000 for the "Girls in the Justice System" grant program, which will enable organizations, including nonprofit entities, with a successful track record of administering prevention and early

intervention programs for girls who are most likely to end up in the juvenile justice system, at a local or State level, to replicate these programs at a national level. Funding for this program will further support prevention and early intervention strategies and curricula throughout the country, and place vulnerable girls on a path toward success, stability, and long-term contribution to society.

Children Exposed to Violence.—The Committee notes that nearly two-thirds of children in the United States have been exposed to violence, which can impact development, health, and educational outcomes, and perpetuate the cycle of violence and substance misuse. The Committee provides $9,000,000 for grants to help children exposed to violence through direct supportive services for them and their families; training and capacity building for communities to build sustainable partnerships to prevent and help children cope with exposure; State and local policy reform to heal from trauma through supportive services for the children and their families; training and awareness-raising for communities on how to prevent and help children heal from violence; State and policy reform; and technical assistance for child and family-serving systems and organizations to help them better recognize and help families at risk for violence.

Missing and Exploited Children Programs.—The Committee recommends $106,000,000 for OJJDP's Missing and Exploited Children Programs in order to support law enforcement agencies and other national organizations that report and investigate missing children cases and also investigate those who exploit children both with and without an online nexus. The Committee directs OJP to provide a plan for the use of these funds as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2027, which shall include investments in authorized national programs that serve as a resource center and clearinghouse on missing and exploited children, task force grants, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children [ICAC] program. The Committee directs OJJDP to continue to ensure that all grantees report regularly on these programs.

Within funds provided, the Committee directs that the Missing and Exploited Children programs, including the requirements of 34 U.S.C. 11293(b) and the AMBER Alert program, are to be funded at no less than the fiscal year 2025 enacted levels. The Committee continues to recognize the diverse and unique challenges, identified in the report to Congress directed by the Ashlynne Mike AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act (Public Law 115–166), for the integration of State AMBER Alert communications plans and Tribal systems. Of the funds provided for AMBER Alert activities, $1,000,000 shall be directed to addressing State/Tribal integration consistent with the findings of the report directed by Public Law 115–166.

The Committee addressed the increased tips of online child sexual exploitation and abuse reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's [NCMEC] CyberTipline in Senate Report 116–127, as adopted by Public Law 116–93, and continues the direction that OJJDP continue to provide for the development of IT solutions to address both duplicative tips and law enforcement deconfliction, so as to ensure that only high-quality informa-

tion is being provided to law enforcement agencies, including ICAC task forces.

The Committee directs that within the funds provided, $3,000,000 be for a competitive grant award program to increase the technological investigative capacity, and associated training of law enforcement, to support the development, refinement, and advancement of widely used investigative tools, methods, and technologies that address child sexual abuse material [CSAM], exploitation, and sex trafficking, as previously directed in fiscal years 2018 through 2024. The Committee also directs that OJJDP expand efforts to provide advanced skills training for ICAC officers.

Advanced ICAC Skills Training.—The Committee directs that within the funds provided, no less than $1,000,000 be provided to maintain, strengthen, and enhance the ICAC Child Online Protection System [ICACCOPS] investigative tools that address CSAM, exploitation, and sex trafficking. The funding provided will significantly upgrade hardware, software, and other critical infrastructure components. These upgrades will increase investigative capacity and effectiveness to keep pace with the evolving threat of technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation and abuse. The Committee directs OJJDP to identify and provide a report on specific, long-term objectives associated with this funding within 90 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee also directs the Department to prioritize expanded training on and use of the ICACCOPS program across Federal, State, local, Tribal, and military law enforcement agencies. The Committee further directs the Department to coordinate with the Department of Defense on the implementation of section 550D of Public Law 116–92 to include AMBER Alert training and technical assistance to address the needs of territorial law enforcement in responding to missing and exploited children.

Statute of Limitations.—The Committee is aware that statutes of limitation laws have prevented survivors of child sexual abuse, child exploitation, and child sex trafficking from seeking justice when their trauma causes them to delay disclosure of their abuse until later in life. The Department is encouraged to explore ways of supporting and encouraging States to review, pursue and revise, or continue reviewing, pursuing and revising, civil and criminal statutes of limitations laws and avenues for reviving time-barred civil claims for child sexual abuse, child exploitation, and child sex trafficking for adults who were a child at the time of the sexual abuse claim in question.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$236,800,000
Committee recommendation	229,800,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $229,800,000 for public safety officers benefits. The recommendation is $7,000,00 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The recommendation reflects a reduction of $7,000,000 in the Congressional Budget Office's estimate of the payments for death benefits, which are scored as mandatory. This program provides a one-time death benefit payment to

eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers whose death was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty or certain eligible heart attacks or strokes. Within funds provided, $195,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors.

The Committee also recommends $34,800,000, as requested, for disability benefits for injured officers and education benefits for the families of officers who have been permanently disabled or killed in the line of duty.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Appropriations, 2026	$800,000,000
Committee recommendation	494,447,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $494,447,000 for community oriented policing services. The recommendation is $305,553,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
COPS Hiring Grants	211,500
Tribal Resources Grant Program	*34,000*
Regional Information Sharing Activities	*45,000*
Tribal Access Program	*4,000*
Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act	*10,000*
Collaborative Reform Model	*7,000*
Violence Prevention at Houses of Worship	*5,000*
POLICE Act	12,000
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	15,500
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	35,000
STOP School Violence Act	57,000
Community Policing Development	25,000
Law Enforcement Officer De-Escalation	20,000
COPS Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment Projects	118,447
TOTAL, Community Oriented Policing Services	494,447

Any deviations from the above table are subject to the reprogramming requirements of section 505 of this act.

COPS Hiring Program.—The Committee recommends $211,500,000 for COPS Hiring grants to help State, local, or Tribal law enforcement agencies create and preserve police officer positions and to increase community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts. Hiring grants will have an award cap of $125,000 and require grantees to provide a 25 percent local match. The Committee encourages the COPS Office to focus on efforts to train and increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies, executives, and managers serving rural communities to enhance the use of community policing practices and innovations in policing to expand the effectiveness of limited resources. The Committee further encourages

the Department to consider, as a priority factor within the COPS Hiring Program, applications that propose to recruit, train, and retain officers with demonstrated ties to the communities they will serve, including programs that provide support for recruits to attend law enforcement training programs in exchange for a commitment to serve in local law enforcement agencies in or near their home communities.

Tribal Access Program.—The Committee looks forward to the report required under this heading in fiscal year 2026.

Further, the Committee directs the Department, in coordination with participating and eligible Alaska Tribes and in consultation with the Alaska InterTribal Working Group, to submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary no later than 180 days after enactment of this act evaluating implementation of the Alaska Pilot Program. The report shall include an assessment of program successes, challenges, and opportunities to improve program effectiveness and administration.

Additional Technical Assistance.—The Committee urges the COPS Office to provide increased technical assistance to applicants who have not previously received COPS grants or otherwise indicate that they are newly establishing community-oriented policing programs.

Grants for Small and Rural Communities.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the COPS Office in helping to staff and equip State, local, and Tribal law enforcement officers. However, the Committee is concerned about the administrative difficulties faced by small and understaffed departments, especially in rural communities, when applying for Federal grants. The Committee directs the Department to review and improve the application requirements for COPS Hiring Grants and other COPS Office grants so that more small and understaffed departments can apply for and utilize the funding. The Committee directs the COPS Office to submit a report, with 180 days of the enactment of this act, assessing these efforts and describing the actions it has taken.

Community Policing Development, Training and Technical Assistance.—The Community Policing Development [CPD] program assists State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies with the implementation of community policing strategies. Programs funded by CPD provide guidance on promising practices, develop and test innovative strategies, build knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and support new, creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities. The Committee provides $25,000,000 for CPD.

De-escalation Training.—The Committee provides $20,000,000 for de-escalation training programs and implementation of the Law Enforcement De-escalation Training Act (Public Law 117–325). The Committee directs the COPS Office to submit a report, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, describing initial implementation of that act in fiscal year 2024, program changes contemplated for fiscal year 2026, and resources requirements for continued implementation in fiscal year 2027.

Collaborative Reform Model.—The Committee provides $7,000,000 for the continuation of the Collaborative Reform Model, which assists local law enforcement agencies to identify problems

and develop solutions to some of the most critical issues facing law enforcement today, such as use of force, fair and impartial policing, and improved accountability. Grant funding is to only be used to assist law enforcement agencies that choose to engage in the collaborative reform process with the Department.

Regional Information Sharing Systems [RISS] Program.—The Committee provides $45,000,000 for the RISS Program, to be administered through grants. The Committee directs that the Department assess no more than 4 percent of the total appropriation for the RISS program for management and administration purposes, so as to ensure sufficient funding is available for law enforcement.

Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces.—The Committee's recommendation provides $15,500,000 for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures. These funds shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities such as precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers.

Anti-Heroin Task Forces.—The Committee reiterates concerns over the dramatic rise of heroin use, deaths, and related crime in the United States. The need for additional resources and training to address these challenges is apparent, and the Committee created the anti-heroin task force program within the COPS Office in fiscal year 2015, continually providing funding in succeeding fiscal years. The Committee provides $35,000,000 for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high per capita levels of primary treatment admissions for heroin, fentanyl, and other opioids. These funds shall be utilized for drug enforcement, including investigations and activities related to the distribution of heroin or unlawful diversion and distribution of prescription opioids, and for securing equipment commonly used in opioid investigations. The Committee directs that funding can be used for existing positions supported by prior Anti-Heroin Task Force awards. Priority shall be given to drug task forces managed and operated by the State that serve a majority of counties in the State.

Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Grants.—The Committee strongly supports efforts to protect the mental health and well-being of law enforcement officers. Unfortunately, the stress of officers' work and stigma associated with seeking assistance for emotional and mental health issues has led to an increase in suicides for officers across the country. To address this concern, $10,000,000 is provided for Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act Program grants which shall be distributed as a competitive grant program for State and local law enforcement agencies to provide better training on officer emotional and mental health, implement suicide prevention programming, and help officers seek assistance in receiving support services.

School Resource Officers.—The placement of law enforcement officers in schools can promote school safety and reduce the risk of violence, but may also carry a risk that these officers could contribute to a "school-to-prison pipeline" process where students are arrested or cited for minor, non-violent behavioral violations and

then sent to the juvenile court system. This ultimately can lead to academic failure and greater recidivism rates for these students, and wastes community resources. The Committee directs that the COPS Office continue to implement requirements and procedures regarding written memoranda of understanding and training requirements, including clear definitions of officers' roles and responsibilities on campus, for any COPS Hiring grant funds used to hire school-based law enforcement officers.

Evidence-Based Active Shooter Response Training.—The Committee notes the importance of training partnerships that offer nationwide, evidence-based, dynamic scenario-based training. The Committee understands this training has been adopted by numerous States and agencies as their standard active shooter response training and that the FBI has recognized this program as the National training standard for active shooter response. The Committee encourages continued investment in research that advances and validates training standards, ensuring that methods reflect current evidence on threat response, officer performance, and casualty reduction. In addition, the Committee encourages the Department to ensure that grants authorized under the POLICE Act may be made available for primary schools, secondary schools, and college campuses, and that such training is integrated with campus police officers and local law enforcement. The Committee also encourages the continued development of e-learning resources to supplement in-person training.

School Security Infrastructure.—The Committee encourages the COPS Office to support the use of funds made available under the STOP School Violence Act of 2018 for exterior door security improvements, including locking mechanisms, reinforced door frames, vestibule and single-point-of-entry systems, and other exterior door hardening measures designed to prevent unauthorized access to school facilities. The Committee further encourages the COPS Office, where appropriate, to prioritize schools lacking existing exterior door security infrastructure. No later than 180 days after enactment of this act, the COPS Office shall provide the Committee a status update on exterior door security improvements, including the number of schools served and the States, localities, Tribes, and school districts receiving funds.

Combatting Violence and Hate Crimes at Houses of Worship and Faith-Based Organizations.—The Committee remains concerned with the rise in religiously-motivated violence across the United States, including targeted acts of violence directed at houses of worship, faith-based community centers, and other religious institutions. The Committee provides $5,000,000 to support State and local law enforcement agencies seeking to enhance security measures for at-risk religious institutions and to address the precipitous increases in hate crimes targeting individuals on the basis of religion. The Committee further directs the Department to submit a report, within 6 months of the enactment of this act, describing the implementation of this directive. The Committee encourages the Department to build upon the ongoing work of BJA and ATF to improve the prevention, detection, and response to arson and other attacks targeting religious institutions.

COPS Law Enforcement Technology.—The Committee provides $118,447,000 for grants for State, local, Tribal, territorial, and other entities to develop and acquire effective equipment, technologies, and interoperable communications that assist in the prevention of and response to crime. The Committee directs the COPS Office to ensure that all equipment funded under this program meets the requirements of NIST's Office of Law Enforcement Standards. The Committee directs the COPS Office to provide the funding for the projects listed in the table titled, "Congressionally Directed Spending" at the end of this explanatory statement in the corresponding amounts.

GENERAL PROVISIONS–DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following general provisions:

Section 201 limits the amount of funding the Attorney General can use for official reception and representation.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds in this title to pay for an abortion except where the life of the mother would be in danger, or in the case of rape or incest.

Section 203 prohibits the use of funds in this title to require a person to perform or facilitate an abortion.

Section 204 requires female prisoners to be escorted when off prison grounds.

Section 205 allows the Department of Justice, subject to the Committee's reprogramming procedures, to transfer up to 3 percent between appropriations, but limits to 6 percent the amount that can be transferred into any one appropriation.

Section 206 limits the placement of maximum or high security prisoners to appropriately secure facilities.

Section 207 restricts Federal prisoner access to certain amenities.

Section 208 requires review by the Deputy Attorney General and the Department's investigative review board prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds for major 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 OMB Circular A–76 competitions for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or of the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.

Section 211 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from simultaneously holding multiple jobs outside of the scope of a U.S. Attorney's professional duties.

Section 212 permits up to 2 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs to be used for training and technical assistance, and permits up to 2 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to that office to be transferred to the National Institute of Justice or the Bureau of Justice Statistics for criminal justice research and statistics.

Section 213 gives the Attorney General the authority to waive matching requirements for Second Chance Act adult and juvenile

reentry demonstration projects; State, Tribal and local reentry courts; and drug treatment programs. If a waiver is granted, the Attorney General shall document any factors and material presented by a grantee upon determining that a fiscal hardship exists prior to making an award.

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 permits the Department of Justice to participate in Performance Partnership Pilot collaboration programs.

Section 218 requires reports on Departmental funds.

Section 219 prohibits funds from being used to conduct, contract for, or otherwise support, live tissue training.

Section 220 is a provision regarding freedom of expression.

Section 221 is a provision regarding freedom of religion.

Section 222 is a provision regarding communications with the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 223 is a new provision regarding Department of Justice grants timeline.

Section 224 is a provision regarding Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Section 225 is a new provision regarding grantmaking consolidation.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Appropriations, 2026	$7,965,000
Committee recommendation	7,965,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $7,965,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

OSTP was created by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–282) and coordinates science and technology policy for the White House. OSTP provides scientific and technological information, analyses, and advice for the President and the executive branch; participates in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of national and international policies and programs that involve science and technology; maintains and promotes the health and vitality of U.S. science and technology infrastructure; reviews and analyzes, with the Office of Management and Budget, the research and development budgets for all Federal agencies; and coordinates research and development efforts of the Federal Government to maximize the return on the public's investment in science and technology and to ensure Federal resources are used efficiently and appropriately. The Committee expects OSTP to be at the forefront of promoting American competitiveness through scientific research and technology development.

Scientific Publishing and Research Integrity.—The Committee supports policies that enable timely public access to taxpayer-funded scientific research, including through deposit of author-accepted manuscripts in freely accessible repositories, and recognizes the importance of safeguarding research integrity. However, the Committee is concerned that the Administration's proposed government-wide policies regarding scientific publishing, including restrictions associated with pay-to-publish arrangements and publication costs referenced in the budget request, could unintentionally limit researchers' ability to publish in widely-respected peer-reviewed journals, increase administrative burdens on research institutions, or disadvantage early-career investigators and smaller institutions. The Committee shares concerns regarding predatory journals, paper mills, and opaque article processing charge practices that may undermine transparency, reproducibility, and public confidence in federally funded research, but believes reforms should be implemented in a balanced manner that preserve scientific quality, author choice, and the global competitiveness of the U.S. research enterprise. Therefore, the Committee directs OSTP, in coordination with Federal science agencies and relevant stakeholders, to evalu-

ate policy approaches that improve transparency in publication costs and strengthen safeguards against fraudulent or low-quality publishing practices without unnecessarily disrupting the dissemination of federally funded scientific research. Further, The Committee encourages continued collaboration between OSTP, researchers, and publishers to implement practical deposit frameworks that protect author rights while serving the public interest. In so doing, OSTP should protect author rights, support rigorous unbiased peer review processes, and provide reliable repository infrastructure supported by robust, trustworthy metadata that are in the public interest.

National Space Council Transition.—The Committee notes that responsibilities historically carried out by the National Space Council have transitioned to OSTP. The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining effective interagency coordination on civil, commercial, and national security space matters, including coordination among NASA, the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Transportation, the intelligence community, and other Federal agencies with space-related responsibilities. However, the budget request provides limited detail regarding how OSTP intends to assume these functions, including staffing, organizational structure, interagency authorities, policy coordination mechanisms, and continuity of ongoing initiatives previously managed through the National Space Council framework. The Committee awaits additional details regarding the transition and execution of these responsibilities and expects future budget requests to include more comprehensive information regarding OSTP's planned role, responsibilities, staffing, and funding associated with these activities.

Sequencing RNA.—The Committee recognizes the release of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine report "Charting a Future for Sequencing RNA and Its Modifications" in March 2024. The Committee notes that a number of the report's recommendations will require a unified strategy across the Federal Government to unlock the full potential of RNA modifications and address pressing societal challenges in health, agriculture, and beyond. The Committee supports these efforts and directs OSTP to develop a coordinated plan for the relevant Federal agencies to implement the report's recommendations, which shall include collaborating with industry and academic institutions, and providing an update as part of the fiscal year 2028 budget request.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2026	$24,438,336,000
Committee recommendation	24,874,196,865

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Science:	
Earth Science	2,187,900
Planetary Science	2,617,200
Astrophysics	1,656,600

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Heliophysics	880,300
Biological and Physical Science	88,000
Total, Science	7,430,000
Aeronautics:	910,000
Space Technology:	825,000
Exploration:	8,282,000
Space Operations:	4,125,000
STEM Engagement:	144,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services:	2,926,697
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration:	185,000
Office of Inspector General:	46,500
GRAND TOTAL, NASA	24,874,197

The Committee's recommendation provides $24,874,196,865 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. The recommendation is $435,860,865 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–568) to conduct space and aeronautical research and development and flight activities for peaceful purposes. NASA's mission of exploration, discovery, and innovation preserves the United States' role as both a global leader in aviation and the pre-eminent spacefaring nation. In recent years, NASA has achieved major milestones across exploration, science, and aeronautics, including the successful completion of the Artemis II mission, which returned astronauts to deep space for the first time since Apollo, the continued operation of the International Space Station in its 25th year of continuous human presence in low-Earth orbit, groundbreaking discoveries enabled by the James Webb Space Telescope, and the successful flight testing of the X–59 quiet supersonic research aircraft. The Committee also looks ahead to continued Artemis progress toward sustained lunar operations and eventual human missions to Mars, advancement of nuclear propulsion and surface fission technologies, and the anticipated launch of major science missions including the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope and Dragonfly. Together, these accomplishments demonstrate the National value of NASA's balanced portfolio of exploration, science, technology, and aeronautics.

NASA's mission is to advance human and robotic exploration, expand scientific understanding of the Earth, Moon, solar system, and universe, and develop advanced aeronautics and space technologies. The bill continues investments in human spaceflight, lunar exploration systems, and low-Earth orbit activities needed to support future missions to the Moon and Mars, sustain a growing domestic commercial space economy, and advance NASA's science, aeronautics, and technology programs. These efforts should be viewed as complementary elements of a balanced national space program. For Science, the Committee's recommendation maintains

support for missions exploring the solar system and universe, advancing understanding of the Sun and Earth systems, and implementing priorities identified by the National Academy of Sciences' decadal surveys. For Exploration and Space Operations, the recommendation supports the systems, vehicles, and infrastructure necessary to sustain long-term American leadership in space exploration.

The Committee acknowledges that NASA is proposing a significant reorganization of the mission directorate and budget structures. Because of the timing of the proposal and the lack of detail regarding changes, it was not possible for the Committee to consider ahead of this act. For that reason, the recommendation adopts the existing NASA budget structure.

NASA is directed to continue providing the Committee with a quarterly launch schedule, by mission, which describes the risks associated with launch delays due to problems with the launch vehicle, impacts of launch delays to other missions in the launch queue, and a budget estimate of the anticipated carrying costs for missed launch windows. Due to disruption of NASA activities and missions, NASA shall also include any adjustments to launch windows for delayed missions. This launch schedule should also be made available for the public on the NASA website.

The Committee urges NASA to enhance oversight and accountability, as its acquisition management remains on GAO's High Risk List. To achieve its ambitious science and exploration goals, NASA must address cost growth and schedule delays by prioritizing adequate early funding for technology development and project management. NASA is directed to cooperate fully with GAO, providing timely program data for reports to Congress after the annual budget submission and semiannually thereafter. NASA shall also promptly address GAO recommendations to mitigate performance delays and cost overruns.

The Committee understands that NASA projects undergo major reviews in addition to regular oversight throughout the year. When one of these reviews results in changing the cost profile of a project in the current or budget request year, the Committee expects to be informed in a timely fashion so that its actions can consider the most recent NASA analysis and expectation.

The Federal funding priorities for NASA set forth in this bill and explanatory statement should not be interpreted as suggestions. The Committee articulates the funding levels of programs, where appropriate, in the form of tables and, if necessary, supplements with explanatory statement language.

SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2026	$7,250,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,430,000,000

SCIENCE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Earth Science	2,187,900
Earth System Observatory Missions	*330,000*
Landsat Next	*165,000*
Earth System Explorers	*174,000*
Planetary Science	2,617,200
NEO Surveryor	*283,700*
DAVINCI	*263,100*
Dragonfly	*430,000*
New Horizons	*12,000*
Astrophysics	1,656,600
Hubble Space Telescope	*98,300*
JWST	*208,000*
Laser Interferometer Space Antennna	*129,900*
Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope	*214,600*
Habitable Worlds Observatory	*300,000*
Heliophysics	880,300
Geospace Dynamics Constellation	*100,000*
Dynamical Neutral Atmosphere-Ionosphere Coupling	*55,000*
HelioSwarm	*60,700*
Biological and Physical Sciences	88,000
Grand Total, Science	7,430,000

The Committee provides $7,430,000,000 for Science, which is $180,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Science account encompasses: Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, Heliophysics, and Biological and Physical Science. This funding supports NASA programs that seek to answer fundamental questions concerning the ways in which Earth is changing; the comparison of Earth with other planets in the solar system and around other stars; the connections between the Sun and Earth; and the origin and evolution of planetary systems, the galaxy, and the universe, including the origin and distribution of life in the universe. These objectives are assisted by input from the scientific community through decadal surveys and are achieved through orbital and suborbital experiments, robotic flight missions, ground-based scientific research and data analysis, and the development of new technologies for future missions. NASA shall continue its progress toward implementing the recommendations of decadal surveys in Earth Science, Heliophysics, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, and Biological and Physical Sciences.

The Committee rejects the mission terminations proposed in the fiscal year 2027 budget request for Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, and Heliophysics. The Committee is concerned by the plan to end 53 missions across Science, which was again driven by budgetary pressure rather than scientific value. NASA should use the Senior Review process to assess the scientific

merit and cost-effectiveness of extending operating missions. Meanwhile, missions that are at under development or that have been confirmed should proceed to launch at the earliest possible date. The Committee is open to collaborating with NASA to implement Senior Review findings. However, mission cancellations without clear justifications will hinder scientific progress and U.S. leadership in space.

Further, the Committee affirms the importance of NASA upholding its commitments to our international partners and expects future budget requests to sustain funding to fulfill these commitments, including for missions such as Laser Interferometer Space Antenna and Rosalind Franklin ExoMars Rover.

Life Cycle Costs.—The Committee agrees that NASA ought to strictly control development costs of NASA missions. However, the Committee notes that it generally regards the development costs as occurring through Phase D and not into Phase E. Operation of NASA missions far beyond their originally planned life is something to celebrate, and NASA's Senior Review process ensures that agency operations funds are spent on scientifically productive missions.

Science-as-a-Service.—The Committee supports continued partnership with the private sector on NASA Science missions. However, the Committee is concerned by NASA's apparent effort to apply a 'science-as-a-service' model to Principal Investigator [PI]-led missions. PI-led missions are competitively selected precisely because of the expertise, scientific judgment, and institutional capacity of the PI team and stripping those teams of operational responsibility does not reduce cost or complexity but could undermine the scientific return on investment Congress intended. The Committee is concerned that the potential procurement model has not been validated, risks degrading data quality, and would displace the pipeline of university-based workforce that makes these missions possible. The Committee directs NASA to halt any plans to transfer science instrument operations on PI-led missions to commercial vendors until NASA has conducted and transmitted a full assessment of mission efficiency, data integrity, workforce impacts, and cost implications of such an approach.

Science Missions Operations Center.—The Committee is concerned by proposals to reorganize the Science Mission Directorate by consolidating mission operations, science operations, data processing, archive management, and PI-led activities into a centralized, agency-operated Science Operations Center. These proposals have advanced without adequate time or information for the Committee or the scientific community to evaluate their potential impacts on mission performance, scientific productivity, workforce capabilities, operational resiliency, and costs. Prior to proposing any major consolidation or changes to current operating models, NASA shall brief the Committee on anticipated impacts to costs, scientific output, workforce, mission assurance, resiliency, data accessibility, and operational continuity, including projected savings, transition costs, and risks by mission.

Earth Science.—The Committee recommendation provides $2,187,900,000 for Earth Science. Within this amount, the Committee supports the selection of new Venture Class missions while

accommodating the continued development, implementation, and launch of confirmed missions.

The Committee adopts the proposed budget restructuring for Earth Science.

Geosynchronous Littoral Imaging and Monitoring Radiometer [GLIMR].—The Committee provides $21,000,000 to complete GLIMR instrument delivery and to secure launch services for the mission for a launch not later than the end of 2027.

Landsat Next.—Landsat has delivered consistent, long-term Earth imagery relied upon by farmers, ranchers, resource managers, and scientists across the United States for decades. To ensure uninterrupted continuity of the Landsat data record, the Committee continues direction in the joint explanatory statement accompanying division A of Public Law 119–74 for NASA to continue development of the Landsat Next mission with a launch target for the first satellite by the end of 2031, and the remaining two satellites phased thereafter. This will maximize use of the Landsat 9 and Landsat Next satellite series. The Committee provides $165,000,000 to continue procurement of the Landsat Next instruments and initiate spacecraft acquisition activities.

The Committee looks forward to the results of NASA's assessments regarding how the Landsat program can leverage, where appropriate, commercial opportunities. These studies should assess how the program will preserve the core scientific objectives, calibration standards, and data continuity requirements while exploring opportunities to enhance capabilities through commercial integration.

Earth System Observatory.—The Committee underscores the importance of addressing the high-priority Earth observation needs outlined in the decadal survey, together with our international partners. The Committee supports the reformulated Earth System Observatory missions and provides $330,000,000. NASA is encouraged to consider technology demonstrations for instruments that can operate in spectrum-constrained environments.

Earth System Explorers.—The Committee applauds the recent selection of two missions for the Earth System Explorers program. The Committee provides $174,000,000 to support the next phase of development and looks forward to launch dates no later than 2030. These missions are vital to secure critical Earth system observations related to temperature, aerosols, and ice coverage.

Earth System Modeling.—The Committee recognizes the importance of NASA's foundational modeling efforts at the Integrated Virtual Modeling Institute [IVMI], including the expertise and models at the Goddard Institute for Space Studies [GISS] and others, in advancing Federal research in the basic sciences and by delivering reliable long-term data that inform decision-making across key industry sectors. The Committee commends NASA's implementation of congressional intent in the joint explanatory statement accompanying division A of Public Law 119–74. However, the Committee remains concerned for the future of NASA's two Earth Science components, including ModelE and Goddard Earth Observing System [GEOS], which are vital to the advancement of Federal research in the basic sciences. To ensure NASA remains at the forefront of Earth system modeling, the Committee encourages

NASA to include multiple models within IVMI, including ModelE and GEOS. The Committee also encourages NASA to preserve subject matter expertise and strengthen academic partnerships near GISS's previous location across multiple foundational and modeling capabilities.

To sustain these capabilities, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for Earth system modeling, including GISS, to ensure continued modeling excellence across multiple models, efficient use of resources, and delivery of actionable insights.

Terra, Aqua, and Aura.—The Committee recognizes that the 2023 Senior Review for Operating Missions makes clear that the Terra, Aqua, and Aura missions provide irreplaceable data to the scientific community and that each spacecraft is nearing the end of its design life. As the Committee awaits the results of the 2026 Senior Review for Earth Science, the Committee rejects the proposed termination of these missions, provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level, and directs NASA to continue operating them as long as they maintain scientific productivity.

Commercial Satellite Data Acquisition [CSDA].—As the commercial remote sensing industry continues to grow and expand the data and services it offers, the Committee provides up to $97,500,000 for CSDA activities. The Committee directs NASA to continue maximizing the acquisition of commercial data, analytic products, and services to support the scientific research and applications community. The Committee further directs NASA to strengthen coordination with other civilian agencies to meet the growing demand for timely commercial space-based data and services, including on-demand tasking and rapid data delivery capabilities, in support of civilian mission needs, as appropriate.

Quantum Gravity Gradiometer Pathfinder [QGGPf].—The Committee supports the QGGPf mission as a promising effort to advance next-generation space-based quantum gravity measurement capabilities. The Committee recognizes the strategic importance of maintaining U.S. leadership in quantum sensing technologies amid increasing international investment and notes the potential civil and national security applications of space-based quantum gravimetry, including subsurface mapping, inertial navigation in Global Positioning System [GPS]-denied environments, and critical mineral exploration. NASA is encouraged to continue development and testing activities to mature flight system architectures and mission operations concepts.

Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment [GLOBE] Program.—The Committee supports continued funding for NASA's GLOBE Program that engages students, educators, and citizen scientists worldwide in hands-on Earth system science observations and environmental data collection. The Committee recognizes the program's strong value in advancing STEM education, expanding public participation in scientific research, and increasing Earth science data collection and environmental awareness across communities. NASA is encouraged to continue leveraging partnerships with schools, universities, nonprofit organizations, and international participants to broaden access to high-quality Earth science education and observational activities.

Carbon Monitoring System [CMS].—Of the funds provided within Earth Science Research, the Committee recommends $10,000,000 to continue the CMS program. The CMS program supports interdisciplinary research that cuts across the five spheres and Enabling Capabilities of the Earth Science Division. Further, the CMS program aligns with the most recent Earth Science decadal survey as carbon is an integrating theme and is called for in multiple observing system and application priorities.

Earth Radiation Budget.—The Committee notes that NASA supports airborne science platforms for observing stratospheric conditions and the Earth's radiation budget, including the impact of the introduction of material into the stratosphere from changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and solar radiation modification, and for calibrating and enhancing the value of NASA's satellite and Earth Sciences programs.

Carbon Dioxide Monitoring.—Earth Science missions could help to understand the efficacy of carbon dioxide removal proposals, including to track carbon stocks and carbon cycling in aboveground biomass and coastal marine ecosystems. The Committee encourages NASA to support research and remote sensing development to understand the efficacy and impacts of marine carbon dioxide removal through Earth Science missions. The Committee encourages NASA to collaborate with NOAA, the Department of Energy, and any other relevant agencies to enhance monitoring and modeling programs to incorporate relevant data for marine carbon dioxide removal.

Methane Monitoring Partnerships.—The Committee encourages NASA, in coordination with NOAA, to explore new multinational and public-private partnerships for the global monitoring of methane.

Earth Science Research.—The Committee underscores the importance of NASA working with academic partners to train and retain the next generation of scientists and continue the necessary research on the atmosphere, oceans, land, cryosphere, and coupled Earth system. As such, the Committee directs NASA to release the solicitation of the Goddard Earth Sciences Technology and Research III in a timely manner to ensure there is no lapse in research and training being conducted by the consortium of researchers.

Planetary Science.—The Committee is increasingly concerned over the delays in announcements of opportunities in the New Frontiers and Discovery programs and the NASA-directed delays for launches for missions in these programs. The objective of these programs was to provide regular access to space for the planetary science community for top priorities from the National Academy of Sciences' 2022 Planetary Science and Astrobiology Decadal Survey titled "Origins, Worlds, and Life" in the case of the New Frontiers program or more innovative, high-value science from Discovery class missions. The Committee is concerned about the expected reductions to the scientific community and workforce due to the irregular pace of missions in these programs, which threaten U.S. leadership and innovation in these fields. The Committee directs NASA to immediately issue the Announcement of Opportunity for the fifth New Frontiers mission and the next Discovery mission

and to return to the launch cadence envisioned for these programs of a New Frontiers launch every 5 years and a Discovery mission launch every 3 years.

Planetary Defense.—The Committee recommendation includes $324,700,000 for planetary defense. The Committee recommendation supports funding for Near Earth Object Observations, which makes critical observations of Near Earth Objects and potentially hazardous asteroids, and provides not less than $283,700,000 for the Near Earth Object Surveyor Mission [NEOSM] to maintain a 2028 launch date. The Committee also awaits submission of the plan for development and design of rapid reconnaissance mission technologies as directed in Senate Report 119–44 and adopted by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–74.

Venus Missions.—The Committee directs NASA to continue the Deep Atmospheric Venus Investigation of Noble Gases, Chemistry and Imaging [DAVINCI] and the Venus Emissivity, Radio Science, InSAR, Topography, and Spectroscopy [VERITAS] missions and provides not less than $263,100,000 and $49,100,000, respectively, for these purposes.

New Frontiers.—The Committee recommendation includes $500,000,000 for New Frontiers, including $430,000,000 for the Dragonfly mission to ensure a launch readiness date in 2028.

Origins, Spectral Interpretation, Resource Identification, and Security-Apophis Explorer [OSIRIS–APEX].—The Committee notes the unique opportunity for NASA to observe the asteroid Apophis during its close approach to the Earth in 2029 and the importance of the OSIRIS–APEX mission. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than $22,000,000 for the mission.

New Horizons.—The Committee notes that New Horizons is the only NASA mission flying in the most distant portion of our solar system, the Kuiper Belt. The Committee provides $12,000,000 to implement the extended science plan. The Committees is aware that additional Kuiper Belt flyby opportunities may occur from new observations from the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope and the Vera Rubin Observatory. NASA should, as appropriate, ensure that any Heliophysics science requirements are matched by sufficient resources so that core planetary and Kuiper Belt objectives are not diminished.

Juno.—The Committee acknowledges the outstanding scientific contributions of NASA's Juno mission that have advanced our understanding of solar system formation. The Committee supports sustained operations for high-performing missions in extended phases and provides up to $27,200,000 for Juno.

Mars Missions.—The Committee rejects the proposed termination of the Mars Odyssey Orbiter and the Mars Express and supports continued operations for these missions. In addition, the Committee provides $98,600,000 for NASA's contribution to the Rosalind Franklin ExoMars Rover.

The Committee supports the inclusion of competitively selected science payloads and technology demonstrations on future Mars exploration, cargo, and entry, descent, and landing missions where practical and consistent with mission objectives. The Committee provides the requested level of $110,000,000 for Mars Future Missions to establish a regular cadence of science-driven, lower-cost

missions and hosted instrument opportunities that enable rapid response to new discoveries. The Committee recognizes the potential value of the Skyfall Mars mission concept and encourages NASA to evaluate opportunities to incorporate science payloads, precursor technologies, and operational demonstrations into future Mars missions.

The Committee supports the Mars Sample Return [MSR] mission to the extent that it serves as a critical strategic demonstration of the technologies, systems, and operational capabilities required for future human missions to Mars as well as to return samples for scientific inquiry. The Committee directs NASA to fully integrate the program into the agency's Moon-to-Mars exploration architecture and to prioritize its value as a proving ground for human exploration rather than as a standalone science mission. The Committee urges NASA to aggressively structure MSR activities to maximize strategic demonstration value by maturing and validating high-priority capabilities essential for long-duration human missions to Mars, including precision entry, descent, and landing; autonomous surface operations; advanced surface systems and mobility; in-space rendezvous and transportation; planetary protection and sample containment; and other key operational challenges.

Uranus Orbiter and Probe.—To address the top priority of the 2022 Planetary Science and Astrobiology Decadal Survey, the Committee provides not less than $20,000,000 for continued formulation and technology development of the Uranus Orbiter and Probe mission. This funding should support instrument and probe technologies, advancement of radioisotope power systems, and development of a cost-efficient mission architecture and systems design leading up to the release of an Announcement of Opportunity during fiscal year 2027.

Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, NASA shall submit a mission implementation plan targeting a launch not later than 2035. The plan shall include estimated lifecycle costs, key technology and schedule milestones, and a strategy for production of the necessary radioisotope thermal generators to support this high-priority mission.

Apollo Lunar Surface Records Preservation.—The Committee recognizes the importance of preserving and leveraging Apollo-era lunar surface records to inform current and future human exploration missions and directs NASA to curate, preserve, and archive the Apollo Lunar Surface Journal and associated surface mission documentation within the Planetary Data System [PDS]. As NASA advances the Artemis program toward a sustained lunar presence and eventual crewed missions to Mars, access to Apollo operational, scientific, and human-factors data remains critical for mission planning, risk reduction, and exploration science. The Committee encourages NASA to ingest, curate, and integrate these materials into the Apollo Analyst's Notebook and other PDS-supported platforms to ensure long-term stewardship, discoverability, interoperability, and comparative analysis with Artemis-era missions.

Astrophysics.—The Committee recommendation for Astrophysics includes not less than $98,300,000 for the Hubble Space Telescope, restoring grant funding for investigators and maintaining current public outreach activities; $208,000,000 for the James Webb Space

Telescope [JWST] to sustain flight operations, observatory operations, observing modes, and current public outreach activities; not less than $63,000,000 for the Chandra X-ray Observatory; and $129,900,000 for NASA's contribution to the Laser Interferometer Space Antenna [LISA].

The Committee recognizes that both Hubble and Chandra continue to make transformative discoveries and provide key capabilities that augment and complement the JWST, and soon the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope, and help secure U.S. leadership in space and science but will eventually need to be decommissioned as their capabilities degrade and resources are prioritized to other observatories.

Astrophysics Research.—The Committee recognizes the role of the Astrophysics Research program in supporting the development of novel astrophysics observation technologies that lay the foundation for future mission architectures. Additionally, a strong research program maximizes the scientific value of space-based missions by ensuring that the data collected through such observations can continue to provide new insights into the mechanisms behind cosmological phenomena. The Committee also understands that supporting these activities through extramural grant funding contributes to the long-term viability of the U.S. astrophysics community. As such, the Committee recommends not less than $288,600,000 for Astrophysics Research.

Science Mission Directorate Education.—The Committee provides not less than $52,000,000 for education and outreach efforts and supports the Astrophysics Division continuing to administer this SMD-wide education funding. Not later than 30 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall release a new call for proposals. The Committee encourages SMD-funded investigators to be directly involved in outreach and education efforts and support citizen science. NASA should continue to prioritize funding for ongoing education efforts linked directly to its science missions.

Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope.—Recognizing the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope's transformative potential to survey billions of galaxies, detect thousands of exoplanets, and probe the universe's large-scale structure with a field of view 100-times larger than the Hubble Space Telescope, the Committee provides $166,800,000 for the mission to achieve the earliest feasible launch date and for operations. In addition, the Committee provides $47,800,000 for the Exoplanet Exploration Science program for competitive grants that will allow American scientists to make discoveries with Roman data. The Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope demonstrates that NASA can deliver flagship-class missions ahead of schedule and on budget.

The Committee notes that the Roman Standing Review Board report delivered in July 2025 recommended a single authority to coordinate the ground system, orchestrate end-to-end testing with training opportunities for commissioning and operations, and coordinate all data processing/data products/ data release strategies. NASA shall provide the Committee with an update on the implementation of this recommendation not later than 30 days after enactment of this act. The Committee also encourages NASA to extend the operation of the coronagraph instrument to perform in-

space demonstrations of key wavefront sensing and control methods and to validate AI-driven numerical models of these components, adapted to requirements for the Habitable Worlds Observatory.

Habitable Worlds Observatory [HWO].—The Committee supports HWO as recommended by the Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics, "Pathways to Discovery in Astronomy and Astrophysics for the 2020s" [Astro2020]. In order to cement continued American leadership in astronomy, the Committee provides $300,000,000 for the Habitable Worlds Observatory to expedite development and enable a launch in the mid-2030s. These funds shall be used to finalize the reference architecture within 6 months and to form a National Team to refine the ultra-stable observatory, servicing, and coronagraph technologies needed for a serviceable, segmented off-axis optical telescope of no less than 8-meters in diameter with appropriate ultraviolet coatings and instrumentation to observe habitable exoplanets and detect atmospheric oxygen on Earth-like planets around Sun-like stars. HWO shall contain no deep-cryogenic architecture, should employ active, adaptive segmented-mirror control sufficient for high-contrast exoplanet observations, and shall be serviceable in space. The Committee expects initial "Tier 1" instruments to focus on demonstrating the core science capabilities of HWO: (1) direct imaging and spectroscopy of Earth-like exoplanets, including atmospheric oxygen detection, and (2) on a tightly scoped core optical and ultraviolet astrophysics capability that extends Hubble's legacy. Given the serviceability of the Observatory, the Tier 1, first-generation instruments should not be on the critical path to a mid-2030s launch. Other "Tier 2" instruments, including possible foreign partner contributions, should be designed to be installable on launch, if ready, or on a future servicing mission. The Committee recognizes the work of the Community Science and Instrument Team in defining Tier 1 instruments.

The National Team, led by the program office at the Goddard Space Flight Center, should be composed of the best and brightest scientists and engineers from inside and outside government. The team will pioneer a new model to operate on a badge-less, open environment to advance the best ideas for designing and modeling the complex telescope control and starlight suppression system. The team should use new hardware testbeds, develop sensor and mirror control technologies, pioneer AI modeling methods, and adopt new space research and development paradigms to radically accelerate the technology path to HWO. As part of this effort, NASA is encouraged to utilize academic partners with demonstrated relevant expertise and research laboratory infrastructure for image detector development to the maximum extent practicable. The Committee further directs that not less than 75 percent of this funding shall be used for awards made to organizations external to NASA. As GAO assessments of major NASA projects have consistently demonstrated, technical mission success can be obtained within cost and schedule. Doing so requires a unique program management framework reflecting lessons learned from successful missions that prioritized management discipline with a priority on schedule, which is the approach being recommended for HWO.

Astrophysics Explorer.—The Committee is encouraged by NASA's commitment to accelerate the cadence of Astrophysics Explorer missions, create a new Astrophysics Probe Explorer line of missions, and to continue small Pioneer-class missions that leverage advancements in low-cost platforms such as CubeSats and balloons to support groundbreaking science. The Committee encourages NASA to move forward with an Astrophysics Probe Explorer mission selection in fiscal year 2027 or sooner to maintain U.S. leadership in astrophysics into the next decade.

Ultraviolet Explorer [UVEX] Mission.—The Committee supports continued development of UVEX, a Medium-Class Explorer [MIDEX] mission that will conduct an all-sky survey in ultraviolet wavelengths to advance understanding of how galaxies and stars form, evolve, and die. The Committee recognizes the scientific importance of maintaining U.S. leadership in ultraviolet astrophysics and notes that UVEX will provide unique observational capabilities complementary to other space- and ground-based observatories. NASA is encouraged to continue development activities necessary to maintain mission schedule and scientific objectives.

Ultraviolet Transient Astronomy Satellite [ULTRASAT] Mission.—The Committee supports continued development of the ULTRASAT mission, a key international astrophysics partnership that will deliver unique wide-field ultraviolet observations of transient phenomena, including supernovae, neutron star mergers, tidal disruption events, and other time-domain astrophysical events.

Heliophysics.—The Committee provides $880,300,000 for Heliophysics and recognizes that a greater understanding of our Sun and the accompanying technologies developed for that purpose will help to mitigate the hazards that solar activity poses to ground- and space-based platforms that strengthen our National security, economic competitiveness, and scientific prowess. The Committee adopts the proposed budget restructuring for Heliophysics. The Committee also notes that the priorities outlined below are guided by the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences' 2024 Decadal Survey for Solar and Space Physics [Heliophysics], "The Next Decade of Discovery in Solar and Space Physics" and is supportive of NASA's collaboration with external stakeholders to foster scientific consensus on future directions.

Within the amount for Heliophysics, the recommendation includes: $247,800,000 for Heliophysics Research; $338,100,000 for Living with a Star [LWS], including not less than $25,000,000 for the Parker Solar Probe operations and $34,000,000 for the Interstellar Mapping and Acceleration Probe [IMAP] operations; and $236,900,000 for Heliophysics Explorer, including $60,700,000 for HelioSwarm. The Committee is increasingly concerned on the lengthening windows between selections for the Heliophysics Explorer program and the impacts this is having on the field and expects NASA to maintain the cadence for the program, including the issuance of an Announcement of Opportunity for MIDEX no later than mid-2027.

Sounding Rockets Program.—The Committee provides not less than $60,000,000 for NASA's Sounding Rockets program, which provides a cost-effective, flexible platform for scientific research,

technology demonstration, and workforce development. The program advances Heliophysics, Astrophysics, Earth science, microgravity research, and atmospheric studies, while serving as a key testbed for new instruments and technologies. It also plays a vital role in training the next generation of scientists, engineers, and mission operators through frequent hands-on flight opportunities. NASA is encouraged to maintain a regular flight cadence to support scientific innovation, technology maturation, and national research priorities.

Geospace Dynamics Constellation [GDC].—The Committee notes that the GDC mission is a top priority of the two most recent Heliophysics decadal surveys to improve understanding of the variability of the space weather environment surrounding Earth. The Committee supports the reformulated GDC mission and, within LWS, the recommendation provides $100,000,000 for the GDC mission with the goal of achieving a trailblazer launch in 2027, followed by subsequent launches.

Dynamical Neutral Atmosphere-Ionosphere Coupling [DYNAMIC] Mission.—The DYNAMIC mission was recommended by the decadal survey as a high-priority Heliophysics investigation to fill crucial gaps in our understanding of how Earth's lower atmosphere interacts with the upper atmosphere and space environment. This region of space is increasingly being recognized by both military planners and the scientific community as one of the least understood areas that spacecraft currently operate. Therefore, the Committee provides $55,000,000 for the DYNAMIC mission to use two spacecraft to make simultaneous measurements of the ionosphere and thermosphere in Very Low-Earth Orbit to reveal how waves and energy propagate upward and influence space weather near Earth.

Links Between Regions and Scales in Geospace [Links] and Solar Polar Orbiter.—The Committee supports formulation activities for the top new mission priorities of the most recent Heliophysics decadal survey, the Links and Solar Polar Orbiter missions. Links is designed to address questions about global solar wind energy, space weather, and about how the Earth's magnetosphere protects life on Earth. The Solar Polar Orbiter mission will investigate the sunspot and solar cycles and answer questions about how magnetic fields are generated in stars.

Magnetospheric Multiscale [MMS] Mission.—The recommendation includes $26,000,000, including from prior year resources, for the MMS mission. The Committee directs NASA to maintain operations and scientific analysis for MMS at a level to complete the final needed night side reconnection events.

Space Weather.—In response to the National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plan and the recommendations of the 2024 Heliophysics decadal survey, the Committee provides up to the request level for Space Weather. The Committee notes the relevance of NASA Space Weather activities to safeguarding human health against radiation during long-duration deep space exploration activities. NASA should coordinate with NOAA, NSF, and the Department of Defense to ensure that NASA is focused on research and technology that enables other agencies to dramatically improve their operational space weather assets and the forecasts they gen-

erate using data from those assets, including current and future ground-based telescopes and instruments, such as the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope.

Biological and Physical Science.—Biological sciences are integral to future crewed Moon, Mars, and long-duration Low Earth Orbit [LEO] missions. The Committee directs NASA to continue research into understanding the effects of living and working in low- and micro-gravity environments on humans and other living organisms. The recommendation provides $88,000,000 for Biological and Physical Science, including $6,000,000 to continue the consortium established in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–42). The consortium shall continue to include academic institutions with demonstrated expertise within the human health, animal, and plant sciences.

The Committee supports NASA taking advantage of commercial LEO uncrewed platform services as a cost-effective means to further Biological and Physical Science.

AERONAUTICS

Appropriations, 2026	$935,000,000
Committee recommendation	910,000,000

The Committee provides $910,000,000 for Aeronautics, which is $25,000,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Aeronautics account funds research in key areas related to the development of advanced aircraft technologies and systems, including those related to aircraft safety, ultra-efficient vehicles and fuel efficiency, hypersonics, and research that supports the Next Generation Air Transportation System.

Assured Autonomy Research.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the Airspace Operations and Safety Program to continue partnerships with industry on research, development, testing, and evaluation of increasingly automated and trusted flight deck technologies to improve the safety and efficiency of the National airspace system.

Advanced Materials Research.—The Committee encourages NASA to continue leveraging academic and industry expertise to strengthen the global competitiveness of the U.S. aerospace industry through the development of affordable, high-rate composite manufacturing and assembly technologies for lightweight airframe structures. To accelerate the maturation of advanced fuselage and wing manufacturing capabilities, the Committee provides not less than $35,000,000 for the High-Rate Composite Aircraft Manufacturing [HiCAM] program. The Committee further provides $15,000,000 for partnerships with industry and academia to advance automated manufacturing of high-temperature ceramic matrix composites and related processes for large-scale reusable hypersonic aerostructures and commercial hypersonic applications.

Open Fan Flight Demonstrator.—The Committee continues to support NASA's efforts to develop advanced propulsion technologies to maintain United States leadership in aerospace. The Committee provides up to $25,000,000 for activities related to an open fan flight demonstration, including establishment of a program office for open fan and related advanced propulsion technologies.

Electrified Powertrain Flight Demonstrator [EPFD].—The Committee continues to support the goals of the EPFD program. As such, the Committee provides $20,000,000 to restart the components of the program that remain canceled and to move toward flight testing. In addition, the Committee directs NASA not to take any actions in the near-term that would preclude the ability for future flight tests, including disposing of flight hardware.

Hybrid Electric Narrowbody Development.—The Committee provides up to $20,000,000 to support NASA's follow-on efforts from the EPFD program to further develop, integrate, and scale hybrid electric technologies into next generation narrowbody aircraft. The Committee expects NASA to continue briefing the Committee on its investment strategy for advanced propulsion technologies applicable to future narrowbody aircraft and on assessments of commercial and industrial capabilities relevant to development and execution of an open fan flight demonstration.

Subsonic Flight Demonstrator [SFD].—The Committee provides not less than $50,000,000 support the SFD project and development of plans to pursue a ground-based, full-scale wing demonstration of integrated thin-wing technologies that will inform the next generation of more fuel efficient single-aisle aircraft for the entire aviation industry.

Center of Excellence for Aerospace Engineering.—The Committee directs NASA to establish a Center of Excellence for Aerospace Engineering to advance research, development, testing, prototyping, and workforce training in aerospace systems and technologies. The Committee provides $10,000,000 for the establishment and initial operations of the Center.

In selecting the location, NASA shall prioritize sites that demonstrate strong aerospace engineering expertise, significant aviation manufacturing capacity, and access to classified test and evaluation infrastructure. Preference should be given to locations that offer proximity to a major U.S. Air Force installation and a leading university with robust aerospace engineering programs; year-round access to predominantly unrestricted Class G airspace suitable for flight testing; geographic centrality within the contiguous United States; and areas that do not currently host a NASA field center or primary facility.

The Committee intends for the Center to conduct collaborative research and development in advanced airframe design, novel materials and manufacturing, hypersonic systems, autonomous flight systems, sustainable aviation technologies, integrated systems engineering, and digital engineering. The Center shall also support flight testing of experimental technologies and payloads, facilitate public-private and academic partnerships, and expand STEM workforce development through mentorships, internships, apprenticeships, and applied training for students and early-career professionals.

Innovative Composite Lift Blades.—The Committee encourages NASA to partner with industry to develop and demonstrate innovative composite lift blade technologies for the emerging Advanced Aircraft Mobility and electric vertical take-off and landing markets.

Wind Tunnel Infrastructure.—The Committee recognizes that NASA's wind tunnel infrastructure is critical to maintaining lead-

ership in aeronautics, hypersonics, and space exploration. The Committee remains concerned that the closure, inactivation, or prolonged suspension of wind tunnel operations, as well as the significant costs and delays associated with reactivating facilities placed in standby status, could diminish national aerospace research and testing capabilities. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than $115,000,000 for the Aerosciences Evaluation and Test Capabilities [AETC] program to sustain NASA's portfolio of wind tunnel facilities. Prior to placing any AETC-managed large wind tunnel into standby status, NASA shall notify the Committee and submit a utilization plan that addresses current and projected requirements of NASA, other Federal agencies, and the private sector.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2026	$920,500,000
Committee recommendation	825,000,000

The Committee provides $825,000,000 for Space Technology, which is $95,500,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Space Technology Mission Directorate funds basic research that can advance multi-purpose technologies to enable new approaches to all of NASA's current missions. Space Technology also includes funding for NASA's Small Business Innovative Research [SBIR] and Small Business Technology Transfer programs. NASA is expected to prioritize technologies with direct applicability to lunar exploration architectures, including cryogenic fluid management, surface power, communications, autonomy, mobility, and other capabilities essential for sustained lunar presence.

Innovative Nanomaterials.—The recommendation includes $5,000,000 to advance large scale production and use of innovative nanomaterials, including carbon nanotubes and carbon/carbon composites.

Space Nuclear and Surface Power Technologies.—The Committee recognizes the strategic importance of advanced space nuclear and surface power technologies to support U.S. leadership in exploration, science, and national security. The Committee supports an all-of-the-above approach to space power and propulsion capabilities, including nuclear thermal propulsion [NTP], nuclear electric propulsion [NEP], and advanced solar surface power systems. The Committee recognizes the potential of nuclear propulsion systems to enable faster and more capable missions to the Moon, Mars, and the outer solar system, while supporting higher-power spacecraft operations in deep space environments.

The Committee provides up to $110,000,000 for NTP development, production, and demonstration activities and no less than $50,000,000 for NEP activities, including high-power electric propulsion flight demonstrations and nuclear power conversion and thermal rejection technologies to improve reactor and radiator efficiency and scalability. The Committee supports continued coordination between the Space Technology Mission Directorate and the Exploration Systems Development Mission Directorate to align advanced propulsion development with future Moon-to-Mars exploration architectures and directs NASA to collaborate with commercial partners, as appropriate, to accelerate development and ensure

demonstration activities are designed with a clear path toward operationally relevant deep-space and cislunar mission applications

The Committee further recognizes the importance of establishing reliable and uninterrupted surface power capabilities for sustained lunar operations and supports continued investments in vertical solar array technologies [VSAT] and, within the Exploration Systems Development Mission Directorate, fission surface power [FSP]. While recognizing the long-term strategic value of nuclear surface power, the Committee also notes the relative affordability, mobility, and near-term readiness of solar surface power systems.

Nuclear Propulsion Center of Excellence.—The Committee provides $10,000,000 for the center of excellence to advance nuclear propulsion research. NASA shall release the proposal for the center not later than 30 days after enactment of this act and brief the Committee after the release. The center shall partner with academic institutions with demonstrated expertise within the nuclear propulsion industry. NASA shall establish the center of excellence in a State or region that does not currently host a NASA facility and in a region that has a large population of industry partners who are also invested in nuclear propulsion research. NASA is encouraged to focus the center on bimodal NTP and NEP system architecture that uses a single fission reactor to support both high-thrust and high-fuel- efficiency modes of operation.

Flight Opportunities Program.—The recommendation provides $27,000,000 for the Flight Opportunities Program. The funding provided for this program may be used to support undergraduate and graduate work in developing flight opportunities payloads. Within the amount provided, $5,000,000 to support payload development and flight of K–12 and collegiate educational payloads.

Center for Robotics and Space Mobility.—The Committee provides $10,000,000 to continue the Center for Robotics and Space Mobility established in Public Law 119–74 and awaits the submission of the multi-year funding plan for the Center requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying division A of that act.

Orbital Debris Inspection Mission.—The Committee provides $15,000,000 for the Small Spacecraft Propulsion and Inspection Capability mission to inspect orbital debris, in partnership with the private sector, with a targeted launch before the end of 2026. The funding shall be used to add docking with and deorbit of orbital debris to the mission manifest.

Further, the Committee directs NASA to plan for the transition of this activity from technology development to sustained operational capability, including clear milestones for transitioning successful efforts into regular program activity. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, the Committee directs NASA to provide a strategy detailing how orbital debris removal will transition into an operational capability, including estimated budget needs.

In-Space Manufacturing.—Within available funds, the Committee encourages NASA to continue development and demonstration of in-situ resource utilization [ISRU] and advanced manufacturing technologies that support sustained lunar and future Mars exploration. The Committee recognizes the importance of technologies capable of utilizing lunar regolith as a construction material, including autonomous construction approaches such as laser

powder bed fusion and molten material extrusion, as well as on-demand metal manufacturing capabilities aboard the International Space Station through the Fabrication Laboratory [FabLab] initiative. The Committee further recognizes the potential of these technologies to reduce logistical requirements, enable scalable infrastructure development, strengthen autonomous operations, and support long-duration human exploration missions on the Moon and Mars.

Lunar Infrastructure Foundational Technologies [LIFT–1].—The Committee directs NASA to provide a plan, not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, regarding how the LIFT–1 program goals of solving the critical need of creating oxygen on the Moon, providing viable communications; positioning, navigation, and timing; and power generation projects will be incorporated into the Moon Base strategy.

Commercial Radioisotope Power Systems.—The Committee supports the proposal in the budget request for the development and demonstration of commercial radioisotope power systems.

Telescope Orbital Re-boost Capability.—The Committee encourages NASA to consider opportunities to partner with commercial industry to use autonomous robotic spacecraft to boost NASA Science's operating assets' altitude to counteract orbital decay and extend mission lifetime.

Space Storms Solar Sail Sentinel [S5] Mission.—The Committee directs NASA to continue partnering with NOAA on the S5 mission and provides up to $16,000,000.

Hypersonic Inflatable Aerodynamic Decelerator [HIAD].—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for continued maturation of HIAD technology, including structural qualification campaigns and efforts to improve the predictability, repeatability, and reuse of inflatable decelerator systems, with a target qualification date by the end of 2027. The Committee recognizes the potential of HIAD technology, building on demonstrated capabilities such as LEO Flight Test of an inflatable decelerator, to reduce the cost and risk of delivering cargo and systems to the Moon and Mars in support of sustained human and robotic exploration.

Small Business Innovation Research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the SBIR program and its previous success in commercialization of results from federally-funded research and development projects, and includes the requested level for SBIR.

EXPLORATION

Appropriations, 2026	$7,783,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,282,000,000

EXPLORATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Orion	1,221,800
Space Launch System	1,495,300
Exploration Ground Systems	757,900
Commercial Transportation and Infrastructure	744,100

EXPLORATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
xEVA	830,300
Advanced Exploration Systems	163,600
Human Landing Systems	2,277,200
Mars Technology	438,000
Human Research Program	100,000
Human Exploration Requirements	253,000
GRAND TOTAL, Exploration	8,282,000

The Committee provides $8,282,000,000 for Exploration, which is $499,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Committee believes the Nation deserves a safe, robust, and ambitious human spaceflight program that establishes a sustainable American presence on the Moon and preserves U.S. leadership in space exploration.

The Committee recognizes that long-term Moon to Mars objectives require sustained investment in integrated exploration systems for crew and cargo transportation, sustained lunar operations, and future missions beyond the Earth-Moon system. The Committee therefore provides funding for Moon to Mars Transportation Systems and Moon to Mars Lunar Systems at no less than the fiscal year 2027 President's Budget Request level.

The Committee encourages NASA to reduce technical and schedule risk, improve affordability, and increase mission cadence by leveraging fixed-price partnerships and commercial service approaches wherever appropriate. These efforts shall be executed within a fully integrated exploration architecture, including transportation, habitation, mobility, logistics, and communications, which strengthens the domestic industrial base, preserves critical workforce skills, and advances a sustainable pathway to Mars.

The Committee supports NASA's efforts to mature the Artemis III architecture and subsequent missions and urges the Agency to complete all remaining technical, operational, and integration milestones necessary to achieve a crewed lunar landing no later than 2028. While acknowledging remaining challenges, the Committee expects NASA to maintain stable requirements, realistic schedules, and transparent cost and risk assessments.

NASA shall continue providing regular briefings to the Committee on critical path milestones, technical and programmatic risks, and any material changes to mission architecture, schedules, or cost estimates.

Space Launch System [SLS].—During the Artemis II mission, SLS demonstrated the capability, reliability, and performance of the Nation's heavy-lift launch system in safely returning astronauts to deep space for the first time since the Apollo era. The Committee supports funding for SLS at no less than the budget request level of $1,495,300,000, which is further complemented by $1,025,000,000 provided through Public Law 119–21. Together, these resources will support continued production, integration, testing, workforce stability, and mission readiness activities necessary

to execute future Artemis missions and maintain U.S. leadership in deep space human exploration.

The Committee further encourages NASA to preserve a viable path forward to maintain the capability to produce and fly SLS vehicles beyond Artemis V as a strategic contingency should commercial heavy-lift providers fail to achieve, sustain, or maintain the performance, reliability, cadence, or mission assurance necessary to support national exploration objectives. The Committee strongly supports heavy-lift systems to provide redundancy, resiliency, mission assurance, and strategic flexibility for future lunar and deep space missions.

Orion Spacecraft.—The Committee notes the highly successful performance of the Orion spacecraft during the Artemis II mission, which demonstrated the capability of the Nation's deep space crew transportation system to safely support astronauts beyond LEO for the first time in more than five decades. The Committee recognizes Orion as a critical component of the Artemis architecture and a foundational capability for sustained lunar exploration and future human missions to Mars.

The Committee continues its strong support for the Orion program and provides no less than the budget request level of $1,221,800,000 to support continued production, testing, mission integration, and capability enhancements necessary to safely execute future Artemis missions and sustain U.S. leadership in human space exploration.

Commercial Lunar Payload Services Program [CLPS].—The Committee recognizes CLPS's potential role in delivering NASA science, space technology, and exploration-grade payloads to the lunar surface. The Committee continues to support the CLPS program and provides not less than the budget request level.

Gateway.—The Committee notes the Administration's proposed cancellation of the Lunar Gateway program and recognizes that this represents a significant shift in the Nation's lunar exploration architecture. The Committee further recognizes the opportunity to redirect funds previously allocated for Gateway development, operations, and associated systems toward activities that directly support establishing and sustaining a continuous United States presence on the lunar surface. Accordingly, the bill makes amounts provided in 51 U.S.C. 20306(a)(2) available for such purposes.

NASA shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this act on the planned allocation of redirected resources, the implications for the overall Artemis architecture and international partnerships, and how former Gateway-related capabilities, including the Power and Propulsion Element and Habitation and Logistics Outpost [HALO] will be replaced, deferred, or incorporated into alternative systems and mission approaches.

Human Landing System [HLS].—The Committee provides no less than the budget request level of $2,277,200,000 for the HLS program to support all currently contracted missions for two independently developed lunar landers, as well as the development of heavy cargo landing services derived from these crewed systems to enable sustainable human exploration of the Moon and, eventually, Mars.

The Committee supports NASA's efforts to facilitate earlier lunar landing opportunities through appropriate modifications to existing HLS contracts and directs the agency to provide dedicated test facilities, personnel, and other necessary support to facilitate a crewed lunar landing no later than 2028. The Committee further directs NASA, as it develops future deep space exploration capabilities, including systems applicable to Mars exploration, to maximize the use of existing HLS contracts, technologies, infrastructure, and prior Federal investments.

Extravehicular Activity and Human Surface Mobility [xEVA].—The Committee recognizes the xEVA program as a critical component of the Nation's lunar exploration architecture and a foundational capability for sustained U.S. leadership on the Moon. Advanced spacesuits and surface mobility systems developed under this program are essential to safe and productive lunar operations and to maximizing the return on Artemis investments.

The Committee supports NASA's continued use of innovative public-private partnerships and fixed-price contracts to accelerate development, promote competition, and strengthen the domestic space economy. The Committee also emphasizes the need for next-generation exploration suits that support a diverse astronaut corps for lunar and future Mars missions. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than $830,300,000 for the xEVA program to support continued development, testing, certification, and integration activities necessary for Artemis lunar surface missions and sustained human exploration beyond LEO.

Commercial Lunar Transportation Services.—The Committee supports NASA's plans to acquire commercial, firm fixed-price lunar cargo delivery and crew transportation services from multiple providers to enable safe, sustainable, and high-cadence lunar surface operations in support of establishing an enduring U.S. presence on the Moon and future human missions to Mars.

The Committee provides not less than the budget request of $230,000,000 for NASA to award at least one contract not later than September 30, 2027, for commercial fixed-price services utilizing HLS-class vehicles capable of delivering large cargo or surface infrastructure to the lunar surface. The Committee recognizes the importance of these missions in supporting the establishment of the initial elements of a lunar base while also providing critical operational data and flight experience necessary to improve the reliability, safety, and sustainability of future crewed lunar systems.

Moon Base.—The Committee supports NASA's plans to establish a sustainable long-term American presence on the lunar surface, supported by recurring commercial, fixed-price crew and cargo delivery services. The Committee recognizes that a U.S. lunar outpost would advance national interests, strengthen American leadership in science and technology, expand opportunities for international cooperation, and help ensure the peaceful exploration and use of space. To improve the long-term sustainability and affordability of lunar operations, NASA is directed, to the maximum extent practicable, to leverage planned privately-funded commercial infrastructure and capabilities intended for deployment on the lunar surface in support of future exploration activities.

The Committee supports initial technology payloads and lander development that ensures multiple robotic landings at a lunar south pole site on or before the end of 2028. The Committee expects NASA's Moon Base development to be driven by a synergy of scientific, economic, and national security objectives. The Committee directs NASA to leverage existing capabilities within CLPS and Lunar Surface Innovation Initiative [LSII] programs to rapidly advance the Moon Base. The Committee directs NASA to focus initial Moon Base technology investments in the critical domains of secure and reliable communications; positioning, navigation, and timing; lunar coordinated time; surface power; thermal control to survive the lunar night; and interoperability. NASA shall brief the Committee, not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, on the Moon Base plans including estimated manifest schedule and costs.

Commercial Lunar Communications Services.—The Committee strongly supports NASA's efforts to acquire high-performance commercial lunar communications relay services to meet near-term mission requirements and urges NASA to expedite the availability of such services to support upcoming lunar surface operations. The Committee encourages NASA to prioritize rapidly deployable systems with demonstrated commercial heritage capable of providing robust, scalable, low-latency communications and broad lunar coverage sufficient to support sustained surface operations, science activities, and simultaneous multi-user connectivity. To maximize flexibility, encourage competition, control costs, and accelerate deployment, the Committee encourages NASA to avoid unnecessarily prescriptive technical requirements, where proposed systems can otherwise satisfy mission performance needs.

Fission Surface Power.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of reliable, continuous power for sustained lunar exploration, science, and operations. The Committee notes NASA's July 1, 2025 directive to accelerate development of a Fission Surface Power system for lunar deployment by 2030. Therefore, the Committee provides up to $250,000,000 for Fission Surface Power activities.

Commercial Optical Entry, Descent, and Landing Technology.—The Committee supports NASA's continued development and maturation of commercial optical entry, descent, and landing technologies to support future science and exploration missions. The Committee recognizes the importance of precision landing and navigation capabilities for increasingly ambitious robotic and human exploration objectives and encourages NASA to continue advancing commercially developed sensor technologies toward operational use. NASA is encouraged to coordinate across mission directorates, as appropriate, to promote future infusion into science missions and commercial lunar and exploration architectures.

Technical Review.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the act, NASA shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct and independent review of the NASA Moon to Mars architecture, including the adjustments to the architecture announced as part of the March 2026 "Ignition" initiative, to evaluate what is needed to ensure the highest probability of success of landing humans on the Moon by 2028 as well as establishing a continuous

human presence on the lunar surface. The study shall include an assessment of technical risk, a technology development evaluation, and a review of schedule risk and operational risk in the analysis of the architectural elements. The results of the study, including recommendations, shall be publicly available no later than 9 months after the study commences.

SPACE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2026	$4,175,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,125,000,000

The Committee provides $4,125,000,000 for Space Operations, which is $50,000,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. NASA is directed to prioritize funding for activities directly supporting human spaceflight operations, lunar mission integration, communications, launch support, and mission-critical ground systems.

International Space Station [ISS].—The ISS remains a critical platform for scientific research, technological development, and international collaboration in low Earth orbit. The Committee urges NASA to prioritize full utilization of the ISS's capabilities, including expanded opportunities for commercial partnerships, scientific experiments, and crewed missions, to ensure the greatest return on investment for the American taxpayer. The Committee directs NASA to sustain the skilled workforce critical to ISS operations, ensuring the safety and success of our continuous human presence and missions in LEO.

Space Transportation.—The Committee fully funds the crew and cargo programs at the fiscal year 2026 enacted level and strongly supports continued, regular access to the ISS and notes that this access supports national capabilities in Earth orbit and is vital to retaining U.S. leadership in space. NASA shall maintain a regular cadence of not less than two crew rotation missions per year and four cargo missions per year on U.S. vehicle systems while the ISS is operational.

Suborbital Crew.—The Committee directs NASA to qualify U.S. commercial suborbital vehicles and procure flights for NASA suborbital crew. NASA must utilize Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] safety regulations and licensing requirements to ensure safety and coordinate efforts to protect public health. Additionally, NASA shall develop a qualification process with a clear roadmap, enabling operators to complete the review within a reasonable timeframe.

ISS Deorbit Vehicle.—The Committee provides sufficient funding within Space Transportation to support NASA's efforts to develop and procure a deorbit vehicle to ensure the safe and controlled deorbit of the ISS at the end of its useful life. The Committee notes that the procurement of the deorbit vehicle should not result in a reduction in support for other activities on the ISS.

Lunar Space Situational Awareness.—As the United States and international activity on the lunar surface and in cislunar space increases, ensuring safety of flight and freedom of movement, especially for NASA astronauts, must be a priority. The Committee recognizes the need for robust space situational awareness on and around the Moon to satisfy this need. The Committee directs NASA

to develop a strategy for lunar space situational awareness, to include surface-based sensors, not later than 180 days of enactment of this act. The strategy should include how NASA intends to leverage partnerships with other government agencies, commercial companies, and universities and research institutions.

Space Communications.—The Committee recognizes the critical role of NASA's Space Communications and Navigation [SCaN] program in enabling safe, reliable, and high-capacity communications and data relay for current and future science, exploration, and commercial missions. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the modernization of NASA's communications architecture, including upgrades to the Near Space Network and Deep Space Network [DSN], adoption of commercial services where appropriate, and the continued development and demonstration of next-generation technologies such as optical communications and interoperable systems.

The Committee encourages NASA to prioritize system resiliency, cybersecurity, and capacity improvements to meet growing mission demands and avoid potential bottlenecks that could jeopardize mission timelines or data return. The Committee awaits the submission of the report detailing the agency's long-term communications strategy, including projected network capacity needs, integration of commercial capabilities, and required investments through the end of the decade, as directed in Senate Report 119–44.

Optical Telecommunications.—The Committee understands NASA is developing optical communications to address limitations of radio frequency [RF] communications as NASA missions become more sophisticated and increase the amount of data gathered and transmitted to Earth. To help meet this demand, the Committee encourages NASA to partner with universities to support the infrastructure and technological developments necessary for deep space optical communications experiments.

21st Century Launch Complex.—The Committee notes that maintaining multiple launch sites contributes to assured access to the ISS for NASA, researchers, and industry. The recommendation includes up to $20,000,000 for NASA-owned launch facilities to fill critical maintenance, capacity, and range safety gaps, including $5,000,000 to upgrade the Wallops Flight Facility tracking and telemetry assets and $5,000,000 to improve the Wallops Flight Facility dock facilities to enable shipping of larger launch components.

Rocket Propulsion Test Program and Testing Infrastructure.—The Committee rejects the proposed termination of the Rocket Propulsion Test program and provides no less than $48,200,000 to ensure test infrastructure remains adequate to support the SLS and other propulsion development programs. The Committee further directs NASA to continue planning for rocket propulsion testing requirements associated with future missions beyond the Artemis program. In managing the program and its infrastructure, NASA shall prioritize improvements to shared test facilities and fixed infrastructure that support multiple users in order to strengthen utilization of agency test centers and facilitate expanded commercial partnerships.

Commercial LEO Development.—The Committee supports the continued development of commercially owned and operated LEO

platforms and services to enable the earliest practicable and responsible transition from the ISS. The Committee provides up to the budget request level of $299,700,000 and recognizes the importance of fostering a competitive, sustainable, and resilient commercial LEO ecosystem capable of supporting a broad range of government and private-sector users. The Committee encourages NASA to prioritize efforts that reduce technical, operational, and certification risks for emerging commercial providers, including through technical assistance, access to agency facilities and testing capabilities, and the development of common interoperability, safety, and performance standards necessary to support a robust and enduring LEO architecture. The Committee further encourages NASA to leverage fixed-price, milestone-based partnerships and services contracts, where appropriate, to accelerate the availability of commercial capabilities and ensure continuity of critical national missions following retirement of the ISS.

Uncrewed LEO Platforms.—The Committee provides $15,000,000 to develop returnable uncrewed vehicles with downmass capability. The Committee directs NASA to partner with a commercial launch provider on phased development of returnable uncrewed vehicles to enable future potential uncrewed LEO platforms.

Enterprise Space Domain Awareness Architecture.—The Committee directs NASA to evaluate the feasibility and potential benefits of establishing an agency-wide architecture for spacecraft health monitoring, anomaly detection, and mission assurance that leverages artificial intelligence, machine learning, and advanced data analytics. The assessment shall examine opportunities to align NASA's operational architectures, data standards, and anomaly detection frameworks with broader United States space domain awareness capabilities in order to improve interoperability, accelerate anomaly identification and resolution, strengthen mission resilience, and maximize the utility of existing Federal investments. NASA shall brief the Committee on the results of this assessment not later than 180 days after enactment of this act.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS ENGAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2026	$143,000,000
Committee recommendation	144,000,000

The Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement account funds STEM education activities to educate and inspire our next generation of explorers and innovators. The Committee provides $144,000,000 for STEM Engagement, which is $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. As part of this activity, NASA is directed to continue progress toward the shared goal of both the Committee and NASA of capping administrative costs at no more than 5 percent.

STEM Education.—The Committee rejects the proposed termination of NASA's Office of STEM Engagement [OSTEM] including its four programs: National Space Grant College and Fellowship Project [Space Grant]; Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR]; Minority University Research and Education Project [MUREP]; and Next Generation STEM project [Next Gen STEM].

STEM ENGAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
STEM Engagement	144,000
NASA Space Grant	*59,000*
Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCOR]	*26,000*
Minority Universtity Research and Education Project	*45,500*
Next Generation STEM Project	*13,500*

Space Grant Program.—The Committee provides $59,000,000 for Space Grant and directs that all 52 participating jurisdictions be supported at not less than $900,000 each. NASA shall limit administrative costs to the fiscal year 2024 level and shall continue to have a goal of reducing administrative costs to no higher than 5 percent. The Committee encourages NASA to continue using funds to evaluate program performance, augment base grants, and competitively respond to local, regional, and national needs.

Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR].—The Committee provides $26,000,000 for the NASA EPSCoR Program and directs that no more than 10 percent shall be used for administrative costs.

Minority University Research and Education Project [MUREP].—The Committee continues to encourage MUREP to support programs that connect science, indigenous culture, and community, including the integration of indigenous practices, at minority-serving higher education institutions, including Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions and American Indian Tribal Colleges and Universities. The academic institution or institutions should be located in a State or States where the need for such indigenous-academic collaboration is present.

Competitive Program.—The Committee provides up to $5,000,000 within Next Gen STEM for the Teams Engaging Affiliate Museums and Informal Institutions [TEAM II] program, also known as Competitive Program for Science, Museums, Planetariums, and NASA Visitor Centers. This competitive grant program supports interactive exhibits, professional development activities, and community-based programs to engage students, teachers, and the public in STEM.

SAFETY, SECURITY, AND MISSION SERVICES

Appropriations, 2026	$3,000,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,926,696,865

The Committee provides $2,926,696,865 for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, which is $73,303,135 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Safety, Security, and Mission Services account funds agency management, including NASA headquarters and each of the nine NASA field centers, as well as the design and execution of non-programmatic Construction of Facilities and Environmental Compliance and Restoration activities. NASA is directed to protect and prioritize mission assurance, cybersecurity, center operations that directly support flight programs, and workforce safety activities. These reductions must not compromise Artemis mission readi-

ness, launch operations, or any critical engineering and safety functions supporting human spaceflight.

NASA Workforce.—The Committee recognizes that the strength and expertise of NASA's civil servant and contractor workforce is the primary driver of U.S. leadership in aerospace and supports efforts by the Administrator to rebuild NASA's core competencies. The Committee directs NASA to prioritize strengthening its civil service technical workforce to meet strategic mission needs across all centers. NASA should invest in recruiting and retaining the next generation of diverse scientists and engineers and manage workforce transitions after significant losses of expertise last year.

The Committee is willing to consider the proposed realignment of NASA's workforce and directs NASA to submit a report no later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, detailing the proposed competency restoration plan and shall include a comprehensive workforce cost-benefit analysis for each NASA Center, an evaluation of proposed insourcing efforts, the projected number of new Federal full-time equivalent positions by Center, and an assessment of changes to mission lifecycle costs. Furthermore, the report shall analyze the impact of these changes on mission safety, schedule risk, and the disruption of industrial base capabilities to support future NASA operations. As part of the insourcing efforts, the Committee directs NASA to consider the impact to small- and medium-sized businesses.

Goddard Space Flight Center Study.—The Committee strongly supports the maintenance of world-class technical and scientific capabilities at Goddard Space Flight Center. As a follow up to the study requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying division A of Public Law 119–74, the Committee provides $1,000,000 for NASA to, no later than 45 days after the enactment of this act, contract a study with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine regarding the facilities, personnel, infrastructure, and capabilities at Goddard's Greenbelt campus that are necessary for future cutting-edge scientific research, technical development, and crewed space exploration to ensure the long-term success of NASA. The study should make prioritized recommendations to ensure Goddard houses and operates the facilities, infrastructure, and long-term capabilities necessary to enable future science and technical discoveries and crewed space exploration prioritized under current NASA strategic documentation and the space science decadal surveys. As a critical part of the technical and scientific infrastructure, the study should assess workforce needs and what new facilities may be necessary to achieve long-term NASA goals.

Independent Verification and Validation [IV&V] Program.—Given the anticipated increase of human space flight and activities in orbit, the Committee rejects the proposed reduction to NASA's Independent Verification and Validation program. The IV&V program provides rigorous, independent assessments of mission-critical software to identify and mitigate potential risks. Its work supports both human and robotic spaceflight programs, including the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites [GOES], the ISS, the JWST, and the Commercial Crew Program.

Research and Development Facilities.—The Committee recognizes the value of maintaining stable, experienced, and highly capable management of NASA's major research, development, and mission support facilities. The Committee further recognizes that continuity of operations, preservation of technical expertise, and retention of a skilled workforce are important contributors to mission success across NASA's exploration, science, and technology portfolios. While the Committee is open to the use of competition when it demonstrably advances the interests of the Agency and the taxpayer, NASA should carefully consider the benefits of operational continuity, institutional knowledge, workforce stability, and mission assurance when evaluating changes in facility operators.

The Committee requests a briefing, not later than 30 days after enactment of this act, regarding NASA's strategy for the management and operation of major research, development, and mission support facilities. The briefing shall describe the Agency's objectives, decision-making criteria, expected budgetary impacts, and long-term plans for facility operations; the role of competition in achieving those objectives; and the steps NASA takes to preserve mission continuity, workforce stability, technical capabilities, and institutional knowledge when considering significant changes to facility management arrangements. The briefing shall also identify any facilities for which NASA anticipates evaluating alternative operating models during the next 5 years and describe the factors that would inform such decisions.

NASA Special Projects.—The Committee directs NASA to provide the funding for the projects listed in the table titled, "Congressionally Directed Spending" at the end of this explanatory statement in the corresponding amounts. The agreement further directs NASA to perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2026	$185,336,000
Committee recommendation	185,000,000

The Committee provides $185,000,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is $336,000 below the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration account provides for design and execution of programmatic, discrete and minor revitalization, construction of facilities projects, facility demolition projects, and environmental compliance and restoration activities.

Unmet Construction Needs.—The Committee is disappointed at the gulf between the amounts NASA requested for this account and the cost of the projects identified as shovel ready and needed. NASA is directed to include no fewer than the top 10 construction projects that are needed but unfunded in its fiscal year 2027 budget request, including any unmet construction due to aging buildings.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2026	$46,500,000
Committee recommendation	46,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $46,500,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Office is responsible for promoting efficiency and preventing and detecting crime, fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee includes bill language regarding the availability of funds for certain prizes. NASA is reminded that under the authority provided in section 20144 of title 51, United States Code, no prize may be announced until the funds needed to pay it have been appropriated or committed to in writing by a private source. NASA is directed to provide any written notification under subsection (h)(4) of that section to the Committee.

The Committee also includes bill language regarding transfers of funds between accounts and the NASA spending plan for fiscal year 2027.

The Committee also includes bill language to extend the availability of certain funds.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2026	$8,750,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,830,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $8,830,000,000 for the National Science Foundation [NSF]. The recommendation is $80,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

NSF was established as an independent agency by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–507) and is authorized to support research and education programs that promote the progress of science and engineering in the United States. The Foundation supports research and education in all major scientific and engineering disciplines through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other forms of assistance in all parts of the United States. NSF also supports unique, large-scale domestic and international research facilities.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2026	$7,176,500,000
Committee recommendation	7,242,800,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $7,242,800,000 for Research and Related Activities [R&RA]. The recommendation is $66,300,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The R&RA appropriation funds scientific discovery, trains a dynamic workforce, and supports broadly accessible state-of-the-art tools and facilities. Research activities contribute to the achievement of these outcomes through expansion of the knowledge base; integration of research and education; stimulation of knowledge transfer among academia and the public and private sectors, and international activities; and bring the perspectives of many scientific disciplines to bear on complex problems important to the Nation. NSF's discipline-oriented R&RA account includes Biological Sciences; Computer and Information Science and Engineering; En-

gineering; Geosciences; Mathematical and Physical Sciences; Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences; Technology, Innovation and Partnerships; Office of International Science and Engineering; Office of Polar Programs; Integrative Activities; and the U.S. Arctic Research Commission. All of these disciplines are part of a balanced whole.

The Committee's fiscal year 2027 recommendation supports Federal long-term basic and translational research that has the potential to transform our economy and way of life. Private industry, foundations, and non-profits bring additional expertise, resources, and capacity to NSF-funded research. This can further accelerate discovery and translation of research into products and services, enhance the preparation of the future workforce to benefit society, and grow the American economy. The Committee strongly encourages NSF to leverage the Nation's research communities through partnerships and collaboration to make available infrastructure, expertise, and financial resources to the U.S. scientific and engineering research and education enterprise.

Fiscal Year 2026 Execution.—The Committee is deeply concerned that the Administration has failed to comply with the direction contained in the fiscal year 2026 joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–74, which specified that no NSF directorate should receive a reduction greater than 5 percent from fiscal year 2024 enacted levels. The Committee expects the Foundation and the Administration to adhere fully to both the letter and the intent of congressional funding direction.

While the Committee recognizes that NSF has historically been afforded flexibility to manage resources across directorates in response to evolving scientific priorities and Administration objectives, such flexibility is contingent upon good-faith compliance with congressional guidance. Continued failure to adhere to these directives will undermine that flexibility and may compel the Committee to impose more prescriptive directorate-level funding allocations and limitations in future appropriations Acts, thereby restricting the Administration's ability to realign NSF research priorities.

Notice of Funding Opportunities [NOFOs].—The Committee is concerned by delays in the issuance of NOFOs across many NSF programs, which have created uncertainty for researchers, institutions of higher education, and other eligible applicants and have contributed to disruptions in research planning, workforce continuity, and timely obligation of appropriated funds. The Committee recognizes that internal review and administrative processes are necessary to ensure responsible stewardship of Federal resources; however, prolonged delays in announcing funding opportunities can undermine program execution and diminish the effectiveness of investments provided by Congress.

The Committee notes the inclusion of provisions in this act intended to promote the timely issuance of NOFOs and expects NSF to implement those provisions in a manner that provides predictability and continuity for the research community. NSF is directed to prioritize the timely release of NOFOs following enactment and apportionment of appropriated funds and to minimize unnecessary

administrative delays that postpone competition announcements or award decisions.

Technology, Innovation and Partnerships [TIP].—The Committee recognizes NSF's critical role in driving U.S. scientific and technological innovation and supports the TIP Directorate authorized under the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (division B of Public Law 117–167). The directorate is a cross-cutting platform to advance science and engineering research leading to breakthrough technologies, to find solutions to national and societal challenges, to strengthen U.S. global competitiveness, and to provide training opportunities for the development of a diverse STEM workforce. As NSF works to incorporate the goals of TIP into its research portfolio, NSF is reminded that the success of TIP will be enhanced through investing in the necessary foundational basic research provided by scientific disciplines across the research spectrum.

Regional Innovation Engines [NSF Engines].—As part of the TIP Directorate, the Committee provides no less than $205,000,000 for the Regional Innovation Engines, authorized under section 10388 of Public Law 117–167, to create regional-scale innovation ecosystems throughout the United States and help spur economic growth by bringing together the science and technology research enterprise and regional-level resources to promote long-term national competitiveness. The Committee directs NSF to award at least 20 percent of NSF Engines to institutions in EPSCoR States.

Scientific Facilities and Instrumentation.—A critical component of the Nation's scientific enterprise is the infrastructure that supports researchers in discovery science. The Committee strongly supports NSF's role in building and operating groundbreaking research facilities, especially in areas that maintain or enhance U.S. leadership in key disciplines. Investments to advance the frontiers of research and education in science and engineering are critical to the Nation's innovation enterprise. The Committee expects NSF to fully fund its U.S. scientific research facilities and instruments to adequately support scientists and students engaged in sustained, cutting-edge research and to prepare for investments in future world-class scientific research facilities.

Not later than 30 days after enactment of this act, NSF shall provide a 5-year operations and maintenance budget outlook for facilities that will transition or have recently graduated from the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account.

The recommendation includes full operational funding for the National Optical-Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory, the National Radio Astronomy Observatories, the National Solar Observatory [NSO], the University-National Oceanographic Laboratory System, and the National Center for Atmospheric Research [NCAR].

Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope [DKIST].—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 funding level for DKIST operations. DKIST is the largest and most advanced solar telescope on the planet and is a valuable resource for research and educational programs in solar physics. The Committee recognizes the value of DKIST's operations including the development of innova-

tive technologies and instruments, the provision of data, the ambassador program, and community workshops.

Astronomy.—The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine [NAS] Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics 2020 [Astro2020] outlines a comprehensive research strategy and vision to maintain U.S. science and technology leadership at the frontiers of astronomy and astrophysics for ground-based instruments and observatories. The Committee therefore provides $50,000,000 for NSF to support the development of next generation astronomy facilities recommended in Astro2020.

U.S. Extremely Large Telescope [USELT] Program.—The Committee remains strongly supportive of a two-hemisphere USELT program with a robust user support system and data archive to ensure broad U.S. community access. This is consistent with the direction in division A of the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–74 and Astro2020. The Committee notes that NSF has not complied with clear direction in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–74 to immediately advance both USELTs into final design review but appreciates that the Foundation has advanced one project. The Committee directs NSF to immediately advance both USELTs into final design review. Further, NSF is expected to include Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction funding for the construction of the USELTs in the fiscal year 2028 budget request. The U.S. ground-based astronomy program has been the leader in this critical basic science for more than a century, and the NSF has helped ensure open access to scientists regardless of their academic institution affiliation. The USELT program will provide unprecedented opportunities for scientific discovery and represents the only major science program undertaken by the Federal Government with a 50 percent cost share by non-Federal partners, including major U.S. allies.

Next-Generation Very Large Array [ngVLA].—The Committee is supportive of the ngVLA project to ensure the United States remains the world's leader in radio astronomy. The Committee appreciates that NSF is partnering with the U.S. Naval Observatory for the development of ngVLA. Within funding provided for Astro2020 priorities, the Committee directs NSF to support the continued development of ngVLA.

Solar Astronomy.—The Committee directs NSF, before proceeding with the demolition or disposition of facilities and infrastructure associated with the Richard B. Dunn Solar Telescope, to consult with NSO and interested academic institutions regarding whether any buildings, utilities, water infrastructure, or visitor facilities should be retained, transferred, or placed in caretaker status, as appropriate.

Green Bank Observatory [GBO].—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for GBO operations and recurring maintenance. The Committee supports efforts to develop new radar capabilities at GBO in partnership with the Department of War and the commercial sector and directs NSF to keep it informed of these activities.

Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory [LIGO].—The Committee supports NSF's efforts to invest in infrastructure

and improve observational capabilities at LIGO and provides no less than $50,000,000.

Neutrino Research.—The Committee is aware of the many important scientific contributions being made by the South Pole neutrino observatory IceCube, the recently completed upgrade, and the initial planning for the next generation facility IceCube-Gen2 as recommended in Astro2020 and the Particle Physics Project Prioritization Panel. NSF should begin development activities for IceCube-Gen2 and ensure an appropriate transition between the IceCube upgrade and IceCube-Gen2 projects to leverage lessons learned and knowledge transfer from one project to another to protect the specialized Antarctic workforce needed for both the upgrade and construction projects. NSF is encouraged to consider the use of Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure or other programs to continue IceCube-Gen2 design and development. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for IceCube operations and maintenance.

Earth-Systems Science.—The Committee strongly supports efforts in Earth systems research and modeling, vital for understanding interconnected physical, biological, and chemical processes shaping our planet. These efforts are essential for advancing knowledge of ecosystems, natural resources, and environmental dynamics to inform evidence-based policy decisions. The Committee encourages NSF to prioritize investments in interdisciplinary research, advanced computational tools, data integration, and workforce development to enhance the accuracy and impact of Earth-system studies and models.

Carbon Dioxide Removal Research.—The Committee encourages NSF, in collaboration with the Department of Energy, to support meritorious research into carbon dioxide removal technologies, such as: direct air capture, including early-stage application of sorbents, solvents, membranes, and related components; terrestrial and biological carbon removal; carbon mineralization; and ocean-based carbon removal.

Arctic Research.—The Committee recognizes the intrinsic value of Arctic science research and discovery to national interests in the Arctic region. To ensure that these interests are informed by the best available science and that the U.S. maintains its leadership in Arctic science research and innovation, the Committee directs the National Science Foundation to invest no less than $50,000,000 in the Office of Polar Programs for Arctic-specific research to implement the science priorities set forth in the U.S. Arctic Research Plan.

Natural Systems Research.—The Committee encourages NSF to increase coordination with NOAA, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Energy, and other relevant Federal agencies, to enhance field observations in the National Ecological Observatory Network [NEON] and the Long Term Ecological Research [LTER] Network to better account for physical, biogeochemical, and ecological changes in critical natural systems. NSF should also consider increased coordination in research and Earth system models. Areas of focus shall include permafrost regions, considering extreme events such as abrupt thaw processes,

wildland fires, and floods; the tropics, considering intensifying wetland emissions; and wildfires in North America.

EPSCoR.—In recognition that the success of our Nation's research enterprise relies on success in every State, the Committee reinforces the requirements codified under section 10325 of Public Law 117–167 that, to the maximum extent practicable, 18 percent of NSF research funding and 20 percent of scholarship funding go to EPSCoR States in fiscal year 2027. To help achieve these targets, the agreement provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the EPSCoR program. Within the amount provided, no more than 5 percent shall be used for administration and other overhead costs. NSF is encouraged to support projects in EPSCoR States across all funding initiatives and centers, including Regional Innovation Engines, Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure awards, and Science and Technology Centers.

Further, the Committee directs NSF to support the existing jurisdiction EPSCoR offices, providing not less than $750,000 annually per State office. To ensure a smooth transition from the EPSCoR Research Infrastructure Improvement Program Track-1 program to the new EPSCoR Collaborations for Optimizing Research Ecosystems [E–CORE] and EPSCoR Research Incubators for STEM Excellence [E–RISE] programs, the Committee encourages NSF to consider raising the maximum funding available for E–CORE and E–RISE awards. NSF shall provide increased technical assistance to EPSCoR jurisdictions that receive declinations and are encouraged to submit revised proposals. NSF is also directed to more directly engage with the EPSCoR community as the agency continues to implement the "Envisioning the Future of NSF EPSCoR" report, including regarding how to achieve the NSF-wide funding targets included in Public Law 117–167.

Technical Assistance and Outreach to HBCUs and MSIs.—The Committee recognizes the important role that Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs] and Minority-Serving Institutions [MSIs] play in advancing scientific research and innovation. To ensure that these institutions have access to the resources and support needed to participate in federally-funded research, NSF is directed to conduct technical assistance and outreach to applicants from HBCUs and MSIs, including through maintaining the Growing Research Access for Nationally Transformative Equity and Diversity [GRANTED] program, in fulfillment of section 10524 of Public Law 117–167. The Committee encourages NSF to track progress on expanding research capacity at HBCUs and MSIs to determine how well current programs align with goals as outlined in section 10524.

Leverage the Power of Biology.—The Committee supports NSF's funding for research in genomics and biodiversity, and directs NSF to continue to advance plant genomics research programs, to further its work in crop-based genomics research, and to maintain a focus on research related to crops of economic importance and other elements of the bioeconomy.

Severe Weather Research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the NSF–NOAA collaborative research effort to improve understanding of tornadoes and severe convective storms. Recent severe weather outbreaks underscore the need for improved fore-

cast accuracy, longer warning lead times, better communication of probabilistic risk information, and more effective public response. The Committee encourages NSF to continue supporting field campaigns, advanced observations (including mobile radars, LiDAR, and unmanned platforms), data analysis, and model development-such as through the Low-Level Internal Flows in Tornadoes [LIFT] project-to drive operational improvements. The Committee further urges NSF and NOAA to accelerate the transition of research and emerging technologies into operations, including the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning into systems like Warn-on-Forecast and Threats-in-Motion.

Quantum Science.—The Committee supports continued investment in quantum science as fundamental, transformative research that can position the United States as a leader in emerging fields of economic and scientific importance. The recommendation provides not less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for quantum information science research to support basic interdisciplinary quantum information science and engineering research and human resources development in all aspects of quantum information science and engineering. Within the amount provided, the Committee recommendation includes $185,000,000 for activities authorized under section 301 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115–368), and $50,000,000 for National Quantum Information Science Research Centers, as authorized in section 302 of that act.

Artificial Intelligence [AI].—The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining leadership in artificial intelligence for the Nation's economic competitiveness and national security. AI and machine learning tools have significant potential to accelerate scientific discovery and generate new insights across research disciplines. The Committee supports continued robust investment for AI research and encourages NSF to strengthen AI education and workforce training opportunities to improve the effective use of advanced computing resources across research disciplines. The Committee further supports NSF partnerships with community colleges and emerging research institutions and encourages collaboration with other Federal science agencies to advance AI research, computing capabilities, standards, and operational applications.

National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource [NAIRR].—The Committee commends NSF on the successful completion of 2 years of NAIRR pilot, in collaboration with the Department of Energy and industry partners, to provide needed access to computing resources to enable AI innovation by researchers. The Committee provides $30,000,000 for continued NAIRR operations. This funding shall provide continued access to computational resources, research tools, and technical support for individuals and institutions lacking and/or requiring additional traditional research infrastructure to develop their projects. NSF is encouraged to collaborate with community organizations and open science institutions to ensure maximum utilization of the resource.

Transparency, Interpretability, and Explainability of AI.—The Committee encourages NSF to fund meritorious research and develop technical methods and techniques to improve the transparency, interpretability, and explainability of AI to better under-

stand why and how models arrive at their decisions, recommendations, and other outputs. NSF is encouraged to consider this as part of the pilot program for Research in Rapidly Evolving, High Priority Topics as authorized under section 5401 of the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–283).

Center for High Energy X–Ray Science [CHEXS].—The Committee understands the importance of CHEXS as a multi-disciplinary user facility for the scientific research community. As a new High Magnet Field [HMF] beamline is commissioned in 2026, the capacity and capability of the facility will increase substantially. Accordingly, the Committee directs NSF to provide $18,000,000 to fully fund CHEXS and HMF at maximum operating capacity.

Intense, Ultrafast Lasers.—The Committee commends NSF for progress to date to reclaim U.S. leadership in high-intensity lasers and encourages NSF to continue moving forward with the planning and design of a next-generation, cutting-edge user facility needed to advance ultrahigh peak power, ultrafast lasers. Such a facility is needed to stay ahead of international competition, and the Committee encourages NSF to move forward with a preliminary design review in fiscal year 2027.

Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure.—The recommendation provides $50,000,000 for the Mid-scale Research Infrastructure program and encourages the Foundation to make no fewer than two mid-scale awards to EPSCoR States.

HBCUs Excellence in Research.—The Committee supports the HBCUs Excellence in Research program, and the recommendation includes $25,000,000 for the program. The program helps to address NSF's previously troubling track record of only providing substantial research funding to a small number of HBCUs. NSF is encouraged to support HBCUs with a Carnegie classification of R2 to achieve the highest ranking.

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences [SBE].—The Committee supports the SBE Directorate and rejects the proposed termination. The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the SBE Directorate. The Committee recognizes the fundamental importance of the research the SBE Directorate supports in advancing scientific understanding of public health, defense and security, education and learning, and the interface between humans and technology. The SBE Directorate funds more than half of our Nation's university-based behavioral science research but remains the smallest of NSF directorates. In addition, the Committee supports the work of the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics. The Committee believes that behavioral science provides evidence-based understanding of human behavior and recognizes the SBE Directorate's unique role in funding this research and expects NSF to continue its support of these programs and to not take any steps to close the Directorate.

Entrepreneurial Fellowships.—The Committee supports the Entrepreneurial Fellowships program within the TIP Directorate, as authorized under section 10392 of Public Law 117–167. These immersive fellowships provide scientists with training, lab space, industry connections, and other resources to translate emerging

technologies from lab to market in areas key to global competitiveness.

Sub-Seafloor Sampling Program [S3P].—The Committee recognizes the importance of S3P in maintaining U.S. leadership in scientific ocean drilling. For more than 50 years, NSF-supported ocean drilling has provided critical core samples and data for understanding Earth systems, climate history, natural hazards, and ocean processes. The Committee provides up to $60,000,000 for S3P. NSF is encouraged to pursue robust new sampling while maximizing use of existing core collections and to strengthen analytical capabilities, data access, and outreach at the U.S. repository.

Ocean Observatories Initiative.—The Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level to continue operation of the Ocean Observatories Initiative. Not later than 30 days before the National Science Foundation moves forward with any partial descoping of the Ocean Observatories Initiative, the Foundation shall brief the Committee about the condition of the observatories; expected scientific, weather forecasting, and fisheries impacts; and budgetary implications.

Uncrewed Aircraft System Technologies.—The Committee encourages NSF to consider supporting meritorious uncrewed aircraft system technologies research activities as authorized under section 10352 of Public Law 117–167, including a prize competition and support for undergraduate and graduate curriculum development.

Mathematical Sciences Research Institutes.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the NSF Mathematical Sciences Research Institutes across the country, which provide important basic research in multiple fields. The NSF is directed to continue supporting this program.

Research Experiences for Undergraduates [REU].—The Committee is strongly supportive of the REU Sites and Supplements program, as authorized by section 514 of the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science [COMPETES] Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358), and provides not less fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

NSF Faculty Early Career Development [CAREER] Program.—The Committee expects NSF to continue to fund the CAREER Program, which provides financial support to early-career faculty who have the potential to serve as academic role models in research and education and to lead advances in the mission of their department or organization.

Innovation Corps [I–Corps].—I–Corps advances U.S. technological competitiveness and national security by leveraging prior Federal investments in science and engineering research. The Committee recognizes that the sustained implementation of the public-private partnership program is essential to translating federally-supported research into commercial impact rather than leaving promising technologies in the laboratory. Demand for the program continues to grow as more institutions participate and additional NSF innovation programs incorporate I–Corps into their commercialization pathways. The Committee provides not less than the fis-

cal year 2026 enacted level to continue the rigorous, high-quality delivery of the National I–Corps program.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2026	$251,000,000
Committee recommendation	260,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $260,000,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction [MREFC]. The recommendation is $9,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The MREFC appropriation supports the acquisition, procurement, construction, and commissioning of unique national research platforms and facilities as well as major research equipment. Projects supported by this appropriation push the boundaries of technology and offer expanded opportunities for the science and engineering community. Preliminary design and development activities, ongoing operations, and maintenance costs of the facilities are provided through the R&RA appropriation account.

The Committee's recommendation supports the continued construction of the Antarctic Infrastructure Recapitalization and the Leadership-Class Computing Facility and supports commencing procurement and construction activities for a new Antarctic Research Vessel [ARV] that will provide a safe, reliable, and modern platform for year-round scientific operations in ice-affected waters.

The recommendation provides up to $90,000,000 for Mid-scale Research Infrastructure. The Committee continues to support investments in Mid-scale Research Infrastructure, including the procurement of larger mid-scale instrumentation under the MREFC account. Using MREFC for larger mid-scale projects will allow these projects to benefit from the oversight that all MREFC projects undergo. NSF is encouraged to award at least one mid-scale project led by an institution in an EPSCoR State.

The Committee encourages GAO to continue its annual review of programs funded within MREFC so that GAO can report to Congress shortly after each annual budget submission of the President and semiannually thereafter on the status of large-scale NSF projects and activities based on its review of this information.

Regional Class Research Vessels.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of the Regional Class Research Vessel project to modernizing the United States Academic Research Fleet and sustaining the Nation's oceanographic research capabilities. The Committee is concerned that ongoing construction delays and cost overruns may reduce the availability of resources needed to complete scientific sea trials, testing, and commissioning activities, further delaying operational deployment and NSF-supported research missions. Accordingly, the Committee directs that sufficient funding be made available to ensure that sea trials, testing, and commissioning activities proceed without disruption so the vessels may enter service as expeditiously as possible and any deficiencies are resolved prior to full operational deployment.

Antarctic Research Infrastructure.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the comprehensive plan detailing timelines, milestones, and funding needs for Antarctic upgrades requested in Senate Re-

port 119–44 and adopted by the joint explanatory statement in Public Law 119–74.

STEM EDUCATION

Appropriations, 2026	$938,250,000
Committee recommendation	938,250,000

STEM EDUCATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
STEM Education	*983,250*
Graduate Research Fellowship Program	*285,000*
Advanced Technological Education	*75,000*
Improving Undergraduate STEM Education [IUSE]	*90,000*
Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology	*24,000*
HBCU•Undergraduate Program	*36,500*
IUSE: HSI	*46,500*
Tribal Colleges and Universities Program	*20,000*
ADVANCE	*18,000*
Alliances for Graduate Education and the Professoriate	*8,000*
Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation	*49,500*
Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program	*67,000*
CyberCorps, Scholarships for Service	*60,000*
Advancing Informal STEM Learning [AISL]	*55,000*

The Committee's recommendation provides $938,250,000 for STEM Education. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The STEM Education appropriation supports a comprehensive set of programs across all levels of education in STEM including activities that unite school districts with institutions of higher learning to improve pre-college education. Other pre-college activities include the development of the next generation of STEM education leaders, instructional materials, and the STEM instructional workforce. Undergraduate activities support curriculum, laboratory, and instructional improvement; expand the STEM talent pool; attract STEM participants to teaching; augment advanced technological education at 2-year colleges; and develop dissemination tools. Graduate support is directed to research and teaching fellowships, internships, and instructional workforce improvement by linking precollege education systems with higher education. Programs also seek to broaden the participation of groups underrepresented in the STEM enterprise and promote informal science education.

Graduate Research Fellowship Program [GRFP].—The Committee supports the NSF GFRP as a cornerstone Federal investment in the Nation's research workforce. The Committee expects NSF to sustain a stable and predictable program and provides sufficient funding to support not fewer than 2,000 new fellowships in fiscal year 2027. In addition, the Committee notes that NSF enacted significant changes to the program during the last fiscal year. NSF is expected to provide at least 12 months' public notice and a reasonable transition period before implementing changes to eligibility or solicitation timing. The Committee encourages NSF to ensure GRFP eligibility includes applicants who have completed no

more than one academic year of graduate study, including those in the beginning of the second year. Further, the Committee underscores the critical importance of maintaining disciplinary breadth across the GRFP portfolio, including continued support for fundamental research alongside computational work, and expects NSF to monitor and manage field-level selections to avoid overconcentration in a single field.

Advanced Technological Education.—The Committee provides $75,000,000 for Advanced Technological Education.

Developing Future STEM Workforce.—The Committee recognizes that the future of U.S. economic competitiveness and our Nation's ability to address national, economic, and health security threats depends on sustaining a robust STEM workforce. As the demographics of our Nation evolve, ensuring individuals from underrepresented communities across the country can enter and sustain a career as part of the STEM workforce is essential to securing the workforce going forward. The Committee is deeply concerned that entrenched financial barriers are increasingly deterring students, particularly those from underrepresented communities, from pursuing STEM careers. The Committee encourages NSF to evaluate the adequacy of compensation for trainees and early career researchers supported through fellowships, training grants, and research awards. NSF is also encouraged to continue supporting the recruitment, retention, and advancement of underrepresented faculty at U.S. institutions of higher education through relevant existing programs. The Committee continues to support the Broadening Participation in STEM programs.

Informal Science Education.—The Committee maintains its strong support for NSF's informal science education program and provides not less than $55,000,000 for Advancing Informal STEM Learning. The Committee encourages NSF to coordinate and provide necessary support for investments in summer and both in- and out-of-school time STEM education programs across Federal agencies, including support for extracurricular STEM programs. The Directorate for STEM Education is further encouraged to continue its NSF-wide efforts to support informal STEM education programs and program providers, including support for high-quality professional development, and leveraging the research directorates to support activities that match their respective content areas.

NSF is further encouraged to provide technical assistance to federally-funded STEM researchers and professionals who wish to engage with afterschool, summer and other out-of-school time programs. This guidance should, at a minimum, include examples of partnerships between programs and institutions; a resource for locating potential programs; and guidance on how to ensure an effective and productive partnership and measure appropriate outcomes.

Hands-on and Experiential Learning Opportunities.—Developing a robust, talented, and diverse homegrown workforce, particularly in the fields of STEM, is critical to the success of the U.S. innovation economy. The Committee directs NSF to provide grants to support the development of hands-on learning opportunities in STEM education as authorized under section 10311 of Public Law 117–167, including via afterschool activities and innovative learning op-

portunities such as robotics competitions. It is highly recommended that any NSF grant recipient working with afterschool, summer, and other out-of-school time programs have a plan for professional development and longer-term sustainability beyond their specified grant periods, such as through educator training and robust partnerships.

National STEM Teacher Corps.—In order to prepare the future STEM workforce and to create a scientifically literate public, the Committee appreciates the importance of supporting and recognizing outstanding STEM teachers in our Nation's classrooms, rewarding them for their accomplishments, and creating rewarding career paths to which all STEM teachers can aspire. Therefore, the Committee provides $25,000,000 for the National STEM Teacher Corps pilot program authorized under section 10311 of Public Law 117–167.

CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service.—The Committee provides $60,000,000 for the CyberCorps: Scholarship for Service program. NSF is encouraged 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.

Discovery Research PreK–12 [DRK–12] Program.—The Committee supports the DRK–12 program and directs the Directorate for STEM Education to collaborate with the TIP Directorate on STEM education and workforce development efforts, including efforts to scale education research for impact.

CREATING HELPFUL INCENTIVES TO PRODUCE SEMICONDUCTORS [CHIPS] FOR AMERICA WORKFORCE AND EDUCATION FUND

Division A of Public Law 117–167 established the CHIPS for America Workforce and Education Fund.

Microelectronics and Semiconductors Research and Talent Development.—The Committee recognizes the efforts by NSF and the Department of Commerce to build a skilled workforce to support microelectronics and semiconductor manufacturing. The Committee seeks to ensure that research and development funding for the microelectronics and semiconductors ecosystem aligns with NSF's goal of cultivating talent nationwide. To achieve this, the Committee encourages NSF to collaborate with HBCUs, MSIs, community colleges, master's degree-level institutions, and predominantly undergraduate institutions with existing or emerging capacity in microelectronics and semiconductors research. These partnerships aim to significantly enhance these institutions' capabilities and increase the number of graduates from these programs.

The Committee allocates the funds according to the amounts listed in the following table.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ALLOCATION OF FUNDS:CHIPS ACT FISCAL YEAR 2027

[In thousands of dollars]

Account-Project and Activity	Amount
Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors [CHIPS] for America Workforce and Education Fund	$50,000
Research & Related Activities	*25,000*
STEM Education Activities	*25,000*

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ALLOCATION OF FUNDS:CHIPS ACT FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Account-Project and Activity	Amount
Total	50,000

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2026	$355,000,000
Committee recommendation	359,700,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $359,700,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management. The recommendation is $4,700,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The appropriation provides salaries and expenses, including staff salaries, benefits, travel, training, rent, advisory and assistance services, communications and utilities expenses, supplies, equipment, and other operating expenses necessary for management of NSF's research and education activities.

The Committee continues to believe that NSF should include criteria that evaluate how a grant proposal will advance our Nation's national security and economic interests, as well as promote the progress of science and innovation in the United States.

The Committee reiterates its long-standing requirement that NSF submit reprogrammings when initiating new programs or activities of more than $500,000 or when reorganizing components. The Committee expects to be notified of reprogramming actions, which involve less than the above-mentioned amount if such actions would have the effect of changing the agency's funding requirements in future years, or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's explanatory statement are affected.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Appropriations, 2026	$5,090,000
Committee recommendation	5,090,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $5,090,000 for the Office of the National Science Board. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The Committee is alarmed by the recent dismissal of the entire National Science Board [NSB] and recognizes the critical role of the NSB in providing independent strategic oversight, leadership, and policy guidance to the NSF. The Committee strongly supports the expeditious appointment of qualified new members to the NSB so that the Board can rapidly return to full membership and resume its important statutory responsibilities without further delay or disruption. The Committee notes that the NSB was created as part of the original NSF authorization, the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–507), as an integral part of the Foundation operation. The Committee notes the non-partisan nature of the NSB and the important role the Board plays providing the "State of U.S. Science and Engineering" reports to the President and Congress and in advancing cutting-edge research facilities through the MREFC account.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2026	$24,160,000
Committee recommendation	24,160,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $24,160,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The OIG appropriation provides audit and investigation functions to identify and correct deficiencies that could lead to instances of fraud, waste, or mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes two administrative provisions. One allows limited transfers of funds among accounts. The other requires notification for disposal of certain assets.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$14,350,000
Committee recommendation	14,350,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $14,350,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights. This recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

Donations.—The Commission shall provide to the Committee quarterly updates on all gifts and donations, as well as the terms of any specific activities funded by the gift or donation. Additionally, anticipated funding from gifts or donations shall be included in the Commission's annual spend plan.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$435,382,000
Committee recommendation	440,382,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $440,382,000 for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The EEOC serves both U.S. public and private workplaces by helping provide a fair and inclusive workplace, committed to enhancing employee retention, productivity, and profitability.

Inventory Reduction.—The Committee continues to direct the EEOC to prioritize its staffing and resources toward reducing the number of current and outstanding unresolved private sector inquiries and pending charges and public sector hearings. The Committee further directs EEOC to use appropriated funds to resolve the backlog of existing and incoming claims and not for activities that do not directly support this activity. The EEOC shall brief the Committee on their inventory reduction actions 90 days after enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter.

Further, the EEOC shall prepare and submit a written report to Congress, no later than 270 days after enactment of this act, providing data on charge receipts by statute, basis, and resolution, for each of the last five fiscal years. Such data shall be further disaggregated by type. For instance, data on charges alleging religious discrimination shall include, but not be limited to, the number of Religion-Christian; Religion-Jewish; and Religion-Islam charges. Such disaggregated data shall also include the number of

A, B, C, A2, and SA charges under the agency's Priority Charge Handling Procedures; data on how many charges were withdrawn with benefits, administratively closed, mediated, settled, or conciliated; and data on how many charges received "reasonable cause" and "no reasonable cause" determinations.

Enforcement Guidance on Harassment in the Workplace.—The Committee expects any EEOC training, educational material, or public guidance relating to workplace harassment to accurately reflect applicable law and all relevant Supreme Court precedents. The EEOC shall transmit a bi-annual report to the Committee concerning such trainings, educational sessions, and presentations which must include, but is not limited to, the curriculum, PowerPoints, and other materials used in such training, educational sessions, and presentations.

Public Comment on EEOC Guidance.—The Committee remains concerned that, as the EEOC conducts its business in protecting against employment discrimination, its guidance can be adopted without the opportunity of public input prior to implementation and enforcement. Therefore, if requested by at least two Commissioners, the EEOC shall make any new guidance available for public comment in the Federal Register for not less than 30 days prior to taking any potential action on proposed guidance.

Artificial Intelligence and Algorithmic Fairness.—The Committee is encouraged by the EEOC's recent efforts to ensure that the use of software, including artificial intelligence, machine learning, and other automated decision-making systems used in hiring and other employment decisions complies with Federal civil rights laws.

State and Local Enforcement Assistance.—The Committee recommends up to $32,500,000 to assist State and local enforcement agencies. This will help ensure that EEOC provides adequate resources to its State partners.

Client Privacy.—The Committee notes the presence of employees of the U.S. Department of Government Efficiency [DOGE] Service at the EEOC and directs EEOC to report to the Committee, no later than 30 days after enactment of this act, on the measures EEOC is undertaking to ensure that the U.S. DOGE Service or other entities from the Executive Office of the President cannot access personal EEOC inquiry and charge information.

Commissioner Charges.—The Committee notes that the EEOC has no authority to require information from private entities based on the request of a commissioner in the absence of a commissioner charge. No later than 30 days after enactment of this act, the Committee directs the EEOC to report on any public demands for information sent to private sector businesses and EEOC's authority to request this information without a signed Commissioner's charge.

Commission Practices.—The Committee notes the EEOC has departed from longstanding EEOC norms regarding quorum and adherence to Commission-voted documents. The Committee directs the EEOC OIG to report on actions taken by the EEOC in violation of its quorum rules.

Federal Equal Employment Opportunities.—The Committee remains concerned that Federal agencies are not complying with the requirements of the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Elijah E. Cummings Act of 2020,

and the Pregnant Worker Fairness Act of 2022. The EEOC shall prepare and publish a report on its website detailing Federal agencies' compliance with their equal employment opportunity obligations, including to maintain an EEO program; reasonable accommodations for workers on the basis of disability, pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, and religion; and ensure the fair, impartial, and efficient resolution of discrimination complaints.

Staffing and Office Closures.—The Committee reminds the EEOC of the report required under this heading in Senate Report 119–44 and adopted into law by Public Law 119–74 and looks forward to such report. The Committee directs the EEOC to maintain adequate geographic access to Commission services and field operations, including in underserved and rural communities, and directs the EEOC to consult with the Committee prior to any significant changes to the Commission's field office footprint or headquarters operations.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$122,000,000
Committee recommendation	132,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $132,000,000 for International Trade Commission [ITC] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

ITC is an independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for conducting trade-related investigations and providing Congress and the President with independent technical advice related to U.S. international trade policy.

Commissioner Vacancies.—The Committee stresses the importance of filling Commissioner vacancies to fulfill ITC's critical mission. The Committee expresses its desire to see those vacancies filled promptly with qualified nominees.

Biotechnology Trade Practices.—The Committee notes the potential subsidization and market overcapacity by Chinese biotechnology firms that may affect competition and impact U.S. industry. The Committee directs the ITC review the extent to which Chinese state support and pricing practices in the biotechnology sector-including genomic sequencing, synthetic biology, and active pharmaceutical ingredient [API] manufacturing-may be affecting U.S. market share and competitiveness. The Committee further directs the ITC to submit a report to Congress, within 12 months of enactment, outlining its findings and identifying impacts U.S. biotechnology producers and service providers.

Section 337 Investigations.—To better understand the Commission's consideration of the public interest in Section 337 investigations, the Committee directs ITC to submit a report no later than December 31, 2027, on how, during fiscal year 2027, ITC evaluated the statutory public interest factors associated with exclusion orders, including the effects on public health and welfare, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or

directly competitive articles in the United States, and United States consumers.

Section 337 Party Transparency.—The Committee notes the Commission's proposed rule regarding disclosure of beneficial interests and third-party litigation funding in Section 337 investigations and the public comment period scheduled to conclude on June 30, 2026.

Tariff Impacts to Product Quality.—The International Trade Commission is directed to submit a report not later than 6 months after the enactment of this act to the Committee on consumer impacts from additional tariffs imposed in 2025 that may be not be reflected in inflation data, such as lowered product quality, substitute ingredients, or smaller product sizes.

Tariff Impacts to Housing.—The Committee encourages the International Trade Commission to incorporate the impact of housing and construction costs into their research efforts and into public-facing reports on tariffs and other trade barriers.

Products Not Available in the United States.—The Committee recognizes the importance of an objective methodology for identifying products that are unavailable in the United States or cannot be produced in sufficient quantities to meet domestic demand. The Committee directs ITC to examine and report on objective criteria and thresholds for determining when a product should be considered unavailable in the United States for purposes of tariff policy, including where domestic production is nonexistent, commercially insufficient, or unable to meet domestic demand within a reasonable timeframe. ITC shall brief the Committee, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, on its proposed methodology. Further, no later than one year after enactment of this act, ITC shall submit a report detailing its methodology and identifying products that are unavailable in the United States.

Foreign Currency Valuation Study.—The Committee notes concerns that certain United States trading partners maintain nonmarket or policy-driven exchange-rate practices that may distort global markets and affect the competitiveness of United States manufacturers at home and in major U.S. export markets. The Committee directs ITC to examine the extent to which exchange-rate policies, currency valuation practices, and related macroeconomic factors affect United States manufacturing competitiveness, including impacts on production costs, market share, and supply chains. The study shall evaluate indicators of currency misalignment and other relevant exchange-rate benchmarks and assess the effects of exchange-rate movements on key manufacturing sectors, including steel, automotive, machinery, and electronics. ITC shall submit a report to Congress no later than 15 months after enactment of this Act detailing its findings and recommendations.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2026	$540,000,000
Committee recommendation	550,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $550,000,000 for payment to Legal Services Corporation [LSC]. The recommendation is $10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The Committee's recommendation provides $502,000,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts; $30,000,000 for management and administration; $5,000,000 for client self-help and information technology; $6,000,000 for the Office of the Inspector General [OIG]; $2,000,000 for loan repayment assistance; and $5,000,000 for LSC's Pro Bono Innovation Fund.

Governance and Management.—LSC must continue to improve its governance and management in order to further restore the transparency of the organization and direct additional funds into legal aid, where resources are desperately needed. The Committee expects the OIG to continue conducting annual audits of LSC grantees to ensure that funds are not being used in contravention of the restrictions by which LSC grantees are required to abide.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Committee's recommendation continues the administrative provisions contained in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations act (Public Law 105–119) regarding operation of this program to provide basic legal services to disadvantaged individuals and the restrictions on the use of LSC funds.

LSC funds cannot be used to engage in litigation and related activities with respect to a variety of matters including: (1) redistricting; (2) class action suits; (3) representation of undocumented immigrants; (4) political activities; (5) abortion; (6) prisoner litigation; (7) welfare reform; (8) representation of charged drug dealers during eviction proceedings; and (9) solicitation of clients. The exception to the restrictions occurs in a case where there is imminent threat of physical harm to the client or prospective client.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$4,300,000
Committee recommendation	4,300,000

The Committee provides $4,300,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission. The recommendation is equal the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

The Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals provide oversight and recommend actions on domestic and international topics to advance policies and provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (Public Law 92–522, as amended). The Commission provides precise, up-to-date scientific information to Congress on issues related to the safety of marine mammals.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$65,000,000
Committee recommendation	93,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $93,000,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level, when considering resources previously derived from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund. USTR is responsible for developing and leading international negotiations for the U.S. on policies regarding international trade, direct investment, and commodities. Its areas of responsibility include all matters relating to the World Trade Organization; trade, commodity, and direct investment matters dealt with by certain international institutions; industrial, agricultural, and services trade policy; and trade-related protection of intellectual property and the environment.

Within funds provided, the Committee continues to support USTR's accepting full financial responsibilities of the Interagency Center on Trade Implementation, Monitoring, and Enforcement (formerly named the Interagency Trade Enforcement Center) in fiscal year 2027.

The authorization to transfer resources from the Treasury General Fund to the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 4405 expires in fiscal year 2026. Accordingly, the recommendation does not include appropriations for the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund. Activities previously supported through the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund are expected to continue through the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

Economy Act Transfers.—USTR is directed to continue isolating Economy Act payments as individual transfers and to submit documentation of and justification for all Economy Act transfers, regardless of amount, to and from other Federal agencies, to the Committee not less than 15 days before such transfers of sums are made.

Travel.—USTR is directed to provide monthly travel reports detailing all trips outside of the United States, including the purposes and costs of such trips. Additionally, USTR shall continue to provide the Committee with quarterly reports outlining the status of ongoing trade negotiations, enforcement activities, and objectives achieved for existing trade agreements.

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Review.—The Committee notes the upcoming review period for the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement [USMCA] in July 2026. The Committee encourages the Office of the United States Trade Representative to keep the Committee informed of developments related to the review.

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework.—The Committee notes the ongoing interagency work to negotiate the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. The Committee encourages USTR to secure commitments that strengthen supply chain security for critical minerals, pharmaceuticals and active pharmaceutical ingredients among nations party to the agreement.

Annual Trade Agenda.—The Committee requests the President's Trade Policy Agenda submitted during fiscal year 2026 include an explanation of how the administration's trade policy objectives and priorities support and advance the objectives of the National Defense Strategy and the National Security Strategy.

Examining Unfair Chinese Trade Practices.—The Committee recognizes that non-allied nations are becoming large exporters of motor vehicles worldwide and is concerned that vehicles from such countries will soon flood the U.S. market. Some Chinese automakers are seeking to establish manufacturing plants in Mexico and other strategic locations to avoid U.S. tariffs. The Committee directs USTR, in consultation with other relevant departments and agencies, to examine non-allied nations' non-market policies and practices including those related to electric vehicles, industrial targeting, non-market excess capacity, direct subsidies, low interest loans, loan forgiveness, targeted regulations, and licensing arrangements, as well as policies that prevent U.S auto manufacturers from competing in their markets on a level playing field, and report its findings to this Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this act.

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 our Nation's farmers and ranchers. The Committee urges USTR and the Secretary 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 making trade-related decisions.

Chief Innovation and Intellectual Property Negotiator.—The Committee notes that certain trading practices may affect prices of pharmaceuticals for American consumers, potentially depriving them of innovative drugs produced by U.S. manufacturers. The Committee directs USTR to brief the Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act, on its implementation of section 3 of the Executive Order 14297.

Abraham Accords Trade Cooperations.—The Trade Policy Agenda submitted during fiscal year 2027 shall include a plan to strengthen and expand the Abraham Accords through the use of existing Free Trade Agreements, Trade and Investment Framework Agreements, Foreign Trade Zones, and Qualified Industrial Zones.

Tariff Negotiations.—The Committee is aware of public reports that dozens of countries have been in contact with the United States regarding trade negotiations but is concerned that the administration has not shared which countries have solicited negotiations, commenced negotiations, or both, with the United States. USTR is directed to brief the Committee, within 45 days of enactment of this act, on which countries have solicited negotiations regarding tariffs, detailed information on any agreements reached in response, and the status of active negotiations.

Illicit E-cigarettes.—The Committee recognizes the growing threat posed by illicit e-cigarette products entering the United States, including products originating from the People's Republic of China [PRC], and the importance of addressing unlawful trade practices and supply chain vulnerabilities associated with such products. The Committee encourages USTR, in coordination with the Department of State and other relevant agencies, to utilize

available trade, enforcement, and diplomatic tools to address illicit e-cigarette exports destined for the United States and to engage with the PRC regarding enforcement of existing laws and regulations related to the production and export of illicit tobacco and e-cigarette products. The Committee further directs USTR to brief the Committee, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, on ongoing bilateral engagements and efforts to address illicit e-cigarette exports to the United States

Critical Minerals Agreements.—The Committee recognizes the strategic importance of resilient supply chains for critical minerals and derivative products. The Committee directs the USTR to provide a briefing to the Committees, no later than 60 days after enactment of this act, on the status of ongoing negotiations relating to critical minerals and derivative products, including actions taken to date, anticipated next steps, participating countries, covered products, and any planned safeguards relating to ownership, control, and enforceability.

Ensuring Authorized Economic Exporter Certification and Mutual Recognition Agreements Improve Customs Processes for Trusted United States Exporters.—The Committee encourages USTR to engage with partner governments to promote the consistent implementation of Authorized Economic Operator programs and Mutual Recognition Agreements in a manner that provides meaningful trade facilitation benefits to Authorized Economic Operator-certified United States companies.

United States-India Trade Relations.—USTR shall, in coordination with the Departments of Commerce, State, and Treasury, submit to the Committee, no later than 270 days after enactment of this act, a report assessing the value of United States-India trade to the United States economy. The report should include analysis about the number of Americans employed as a result of the trade partnership and its impact regionally and by business sector. In addition, it should identify barriers to trade and investment, evaluate progress under relevant trade initiatives, and make recommendations to strengthen fair and reciprocal trade consistent with United States economic and strategic interests.

Section 301.—The Committee expects USTR to keep the Committee informed regarding the status of ongoing trade negotiations, enforcement activities, and significant developments related to Section 301 investigations.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$7,640,000
Committee recommendation	7,640,000

The Committee's recommendation provides $7,640,000 for the State Justice Institute [SJI]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

SJI was created in 1984 to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in State courts.

Legal Deserts.—The Committee is concerned that many areas of the country have too few practicing attorneys to ensure that litigants in these areas can retain counsel without taking burdensome

steps. The American Bar Association [ABA] has referred to these areas as "legal deserts." Using 2020 data, the ABA found that 1,300 counties in the United States have fewer than 1 attorney per 1,000 residents, and many have no attorneys. As a result, many litigants appear in court without representation. Legal deserts may hit juveniles hardest because they are among the most vulnerable participants in the legal system. The Committee urges SJI to examine the issues related to legal deserts and to prepare a report, within 180 days of enactment of this act, with recommendations to address legal deserts.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the departments, agencies, offices, and commissions funded in the accompanying act. Similar provisions were carried in the fiscal year 2026 act.

Section 501 prohibits the use of appropriations for certain publicity and propaganda purposes.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriations contained in this bill from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly provided.

Section 503 limits funds for certain consulting purposes.

Section 504 provides that, should any provision of the bill be held to be invalid, the remainder of the act would not be affected.

Section 505 stipulates the policy and procedures by which funding available to the agencies funded under this bill may be reprogrammed for other purposes.

Section 506 provides for a penalty for persons found to have falsely mislabeled products.

Section 507 requires agencies to provide quarterly reports to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees regarding unobligated balances.

Section 508 requires agencies and departments funded in this bill to absorb any necessary costs related to downsizing or consolidation within the amounts provided to the agency or department.

Section 509 limits funds for the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products.

Section 510 stipulates obligation of receipts and the use of certain funds for victim services available under the Crime Victims Fund.

Of the funds set aside for Indian Tribes, the Committee expects that the Office for Victims of Crime [OVC] will award such funds to Indian Tribes that have not been designated high-risk grantees by the DOJ and that comply with grant application requirements. OVC is expected to provide instructional model grant applications and other guidance to aid Tribes in preparing grant applications. Grant-receiving Tribes will need to certify that grant funds will not be used to supplant funds otherwise available for Tribal victim assistance so that OVC can ensure grant accountability and that grants are being used effectively to improve services for Tribal victims of crime.

Section 511 prohibits the use of DOJ funds for programs that discriminate against, denigrate, or otherwise undermine the religious beliefs of students participating in such programs.

Section 512 limits transfers of funds between agencies.

Section 513 requires the Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, NASA, NSF, and LSC to conduct reviews of activities funded in this bill and requires certifications regarding conflicts of interest.

Section 514 prohibits funds for certain telecommunications and information technology acquisitions unless the acquiring department or agency has assessed the supply chain risk of the technology, including risks from technology originating in China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea.

Section 515 prohibits the use of funds to support or justify the use of torture.

Section 516 prohibits funds for activities that seek to include certain language in new trade agreements.

Section 517 prohibits funds to authorize a national security letter in contravention of the statutes authorizing the FBI to issue national security letters.

Section 518 requires notification to the Committees in the event of cost overruns.

Section 519 authorizes funds appropriated for intelligence activities for the DOJ during fiscal year 2027 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027.

Section 520 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of $5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee has certified in writing that he or she has filed all Federal tax returns, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the IRS Code of 1986, and has no unpaid Federal tax assessment.

Section 521 specifies rescissions of prior appropriations.

Section 522 prohibits the use of funds to purchase first class or premium airline travel in contravention of current regulations.

Section 523 prohibits the use of funds to pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees at any single conference outside the United States and limits the cost of any such conference incurred by an agency, with certain exemptions.

Section 524 requires agencies funded in this bill to report on undisbursed balances.

Section 525 requires, when practicable, the use of funds in this act to purchase light bulbs that have the "Energy Star" or "Federal Energy Management Program" designation.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds by NASA or OSTP to engage in bilateral activities with China or a Chinese-owned company or effectuate the hosting of official Chinese visitors at certain facilities unless the activities are authorized by subsequent legislation or NASA or OSTP have made a certification pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

Section 527 prohibits the use of funds to establish or maintain a computer network that does not block pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 528 requires departments and agencies funded in this bill to submit spending plans to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within 45 days of enactment of this act.

Section 529 prohibits funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract. The Committee directs any head of any executive branch department, agen-

cy, board, commission, or office funded by this bill to require that all contracts within their purview that provide award fees to 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 in this act to require certain export licenses.

Section 535 prohibits the use of funds in this act to deny certain import applications regarding "curios or relics" firearms, parts, or ammunition.

Section 536 prohibits funds from being used 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 to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

Section 538 includes language regarding detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

Section 539 includes language regarding facilities for housing detainees held at Guantanamo Bay.

Section 540 provides that the Department of Commerce and Department of Justice may utilize funding to provide payments pursuant to section 901(i)(2) of title IX of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020.

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

Section 542 is a provision regarding indirect costs.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify items of appropriation not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities that currently lack an authorization for fiscal year 2027, either in whole or in part, and therefore fall under this rule:

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2027

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Department of Commerce:	
International Trade Administration:	
Export Promotion	1996
Economic and Statistics Administration	
Salaries and Expenses	n/a
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	1993
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:	
Operations, Research, and Facilities:	
NOAA Authorization Act of 1992	2006
Windstorm Impact Reduction Act	2017
Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017	2021
Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control	2002
National Ocean Service	1993
Coastal Zone Management	2013
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	2019
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
Estuaries and Clean Waters Act	2005
National Marine Sanctuaries Amendments Act of 2000	2005
Oil Pollution Act	2011
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act	2005
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act	1990
Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act	2002
National Marine Fisheries Service:	
Marine Mammal Protection	1999
Species Recovery Grants	1992
NOAA Marine Fisheries Program	2000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries	2012
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management	2013
Endangered Species Act	1992
Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985	2009
Estuary Restoration Act	2012
High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act	2012
Lacey Act Amendments of 1981	2008
Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1954	1991
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	1993
National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS)	2023
Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program	2019
National Ocean Service:	
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
National Weather Service:	
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction:	
NOAA Corps	2020
Department of Justice:	
General Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Executive Office for Immigration Review:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Office of Inspector General:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Parole Commission	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Legal Activities:	
General Legal Activities:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Antitrust Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Attorneys:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	2009
Community Relations Service:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Assets Forfeiture Fund Current Budget Authority	2009
U.S. Marshals Service	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prison Detention	2009
Construction	2009
National Security Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	n/a
Interagency Law Enforcement:	
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2009
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Construction	2009
Drug Enforcement Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prison System	2009
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Buildings and Facilities	2009
Office of Justice Programs:	
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:	
National Institute of Justice	1995
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1995
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:	
Adam Walsh Act	2009
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	2020
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	2012
John R. Justice Grant Program	2014
Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program	2021
Missing Americans Alert Program (Kevin and Avonte's Law)	2022
Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program	2010
Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)	2021
Drug Court Program	2023
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program	2021
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	2000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011
Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Grants Program	2012
Keep Young Athletes Safe	2022
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	2022
NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)	2013
Paul Coverdell Grants	2021
Second Chance Act/Offender Re-Entry	2023
Victims of Trafficking Programs	2021
Juvenile Justice Programs:	
Part B–Formula Grants	2020

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
COPS Programs:	
COPS Hiring Program	2009
Tribal Resources Grant Program	2015
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	2009
Regional Information Sharing Activities	2003
STOP School Violence Act	2028
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:	
Science	2017
Aeronautics	2017
Exploration	2017
Space Operations	2017
Education	2017
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2017
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	2017
Office of the Inspector General	2017
National Science Foundation	2027
Related Agencies:	
Commission on Civil Rights:	
Salaries and Expenses	1995
International Trade Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation:	
Salaries and Expenses	1980
Marine Mammal Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	1999
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
State Justice Institute:	
Salaries and Expenses	2008

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of the rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee."

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 34—CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

SUBTITLE III—PREVENTION OF PARTICULAR CRIMES

CHAPTER 303—PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION

§ 30307. Adoption and effect of national standards

(a) Publication of proposed standards

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(e) Eligibility for Federal funds

(1) Covered programs

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(2) Adoption of national standards

(A) In general

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(D) Sunset of assurance option

(i) In general

On the date that is 3 years after December 16, 2016, subclause (II) of subparagraph (A)(ii) shall cease to have effect.

(ii) Additional sunset

On the date that is 6 years after December 16, 2016, clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall cease to have effect.

(iii) Emergency assurances

(I) Request

Notwithstanding clause (ii), **[**during the 2-year period beginning 6 years after December 16, 2016**]**, a chief executive officer of a State who certifies that the State has audited not less than 90 percent of prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State may request that the Attorney General allow the chief executive officer to submit an emergency assurance in accordance with subparagraph (A)(ii) as in effect on the day before the date on which that subparagraph ceased to have effect under clause (ii) of this subparagraph.

DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people's money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term "congressionally directed spending item" means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process. For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member's immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spending requests). Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this explanatory statement, along with the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the Committee recommendation nor this explanatory statement contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV.

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation ($)	Requestor(s)
DOC–NIST STRS	Quantum Device Fabrication Tools	Baltimore City, MD	Morgan State University	3,100,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC–NIST STRS	Expansion of Life Sciences Training to Build Maryland's Workforce Pipeline.	Statewide, MD	Technology Council of Maryland, Inc.	3,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC–NIST STRS	Maryland Biotech Capacity Expansion for Therapeutic Development.	Baltimore City, MD	University of Maryland, Baltimore	1,900,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC–NIST STRS	Produced Water Research	Stillwater, OK	Oklahoma State University	2,100,000	Armstrong
DOC–NIST STRS	Neutral Atom Quantum Computer Testbed	City of Madison, WI	University of Wisconsin-Madison	1,573,000	Baldwin
DOC–NIST STRS	Grid Infrastructure Innovation Testbed	City of Milwaukee, WI	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	1,500,000	Baldwin
DOC–NIST STRS	AI–Enabled Modeling for Energy Infrastructure Resilience	Golden, CO	Colorado School of Mines	1,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOC–NIST STRS	Advanced Technology and Applied Research Infrastructure	Danbury, CT	Western Connecticut State University	1,800,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC–NIST STRS	Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Equipment	Newark, DE	University of Delaware	2,000,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
DOC–NIST STRS	Advanced Unmanned Systems Research Expansion	Pocahontas, AR	Black River Technical College	2,700,000	Boozman
DOC–NIST STRS	Advanced Semiconductor Packaging and Manufacturing	Fayetteville, AR	University of Arkansas	3,000,000	Boozman
DOC–NIST STRS	Arkansas Mesonet Weather Network	Little Rock, AR	University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture.	8,750,000	Boozman
DOC–NIST STRS	Secure Bio-Printing Cell	Montgomery, AL	Alabama State University	1,000,000	Britt
DOC–NIST STRS	Advanced Research Equipment Procurement	Tuscaloosa, AL	Stillman College	1,300,000	Britt
DOC–NIST STRS	Center for Materials and Manufacturing Sciences	Pike County, AL	Troy University	1,500,000	Britt
DOC–NIST STRS	Advanced Biomedical Research Promotion	Birmingham, AL	University of Alabama at Birmingham	1,600,000	Britt
DOC–NIST STRS	Inland Northwest Digital Twin Emulation Center (DTEC)	Spokane, WA	Gonzaga University	1,000,000	Cantwell
DOC–NIST STRS	UW Cold Lab	Seattle, WA	University of Washington	2,000,000	Cantwell
DOC–NIST STRS	Advanced Technology Infrastructure for Workforce Training and Applied Research Environments.	South Charleston, WV	BridgeValley Community and Technical College.	1,451,000	Capito, Justice
DOC–NIST STRS	Mobile LiDAR Unit Project	Princeton, WV	Region One Planning & Development Council.	681,000	Capito, Justice
DOC–NIST STRS	Biomedical Lab Instrumentation	West Liberty, WV	West Liberty University	790,000	Capito, Justice
DOC–NIST STRS	New Orleans BioInnovation Center Laboratory Equipment	City of New Orleans, LA	New Orleans BioInnovation Center	400,000	Cassidy
DOC–NIST STRS	High-Performance Computing to Advance Biomedical Research and Innovation.	Shreveport, LA	LSU Health Sciences Center—Shreveport.	2,500,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
DOC–NIST STRS	Bigelow Lab Research Equipment	East Boothbay, ME	Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences.	1,000,000	Collins, King
DOC–NIST STRS	University of Utah Advanced Manufacturing Equipment and Innovation Project.	Salt Lake County, UT	University of Utah	1,000,000	Curtis
DOC–NIST STRS	Critical Minerals Research Equipment	Salt Lake County, UT	University of Utah	1,500,000	Curtis
DOC–NIST STRS	Upper Mississippi Center Equipment and Programming	Rock Island, IL	Augustana College	1,000,000	Duckworth

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DOC–NIST STRS	STEM Research Laboratory Facility Upgrades	Normal, IL	Illinois State University	850,000	Duckworth
DOC–NIST STRS	Quantum Sensor Facility Initiative	Urbana, IL	Illinois Quantum and Microelectronics Park.	3,000,000	Durbin
DOC–NIST STRS	Semiconductor Initiative	Romeoville, IL	Lewis University	2,000,000	Durbin
DOC–NIST STRS	PFAS Testing Capability Initiative	Carbondale, IL	Southern Illinois University Carbondale.	550,000	Durbin
DOC–NIST STRS	Engineering and Robotics Lab Equipment	Kutztown, PA	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	500,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOC–NIST STRS	Testbed for Grid-Ready AI Data Center Infrastructure	Bethlehem, PA	Lehigh University	1,000,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOC–NIST STRS	Advanced Metal Additive Manufacturing and Measurement Science Research Equipment.	Chester, PA	Widener University	500,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOC–NIST STRS	Scientific Instrumentation for Biomedical Research	Kearney, NE	University of Nebraska Board of Regents.	2,000,000	Fischer
DOC–NIST STRS	Growing Nebraska's Bioeconomy	Lincoln, NE	University of Nebraska Board of Regents.	2,500,000	Fischer
DOC–NIST STRS	HVAC Chiller Project	Suffolk County, NY	Broad Hollow Bioscience Park, Inc.	250,000	Gillibrand
DOC–NIST STRS	CRAFT: Click-Reaction-Assisted Platforms for the Discovery of Therapeutics.	Nassau County, NY	Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory	1,750,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC–NIST STRS	National Center for Agentic-AI Security Research	New York County, NY	Cornell University	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC–NIST STRS	Griffiss Institute Quantum Innovation Accelerator Hub	Oneida County, NY	Griffiss Institute Inc.	400,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC–NIST STRS	Embodied AI & Robotics User Facility	Kings COunty, NY	New York University	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC–NIST STRS	HPC, AI and Quantum Fusion for Next Generation Science Discovery.	Rensselaer County, NY	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	1,600,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC–NIST STRS	Semiconductor Fabrication Laboratory Equipment	Monroe County, NY	Rochester Institute of Technology	770,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC–NIST STRS	Center for Competitive Critical Materials Innovation	Erie County, NY	The Research Foundation for The State University of New York on behalf of University at Buffalo.	1,500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC–NIST STRS	Modernization of Facilities and Equipment	Franklin County, NY	Trudeau Institute Inc.	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC–NIST STRS	Transmission Electron Microscopy & Electron Probe Microanalysis Capabilities.	Clemson, SC	Clemson University	2,375,000	Graham
DOC–NIST STRS	Enhancing Battery Manufacturing to Demonstrate Domestic Supply Chains.	Columbia, SC	University of South Carolina	2,875,000	Graham
DOC–NIST STRS	STEM Equipment for Biomedical Research and Education at Wofford College.	Spartanburg, SC	Wofford College	500,000	Graham
DOC–NIST STRS	Trustworthy AI Research, Education and Infrastructure	Albuquerque, NM	University of New Mexico	720,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOC–NIST STRS	Accelerating a Biotechnology Commercialization Ecosystem	Cleveland, OH	Case Western Reserve University	2,000,000	Husted, Moreno

DOC–NIST STRS	Quantum Research Equipment to Accelerate Cures Discovery for Cancer, Alzheimer's & Chronic Pain.	Cleveland, OH	Cleveland Clinic	2,000,000	Husted, Moreno
DOC–NIST STRS	Ohio Quantum Link Initiative	Columbus, Dayton, Lima, and Mansfield, OH.	The Ohio State University	2,500,000	Husted, Moreno
DOC–NIST STRS	Polymer R&D Equipment	Akron, OH	The University of Akron	1,300,000	Husted, Moreno
DOC–NIST STRS	Semiconductor Lab—Controlled Environment Systems for Research & WFD.	Dayton, OH	University of Dayton	1,500,000	Husted, Moreno
DOC–NIST STRS	Inclement Weather Research Laboratory for UAVs	Starkville, MS	Mississippi State University	1,360,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC–NIST STRS	Vivarium	Hattiesburg, MS	University of Southern Mississippi	3,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC–NIST STRS	High-Performance Computing Cluster Upgrade	Cabell County, WV	Marshall University	500,000	Justice
DOC–NIST STRS	Artificial Intelligence Impact Atlas	Charlottesville City, VA	University of Virginia	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
DOC–NIST STRS	Regional Cyber Infrastructure & Public Safety Innovation Network (RCIPNet) Project.	Grambling, LA	Grambling State University	1,500,000	Kennedy
DOC–NIST STRS	Center for Autonomous Air, Sea & Space Systems	LaFayette, LA	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	2,750,000	Kennedy
DOC–NIST STRS	AI Assurance & Safety Testbed of Artificial Intelligence Systems Used in Public Service.	Newark, NJ	Rutgers University	1,000,000	Kim
DOC–NIST STRS	Mass Maritime Engineering Training Simulator Initiative	BUZZARDS BAY, MA	Massachusetts Maritime Academy	750,000	Markey
DOC–NIST STRS	Science Laboratory Equipment Upgrades	Boston, MA	Boston College	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
DOC–NIST STRS	Post-Disaster Planning and Coastal and Economic Resilience.	Boston, MA	University of Massachusetts Boston	250,000	Markey, Warren
DOC–NIST STRS	ALIC Lab and Training Equipment	Meadville, PA	Allegheny College	491,000	McCormick
DOC–NIST STRS	Equipment for the Artificial Intelligence Cross-Cutting Division.	Philadelphia, PA	The Wistar Institute	750,000	McCormick
DOC–NIST STRS	Space Hardware and Biotechnology Testing Facility Equipment.	Pittsburgh, PA	University of Pittsburgh	1,175,000	McCormick
DOC–NIST STRS	Oregon Fire Testing Facility	Benton County, OR	Oregon State University	1,435,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC–NIST STRS	AI–Enabled Edge Computing System	Benton County, OR	Oregon State University	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC–NIST STRS	Rapid Environmental Sensing Post Natural Disaster Laboratory.	Multnomah County, OR	Portland State University	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC–NIST STRS	Research Reactor	Manhattan, KS	Kansas State University	5,000,000	Moran
DOC–NIST STRS	Newman University AI Institute	Wichita, KS	Newman University	1,604,000	Moran
DOC–NIST STRS	Electroactive Materials and Applied Engineering	Pittsburg, KS	Pittsburg State University	7,000,000	Moran
DOC–NIST STRS	High Powered Computing	Lawrence, KS	University of Kansas	15,000,000	Moran
DOC–NIST STRS	Theranostics Molecular Imaging	Kansas City, KS	University of Kansas Medical Center	7,590,000	Moran
DOC–NIST STRS	Advanced Aviation Systems & Industry Advanced Manufacturing Modernization Initiative.	Wichita, KS	Wichita State University	5,000,000	Moran
DOC–NIST STRS	Advanced Manufacturing	Wichita, KS	Wichita State University	5,000,000	Moran
DOC–NIST STRS	AI Innovation	Pickaway County, OH	Ohio Christian University	875,000	Moreno
DOC–NIST STRS	AI Computing Hub	Toledo, OH	University of Toledo	500,000	Moreno
DOC–NIST STRS	Sage Building Wet Lab and Aquarium Equipment	Sitka, AK	Sitka Sound Science Center	1,000,000	Murkowski

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DOC–NIST STRS	State of Alaska Environmental Health Lab Equipment	Anchorage, AK	State of Alaska Department Of Environmental Conservation.	1,200,000	Murkowski
DOC–NIST STRS	Automotive Research Laboratory Modernization	Ann Arbor, MI	Regents of the University of Michigan	10,250,000	Peters
DOC–NIST STRS	Quantum Research Equipment	Lead, SD	Sanford Underground Research Facility.	1,500,000	Rounds
DOC–NIST STRS	Biomanufacturing Infrastructure	Brookings, SD	South Dakota State University	3,936,000	Rounds
DOC–NIST STRS	F3i AI Supercomputing Center in the Central Valley	Fresno, CA	F3 Innovate (F3i)	1,000,000	Schiff
DOC–NIST STRS	STAMP Innovation Lab Equipment and Workforce Training	Broome County, NY	The Research Foundation for the State University of New York—Binghamton University.	600,000	Schumer
DOC–NIST STRS	Domestic Critical Minerals Supply Chain and Workforce Development Equipment.	Bozeman, MT	Montana State University	1,300,000	Sheehy
DOC–NIST STRS	Additive Manufacturing Center of Excellence	Rochester, MI	Oakland University	1,750,000	Slotkin
DOC–NIST STRS	Domestic 3D Printing Innovation Program	Montgomery County, MD	U.S. Pharmacopeia	1,450,000	Van Hollen
DOC–NIST STRS	UMD Nanocenter Chips Design Equipment	Prince George's County, MD	University of Maryland, College Park	1,644,000	Van Hollen
DOC–NIST STRS	Chesapeake Bay Area Monitoring and Prediction System	Prince George's County, MD	University of Maryland, College Park	3,000,000	Van Hollen
DOC–NIST STRS	Vermont Advanced Computing Center	Burlington, VT	University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.	1,500,000	Welch
DOC–NIST STRS	Advanced Materials Characterization Center Research and Equipment.	Hinds County, MS	Jackson State University	3,000,000	Wicker
DOC–NIST Construction	University of Maine Health Science Complex	Orono, ME	University of Maine	55,000,000	Collins
DOC–NIST Construction	Materials Science Research Facility	Lexington, KY	University of Kentucky	54,000,000	McConnell
DOC–NIST Construction	Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering Research Building.	Louisville, KY	University of Louisville	40,000,000	McConnell
DOC–NIST Construction	EdgeTech Innovation Research Center	Manhattan, KS	Kansas State University	30,000,000	Moran
DOC–NIST Construction	Center for Automated Spectroscopy, Chemistry, and Data-driven Experimentation (CASCADE).	Seattle, WA	University of Washington	25,000,000	Murray
DOC–NIST Construction	Dodgen Hot Cell Facilities	Pullman, WA	Washington State University	48,000,000	Murray
DOC–NIST Construction	UMD Modernizing Facilities to Accelerate Innovation and Workforce Development in Agriculture.	Prince George's County, MD	University of Maryland, College Park	2,000,000	Van Hollen
DOC–NOAA ORF	Center for Oyster Restoration and Innovation	Anne Arundel County, MD	Chesapeake Bay Foundation Inc.	2,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC–NOAA ORF	Clam and Bay Grass Research & Restoration	Talbot County, MD	Ferry Cove Shellfish	550,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC–NOAA ORF	Oyster Restoration and Replenishment in Eastern Bay	Queen Anne's County, Talbot County, MD.	Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR).	2,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen

DOC–NOAA ORF	Morgan PEARL Semester by the Bay Research Program	Calvert County, MD	Morgan State University	800,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC–NOAA ORF	Potomac River Comprehensive Research Study	Dorchester County, MD	University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science.	2,500,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOC–NOAA ORF	Aquaculture Research Improvements	Milford, CT	Connecticut Department of Agriculture.	304,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC–NOAA ORF	Kelp Incubation Hub	New Haven, CT	GreenWave Organization Corp.	2,428,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC–NOAA ORF	Protecting Large Whales and Maritime Economies in Washington State Waters.	Statewide, WA	Cascadia Research Collective	900,000	Cantwell
DOC–NOAA ORF	Enabling quieter, safer vessel transits through Southern Resident killer whale critical habitat.	Seattle, WA	Maritime Blue	513,000	Cantwell
DOC–NOAA ORF	Washington Wild Kelp Forest Recovery	Statewide, WA	Puget Sound Restoration Fund	1,075,000	Cantwell
DOC–NOAA ORF	Collaborative Fisheries Research	Hancock County and Washington County, ME.	Maine Center for Coastal Fisheries	1,050,000	Collins
DOC–NOAA ORF	Town of Frankfort Fisheries Restoration	Frankfort, ME	Town of Frankfort	1,467,000	Collins
DOC–NOAA ORF	University of Maine Lobster Research	Orono and Machias, ME	University of Maine	1,500,000	Collins, King
DOC–NOAA ORF	Illinois Three-Dimensional Mesonet Development	Champaign, IL	Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois.	1,150,000	Duckworth
DOC–NOAA ORF	Habitat Restoration Initiative	Chicago, IL	The Nature Conservancy in Illinois	750,000	Durbin
DOC–NOAA ORF	South Carolina Aquarium	Charleston, SC	South Carolina Aquarium	535,000	Graham
DOC–NOAA ORF	In Situ Marine Data Collection Across the Pacific	State-wide, HI	Malama Maunalua	500,000	Hirono
DOC–NOAA ORF	Update of Hawaii Extreme Rainfall Maps	Statewide, HI	American Association of State Climatologists.	410,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC–NOAA ORF	Restoration to Improve Water Quality	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	700,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC–NOAA ORF	Coral Nursery Collaboration	Hawaii County, HI	Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	500,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC–NOAA ORF	Hule'ia Watershed Restoration	Kauai County, HI	Malama Huleia	743,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC–NOAA ORF	Nearshore Research and Management at Kaupulehu	Hawaii County, HI	The Nature Conservancy Hawaii and Palmyra.	995,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC–NOAA ORF	Restoration, Management, and Monitoring for Kiholo Fishpond.	Hawaii County, HI	The Nature Conservancy Hawaii and Palmyra.	995,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC–NOAA ORF	Heeia NERR Reef Restoration	City and County of Honolulu, HI	University of Hawaii	1,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC–NOAA ORF	Coastal Community Resilience: Reducing Flood Insurance Costs through Community-Scale Nature Based Solutions.	Gulf Counties, MS	Gulf of America Alliance	500,000	Hyde-Smith
DOC–NOAA ORF	Engagement Services to Enhance the Economic Resilience of Mississippi-Alabama Commercial Fisheries.	Statewide, MS	Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium.	250,000	Hyde-Smith

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DOC–NOAA ORF	Fisheries Surveys and Science Research	East Baton Rouge Parish, LA	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.	1,000,000	Kennedy
DOC–NOAA ORF	Minnesota Drought Map Update	Statewide, MN	Minnesota State Climate Office/American Association of State Climatologists (AASC).	410,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOC–NOAA ORF	Massachusetts Local Seafood Utilization Initiative (MLSUI)	Gloucester, MA	Gloucester Fishermen's Wives Development Programs, Inc..	1,200,000	Markey, Warren
DOC–NOAA ORF	Rescue, Rehabilitation, Release, and Research of Cold Stunned and Stranded Sea Turtles.	Boston, MA	New England Aquarium	1,206,000	Markey, Warren
DOC–NOAA ORF	Whale Entanglement Reduction	Lincoln County, OR	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC–NOAA ORF	Hays Community Radar Project	Hays, KS	STEM Harvest	359,000	Moran
DOC–NOAA ORF	Yelloweye Rockfish Survey	Chugach Census Area, AK	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	519,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Harbor Porpoise Assessment	Southeast-wide, AK	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	500,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Alaska King Crab Enhancement Project	St. Paul, AK	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation.	966,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Commercial Fishery Disaster Insurance Feasibility Analysis and Pilot Program.	Sitka, AK	Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association.	500,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Alaska Mariculture Industry Initiative	Anchorage, AK	Alaska Mariculture Alliance	750,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Alaska Environmental DNA Laboratory Capacity & Marine Reference Library.	Seward, AK	Alaska SeaLife Center	750,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Bering Sea Hybrid Crab Data Collection & Viability Assessment.	Aleutians East Borough, AK	Aleut Community of St. Paul Island Tribal Government.	1,649,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Aquatic Systems Improvements	Seward, AK	Chugach Regional Resources Commission.	4,800,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Automated Imaging System for Microbes	Kotzebue, AK	Native Village of Kotzebue	175,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Alaska Commercial Fishing Gear Recovery and Recycling Initiative.	Kodiak and Unalaska, AK	Net Your Problem	192,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Salmon Scale Digitization and Analytics	Cordova, AK	Prince William Sound Science Center	424,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Sonar Research of Adult Salmon Passage	Yukon-Koyukuk Borough, AK	Tanana Chiefs Conference	990,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Innovations in Fish Monitoring Technology	Anchorage, AK	University of Alaska Anchorage	1,500,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Advancing Detection of Harmful Algal Blooms	Fairbanks, AK	University of Alaska Fairbanks	500,000	Murkowski
DOC–NOAA ORF	Pacific Northwest Maritime Advanced Radar System	King County, WA	University of Washington	2,000,000	Murray
DOC–NOAA ORF	Columbia Basin Collaborative	Multiple, WA	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office.	2,000,000	Murray

DOC–NOAA ORF	Coastal Air-Water Quality Monitoring, Early Warning, and Health Protection System.	Imperial County, CA	The Regents of the University of California—Scripps Institution of Oceanography.	1,800,000	Padilla
DOC–NOAA ORF	CFRF Shellfish Transplant Program	Statewide, RI	Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation.	825,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOC–NOAA ORF	URI Coastal Hazards Analysis	Statewide, RI	University of Rhode Island	1,200,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOC–NOAA ORF	Wildfire Air Quality Monitoring and Forecasting	Brookings, SD	South Dakota State University	350,000	Rounds
DOC–NOAA ORF	Memphremagog Science and Education Center Phase II	Orleans County, VT	Memphremagog Community Maritime	317,000	Sanders
DOC–NOAA ORF	Restore Paiko Lagoon Wildlife Sanctuary	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources.	1,000,000	Schatz
DOC–NOAA ORF	Malama Loko Ea Education Initiative	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Malama Loko Ea	248,000	Schatz
DOC–NOAA ORF	Plants for Mitigating Urban Heat Islands	Bronx County, NY	The New York Botanical Garden	660,000	Schumer
DOC–NOAA ORF	Mountaintop Weather Station Modernization	North Conway, NH	Mount Washington Observatory	490,000	Shaheen
DOC–NOAA ORF	New Hampshire Seafood Community Partnership	Manchester, NH	New Hampshire Food Bank	1,672,000	Shaheen
DOC–NOAA ORF	Enhancing New Hampshire's Coastal Habitat Monitoring, Science and Community Engagement.	Portsmouth, NH	Northeastern Regional Association of Coastal Ocean Observing Systems.	770,000	Shaheen
DOC–NOAA ORF	Seacoast Mobile Seafood Processing Unit and Shellfish Research and Demonstration Farm.	Durham, NH	University of New Hampshire	990,000	Shaheen
DOC–NOAA ORF	Anacostia River Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, Monitoring, and Public Education.	Prince George's County, MD	Anacostia Watershed Society	475,000	Van Hollen
DOC–NOAA ORF	Popes Creek Living Shoreline	Charles County, MD	Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR).	3,244,000	Van Hollen
DOC–NOAA ORF	Assateague Island Access and Preservation Project	Worcester County, MD	Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR).	1,760,000	Van Hollen
DOC–NOAA ORF	Removing Lost Fishing Gear from Rhode Island Waters	Newport, RI	Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation.	750,000	Whitehouse
DOC–NOAA ORF	Imagery Acquisition and Mapping for Eelgrass and Coastal Habitat Conservation.	Statewide, RI	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management.	200,000	Whitehouse
DOC–NOAA ORF	Public Oyster Reef Enhancement	Harrison County, MS	Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United.	1,500,000	Wicker
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Automated External Defibrillators to Uniformed Patrol Troopers/Vehicles.	Statewide Maryland, MD	Maryland Department of State Police	1,000,000	Alsobrooks
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Annapolis Public Safety Vehicles	Anne Arundel County, MD	Annapolis Police Department	240,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Technology Modernization and Cybersecurity Enhancements.	Baltimore City, MD	Office of the State's Attorney For Baltimore City.	1,250,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Prince George's County State's Attorney's Prosecutorial Records Digitization & Preservation Project.	Prince George's County, MD	Prince George's County State's Attorney's Office.	1,500,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen

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DOJ–OJP Byrne	Bomb Technician/Haz-Mat Training and Response Exercise	Charles County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, Anne Arundel County, Howard County, Baltimore County, Baltimore City, MD.	United States Bomb Technician Association (USBTA).	950,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Mobile Vehicle Barriers Project	City of Madison, WI	City of Madison	1,773,000	Baldwin
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Domestic Violence High Risk Team	Milwaukee County, WI	Sojourner Family Peace Center	839,000	Baldwin
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Wisconsin Internet Crimes Against Children Technology Project.	City of Madison, WI	Wisconsin Department of Justice	400,000	Baldwin
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Strengthening Rural Public Safety and Re-Entry Outcomes in the San Luis Valley.	Alamosa, CO	Hope in the Valley	1,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Community Cyber Safety Platform	El Paso, CO	National Cybersecurity Center	800,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Remerg Statewide Reintegration and Referral Network	Statewide, CO	Remerg	350,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Simply Report Statewide Launch for Human Trafficking Identification & Rapid Response.	Statewide, CO	Safe House Project Inc.	600,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Violence Prevention Programming	Bridgeport, CT	Catalyst CT	432,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Youth Violence Prevention	Hartford, CT	COMPASS Youth Collaborative	75,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Gun Violence Prevention	Statewide, CT	CT Against Gun Violence Education Fund.	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Post-Incarceration Family Reunification	Bridgeport, CT	HT CT, Inc.	211,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Reducing the Impact of Violence for Young Women and Mothers.	Hartford, CT	Roca, Inc.	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Community Safety and Care Coordination Initiative	Wilmington, DE	End Community Violence Now	1,000,000	Blunt Rochester
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Data Information Upgrades	Wilmington, DE	Delaware Department of Justice	1,000,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Rapid DNA Program	Dover, DE	Delaware Department of Safety & Homeland Security.	2,334,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Clean Slate and Reentry Initiative	Dover, DE	Executive Office of the Governor of Delaware, Criminal Justice Council.	500,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Officer Wellness and Training Initiative	Atlantic County, NJ	Atlantic County	960,000	Booker
DOJ–OJP Byrne	To implement school safety and violence reduction efforts	Cumberland County, NJ	County of Cumberland	500,000	Booker
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Community Security Hardening Initiative	Newark, NJ	New Jersey Institute of Technology Police Department.	1,000,000	Booker
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Sexual Violence Services for Victims Campaign Development.	Statewide, NJ	The New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault.	381,000	Booker
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Youth Mentoring for Violence Prevention	Greater Camden Region, NJ	Big Brothers Big Sisters Independence Region.	200,000	Booker, Kim

DOJ–OJP Byrne	Bigs in Blue Program Expansion to Strengthen Community-Police Relations.	Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Plainfield, NJ.	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Essex, Hudson & Union Counties, NJ.	1,000,000	Booker, Kim
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Mobile Field Communications Unit and Communication Improvements.	Bergen County, NJ	County of Bergen	510,000	Booker, Kim
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Unmanned Aircraft Systems Incident Response Training for First Responders.	Washington Township, NJ	Warren Community College	1,000,000	Booker, Kim
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment Upgrades and Fleet Modernization.	Marked Tree, AR	City of Marked Tree	280,000	Boozman
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Public Safety Equipment Enhancements	Trumann, AR	City of Trumann	270,000	Boozman
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Fleet Modernization and Equipment Enhancement	Fordyce, AR	Fordyce Police Department	400,000	Boozman
DOJ–OJP Byrne	AI–Assisted Digital Forensics Laboratory	Little Rock, AR	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	2,000,000	Boozman
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Investigations Enhancement	Statewide, AL	Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences.	750,000	Britt
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Command and Response Vehicle	Statewide, AL	Alabama Law Enforcement Agency	1,300,000	Britt
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Vehicles and Equipment Upgrades	Tallapoosa County, AL	Camp Hill Police Department	150,000	Britt
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment Upgrades	Chilton County, AL	City of Clanton	300,000	Britt
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Equipment Upgrades	Winston County, AL	City of Haleyville	150,000	Britt
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Vehicles	Montgomery, AL	City of Montgomery	300,000	Britt
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Rescue/Patrol Boat	Colbert County, AL	Colbert County Commission	150,000	Britt
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Tactical Rescue and Response Vehicle	Escambia County, AL	Escambia County Sheriff's Office	500,000	Britt
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Equipment Upgrades	Jefferson County, AL	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	300,000	Britt
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Campus Safety Improvements	Madison County, AL	Oakwood University	250,000	Britt
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Vehicles	Marion County, AL	Town of Brilliant	145,000	Britt
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Vehicles and Equipment Upgrades	Wilcox County, AL	Wilcox County Sheriff's Office	425,000	Britt
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Vehicles and Equipment	Elmore County, AL	Town of Eclectic	350,000	Britt, Tuberville
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Youth Opioid Prevention and Behavioral Health Pilot Program.	Ferndale, WA	The City of Ferndale	512,000	Cantwell
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Technology & Officer Safety Enhancement Initiative.	Weirton, WV	City of Weirton Police Department	2,282,000	Capito
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Enhancing Officer Safety and Emergency Response Through Modern Public Safety Communications.	Monongalia County, WV	Monongalia County Sheriff's Office	595,000	Capito
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Vehicle & Equipment Upgrade	Ceredo, WV	Town of Ceredo Police Department	147,000	Capito
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Equipment Acquisition	Pennsboro, WV	Town of Pennsboro	183,000	Capito
DOJ–OJP Byrne	911 Next Generation Project	Cabell County, WV	Cabell County 911 Center / Emergency Management.	1,134,000	Capito, Justice
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Equipment Project	South Charleston, WV	City of South Charleston	1,455,000	Capito, Justice
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Department Modernization and Response Initiative	St. Marys, WV	City of St. Marys Police Department	511,000	Capito, Justice
DOJ–OJP Byrne	First Responder Radio Upgrades	Pendleton County, WV	Pendleton County Commission	1,512,000	Capito, Justice
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Equipment Acquisition	Putnam County, WV	Putnam County Commission	320,000	Capito, Justice
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Equip & Hire Project	Mason, WV	Town of Mason	440,000	Capito, Justice

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DOJ–OJP Byrne	Louisiana Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Foundation Public Safety Initiative.	City of Baton Rouge, LA	Louisiana Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Foundation (LECJF).	500,000	Cassidy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	City of St. George Technology and Communication Upgrades.	City of St. George, LA	St. George Police Department	479,000	Cassidy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Tensas Parish Sheriff's Department Communications and Technology Upgrades.	Tensas Parish, LA	Tensas Parish Sheriff's Office	250,000	Cassidy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Equipment	Morehouse Parish, LA	Morehouse Parish Sheriff's Office	821,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Campus Safety & Resiliency Initiative	Monroe, LA	University of Louisiana Monroe	1,000,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Bangor Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Bangor, ME	Bangor Police Department	165,000	Collins
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Lewiston Police Department Public Safety Equipment	Lewiston, ME	Lewiston Police Department	1,096,000	Collins
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Emergency Responder Radio Signal Boosters	Carson City, NV	Carson City School District	590,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Special Events Safety Improvements	Reno, NV	City of Reno	1,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Vehicles	Yerington, NV	City of Yerington	230,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Forensic Investigative Modernization Initiative	Nevada (statewide), NV	Nevada Department of Public Safety—Nevada State Police, Investigation Division.	500,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Airplane Technology Equipment	Utah County, UT	Utah County	1,000,000	Curtis
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Training Initiative	Cook County, IL	Cook County State's Attorney's Office	450,000	Durbin
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Juvenile Justice Services	Central and Southern Illinois, IL	Treatment Alternatives for Stronger Communities.	1,000,000	Durbin
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Equipment Upgrades	Northern Illinois, IL	Village of Round Lake Park	275,000	Durbin
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Violence Prevention and Intervention Program Expansion	Berks County, PA	Centro Hispano Daniel Torres, Inc.	363,000	Fetterman
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Cruiser Replacement Project	Mercer County, PA	City of Sharon	220,000	Fetterman
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Public Safety Training Equipment	North East Borough, PA	Borough of North East	156,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOJ–OJP Byrne	First Responder Wellness Program	Borough of Wyomissing, PA	Borough of Wyomissing	60,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Vehicles for Public Safety	Newport Township, PA	Commissioners of Newport Township	185,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Kensington Community Public Safety Plan Implementation	Philadelphia, PA	Office of Public Safety, City of Philadelphia.	2,276,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Building Security and Surveillance Enhancment	Adams County, NE	Adams County	774,000	Fischer
DOJ–OJP Byrne	New Patrol Cars	Banner County, NE	Banner County Sheriff Office	141,000	Fischer
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Mobile Drone Detection System	Omaha, NE	City of Omaha	825,000	Fischer
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Enhancing Law Enforcement Capabilities	Friend, NE	Friend Police Department	69,000	Fischer
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Department Vehicles	Apache Junction, AZ	City of Apache Junction	350,000	Gallego, Kelly

DOJ–OJP Byrne	Sheriff Vehicles Purchases	Gila County, AZ	Gila County	1,060,000	Gallego, Kelly
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Fleet Modernization	Window Rock, AZ	Navajo Nation Criminal Investigations Department.	1,000,000	Gallego, Kelly
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Smart Campus Safety Infrastructure	Flagstaff, AZ	Northern Arizona University	375,000	Gallego, Kelly
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Patrol Vehicles	Kearny, AZ	Town of Kearny	790,000	Gallego, Kelly
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Detention Center Safety Improvements	Yuma County, AZ	Yuma County	1,100,000	Gallego, Kelly
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Cybercrime Prevention and Enforcement Bureau	Kings COunty, NY	Kings County District Attorney's Office	1,000,000	Gillibrand
DOJ–OJP Byrne	9/11 Memorial Public Safety Communications Equipment	New York County, NY	Empire State Development	1,170,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Maritime and Coastal Security Program	Suffolk County, NY	Suffolk County Police Department	2,185,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Sheriff Patrol Vehicles	Abbeville, SC	Abbeville County	378,000	Graham
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Regional Intelligence Sharing and Knowledge Center (RISK).	Charleston, SC	Charleston County Sheriff's Office	1,000,000	Graham
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Vehicle and Equipment	Goose Creek, SC	City of Goose Creek	831,000	Graham
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Public Safety Technology Upgrades	Spartanburg, SC	City of Spartanburg	700,000	Graham
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Vehicles	Walterboro, SC	City of Walterboro	713,000	Graham
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Sheriff's Office Equipment Upgrades	Colleton County, SC	Colleton County	637,000	Graham
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Sheriff's Office—Patrol Fleet Improvements	Laurens, SC	Laurens County	900,000	Graham
DOJ–OJP Byrne	SCDNR Law Enforcement Equipment and Vessel Enhancement Project.	Statewide, SC	South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Law Enforcement Division.	1,500,000	Graham
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Strengthening forensic instrumentation, services, and collection practices.	Columbia, SC	South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.	552,000	Graham
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Body Cameras	Irmo, SC	Town of Irmo	936,000	Graham
DOJ–OJP Byrne	The Children's Safehouse	Albuquerque / Statewide, NM	All Faiths	350,000	Heinrich
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Community Legal Navigation and Accredited Services Initiative.	Albuquerque, NM	Catholic Charities of Albuquerque	751,000	Heinrich
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Campus Lighting and Safety	Albuquerque, NM	Central New Mexico Community College.	533,000	Heinrich
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Domestic Violence Survivor Access Expansion	Albuquerque and Rio Rancho, NM	DVRC, Inc.	931,000	Heinrich
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Providing Connections for Hope, Resilience, and Success to Youth.	Doña Ana County, NM	Families and Youth, Inc.	750,000	Heinrich
DOJ–OJP Byrne	A Helping Hand Program	San Juan County, NM	Navajo United Methodist Center	1,082,000	Heinrich
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Crime Victim Trauma Intervention Project	Chaves County, NM	Chaves County CASA Program	1,000,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Youth Violence Intervention Program	Albuquerque, NM	City of Albuquerque—Albuquerque Community Safety.	368,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Cold Case Initiative	Bernalillo County, NM	Second Judicial District Attorney's Office.	500,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Hawaii County Police Training Equipment for Community Safety.	Hawaii County, HI	Hawaii Police Department	235,000	Hirono

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DOJ–OJP Byrne	Hale Kipa Juvenile Justice Project	City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii County, HI.	Hale Kipa	635,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Department Public Safety Drone Program	Clay Township, OH	Clay Township Police Department	24,000	Husted
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Air Support Unit	Guernsey County, OH	Guernsey County Sheriff's Office	416,000	Husted
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Department Vehicle and Radio Improvement Initiative.	Warren, OH	Warren Police Department	930,000	Husted
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Modernization Initiative	Lorman, MS	Alcorn State University Police Department.	500,000	Hyde-Smith
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Public Safety High Crime Response Project	Brookhaven, MS	Brookhaven Police Department	500,000	Hyde-Smith
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Fleet Improvement Project	Belmont, MS	City of Belmont Police Department	239,000	Hyde-Smith
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Fleet Modernization Initiative	Magee, MS	City of Magee Police Department	250,000	Hyde-Smith
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Expanding Violence Intervention and Research Across Mississippi.	Statewide, MS	University of Mississipi Medical Center.	2,500,000	Hyde-Smith
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Mississippi Forensic and Digital Evidence Readiness Initiative.	Statewide, MS	Mississippi Department of Public Safety.	1,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Advancing the Rural Digital Forensics Initiative (RDFI)	Hattiesburg, MS	University of Southern Mississippi	1,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOJ–OJP Byrne	FailSafe-ERA Continuum of Care Initiative	Statewide/multiple locations, VA	FailSafe-ERA	1,323,000	Kaine, Warner
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Town of Bluefield Police Cruiser Replacement	Town of Bluefield, VA	Town of Bluefield Police Department	160,000	Kaine, Warner
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Town of Pound Vehicle Replacement	Wise County, VA	Town of Pound	207,000	Kaine, Warner
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Expansion of Law Enforcement Training and Support Programs Throughout Virginia.	Statewide/multiple locations, VA	U.S. Deputy Sheriff's Association	400,000	Kaine, Warner
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Virginia Survivor Initiative: Strengthening Hospital Response to Violent Crime and Exploitation.	Statewide/multiple locations, VA	Virginia Hospital Research and Education Foundation.	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Campus Safety & Security Initiative	Virginia Beach City, VA	Virginia Wesleyan University	935,000	Kaine, Warner
DOJ–OJP Byrne	DNA Testing Initiative	East Baton Rouge Parish, LA	East Baton Rouge Parish, Office of the District Attorney.	1,500,000	Kennedy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment Update	Franklin Parish, LA	Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office	500,000	Kennedy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Say Something Anonymous Reporting System in NJ Schools	Newton, NJ	Sandy Hook Promise Foundation	500,000	Kim
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Youth Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Initiative	Nokomis, NJ	Youth Advocate Programs Inc.	300,000	Kim
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Ashland Police Department—Equipment Upgrades	Ashland, ME	Ashland Police Department	88,000	King
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Washington County Jail HVAC Upgrades	Machias, ME	Washington County Sheriff's Office	310,000	King
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Department and Municipal Security	Babbitt, MN	City of Babbitt	120,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Computer Forensic Technology	Minneapolis, MN	City of Minneapolis	200,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOJ–OJP Byrne	PEACE Internship Program	Minneapolis, MN	City of Minneapolis	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Modernize Police Records Management System	Minneapolis, MN	City of Minneapolis	2,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Juvenile Delinquency Diversion and Crisis Intervention Program.	Statewide, MN	Minnesota Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs.	1,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith

DOJ–OJP Byrne	School Violence Prevention Reporting System	Statewide, MN	Minnesota Department of Education	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Expansion of Internet Crimes Against Children Investigative Tool.	Saint Paul, MN	Zero Abuse Project	770,000	Klobuchar, Smith
DOJ–OJP Byrne	University of New Mexico Police Department Crime Prevention Initiative.	Albuquerque, NM	University of New Mexico	350,000	Luján
DOJ–OJP Byrne	GBLS Strong Families Project	Boston, MA	Greater Boston Legal Services	204,000	Markey
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Expanding Trauma-Informed Services for Families and Youth.	Springfield, MA	Parent Villages Inc.	500,000	Markey, Warren
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Deflection Training Program	Beverly, MA	Police Assisted Addiction & Recovery Initiative.	392,000	Markey, Warren
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Fleet, Technology, and Public Safety Modernization	Richmond, KY	Eastern Kentucky University	2,000,000	McConnell
DOJ–OJP Byrne	North Central Kentucky Narcotics Task Force	Henry County, KY	Henry County Sheriff's Office	500,000	McConnell
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Vehicles for Public Safety	Middleburg Borough, PA	Middleburg Borough Police Department.	160,000	McCormick
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Prison Education Program	Union County, OR	Eastern Oregon University	431,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ–OJP Byrne	CASA Advocacy for Children in Foster Care	Polk County, OR	Oregon CASA Network	1,800,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Post-Incarceration Stabilization Services	Umatilla County, OR	Oregon Washington Health Network	330,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Central Dispatch & Training Academy Modernization	Salina, KS	Kansas Highway Patrol	7,000,000	Moran
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Mental Health Second Tier Housing	Topeka, KS	Shawnee County Department of Corrections.	1,722,000	Moran
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Department Equipment Replacement	Swanton, OH	Village of Swanton	250,000	Moreno
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Housing and Economic Stability Pilot for DV Survivors	Anchorage, AK	Abused Women's Aid in Crisis Inc. (AWAIC).	1,210,000	Murkowski
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Support for Child Advocacy Centers	Statewide, AK	Alaska Children's Alliance	1,500,000	Murkowski
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Intertribal Courts Pilot Program	Anchorage, AK	Cook Inlet Tribal Council	760,000	Murkowski
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Re-entry and Recidivism Reduction Training Program	Juneau, AK	Sealaska Heritage Institute	500,000	Murkowski
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Supportive Services for Victims of Crime	Statewide, AK	State of Alaska Department of Public Safety.	500,000	Murkowski
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Reentry Connections Project	Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, AK.	Valley Charities, Inc.	547,000	Murkowski
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Kittitas County Court System Technology and Security Modernization.	Kittitas County, WA	Kittitas County	1,341,000	Murray
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Enhancing Advocacy and Trauma Services for Children and Families.	Lowndes County, GA	Battered Women's Shelter, Inc. (The Haven).	498,000	Ossoff
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Data System Enhancement	Statewide, GA	Children's Advocacy Centers of Georgia.	96,000	Ossoff
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Equipment Enhancement for Crime Laboratory	Lowndes County, GA	City of Valdosta Police Department	163,000	Ossoff
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Family Justice Center Rape Crisis Clinic	Fulton County, GA	Fulton County Government, Office of the District Attorney.	508,000	Ossoff
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Enhanced Crisis Hotline and Intervention Services	FLOYD COUNTY, GA	Hospitality House for Women, Inc.	104,000	Ossoff

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DOJ–OJP Byrne	Forensic Medical Exam Program	Paulding County, GA	Paulding Child Advocacy Center	49,000	Ossoff
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Shelter Security and Resilience	Jackson County, GA	Peace Place, Inc.	250,000	Ossoff
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Vehicles	PULASKI COUNTY, GA	Pulaski County Sheriff's Office	194,000	Ossoff
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Waycross Family Justice Center	Ware County, GA	Waycross Area Shelter for Abused Persons, Inc..	527,000	Ossoff
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Security and Infrastructure Improvements for Victims of Human Trafficking.	Fulton County, GA	Wellspring Living	584,000	Ossoff
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Child Abuse Response	Walton County, Newton County, GA	A Child's Voice Child Advocacy Center, Inc..	350,000	Ossoff, Warnock
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Safe & Stable Families Mobile Advocacy Van	Fulton County, GA	Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Foundation	298,000	Ossoff, Warnock
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Treatment Court Path Forward	Richmond County, GA	Augusta-Richmond County Government.	165,000	Ossoff, Warnock
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Public Safety Vehicle Upgrade	Clayton County, GA	City of Morrow	280,000	Ossoff, Warnock
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Mental Health Counseling for Victims of Crime	BIBB COUNTY, GA	Crisis Line & Safe House of Central Georgia, Inc..	143,000	Ossoff, Warnock
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Shelter Security Enhancements	Fulton County, GA	Partnership Against Domestic Violence, Inc..	130,000	Ossoff, Warnock
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Domestic Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative	Detroit, MI	City of Detroit	1,000,000	Peters, Slotkin
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Expanding Statewide Sexual Assault Response and Prevention Services.	Statewide, RI	Day One	420,000	Reed
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Pawtucket Police Equipment	Pawtucket, RI	Pawtucket Police Department	1,000,000	Reed
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Rhode Island College Campus Safety	Providence, RI	Rhode Island College	4,526,000	Reed
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Campus Safety and Public Security	Warwick, Providence, Newport, RI	Community College of Rhode Island	2,145,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOJ–OJP Byrne	RI Specialty Courts	Warwick, RI	Judiciary of the State of Rhode Island	300,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Narragansett Indian Tribe Public Safety Equipment	Charlestown, RI	The Narragansett Indian Tribe	1,000,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Expanding Corrections System Post-Secondary Education	Statewide, VT	Community College of Vermont	650,000	Sanders
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Vermont Communication Support Project	Statewide, VT	Disability Rights Vermont	150,000	Sanders
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Strengthening Legal ASL Interpreter Capacity in Vermont	Statewide, VT	InclusivityWorks	200,000	Sanders
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Corrections Facilities Secure Wi-Fi Implementation	Statewide, VT	Vermont Department of Corrections	1,028,000	Sanders
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Expanding Victims' Rights Project	Statewide, VT	Vermont Legal Aid	425,000	Sanders
DOJ–OJP Byrne	New York State Reentry Workforce Training Expansion Initiative.	Albany, Buffalo, New York City, Rochester, NY.	Center for Employment Opportunities, Inc..	150,000	Schumer
DOJ–OJP Byrne	HUMAN Justice & Neighborhood Safety Initiative	Kings and Queens County, NY	Community Capacity Development Inc..	250,000	Schumer
DOJ–OJP Byrne	First Responder Crisis Intervention Team and Mental Health Training Initiative.	Manchester, NH	City of Manchester, Manchester Police Department.	320,000	Shaheen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Community Response and Engagement Unit	Littleton, NH	Littleton Police Department	161,000	Shaheen

DOJ–OJP Byrne	Hazardous Device Unit Portable X–Ray System	Nashua, NH	Nashua Police Department	100,000	Shaheen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	NHCADSV Human Trafficking Project	Concord, NH	New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence.	147,000	Shaheen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Training Equipment	Tilton, NH	Tilton Police Department	124,000	Shaheen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	3D Laser Scanner for Regional Crash Reconstruction Team	Pelham, NH	Town of Pelham, Pelham Police Department.	102,000	Shaheen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Real-Time Crime and Intelligence Center	Billings, MT	City of Billings	1,500,000	Sheehy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Technology and Mobile Response Equipment	Statewide, MT	Montana Department of Justice	489,000	Sheehy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Emergency Center Modernization	Stillwater County, MT	Stillwater County Emergency Services	1,200,000	Sheehy
DOJ–OJP Byrne	SERGE (Sobriety, Education, ReEntry, Growth, and Empowerment).	Alpena, MI	Alpena County Sheriff's Office	750,000	Slotkin
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Security Enhancement Initiative	City of Sanford, NC	Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Carolina.	350,000	Tillis
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Mobile Incident Command Unit	Caldwell County, NC	Caldwell County Sheriff's Office	1,161,000	Tillis
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Drone Program	City of Wilmington, NC	City of Wilmington	360,000	Tillis
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Emergency Shelter Operations	Hyde County, NC	Hyde County	110,000	Tillis
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Services Enhancement	Town of Bailey, NC	Town of Bailey	495,000	Tillis
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Patrol Fleet Modernization	Town of Robersonville, NC	Town of Robersonville	360,000	Tillis
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Care Continuity Project	Baltimore City, MD	City of Baltimore	2,400,000	Van Hollen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Community Violence Intervention	Baltimore City, MD	City of Baltimore	5,650,000	Van Hollen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Boys & Girls Clubs of Maryland Statewide Initiative	Statewide, MD	Maryland Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs.	4,000,000	Van Hollen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Domestic Violence Prevention	Statewide, MD	Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence (MNADV).	227,000	Van Hollen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Baltimore City Behavioral Health Violence Prevention Program.	Baltimore City, MD	Sheppard Pratt Health System, Inc.	1,200,000	Van Hollen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	UMD Innovation Hub in GeoAI for Violence Reduction	Statewide, MD	University of Maryland, College Park	1,176,000	Van Hollen
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Prison Education Program	Montgomery County, GA	Brewton-Parker Christian University, Inc..	368,000	Warnock
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Regional Family Justice Center	CARROLL COUNTY, GA	Carroll County Child Advocacy Center, Inc..	850,000	Warnock
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Violence Prevention and Neighborhood Safety Initiative	City of Albany, GA	City of Albany	525,000	Warnock
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Police Vehicle Upgrade	City of Davisboro, GA	City of Davisboro	238,000	Warnock
DOJ–OJP Byrne	University-Based Public Safety Research and Training Initiative.	Macon-Bibb County, GA	Middle Georgia State University	520,000	Warnock
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Co-responder initiative	North Kingstown, RI	North Kingstown Police Department	150,000	Whitehouse
DOJ–OJP Byrne	Law Enforcement Search and Rescue Equipment	Statewide, MS	Mississippi Wildlife Fisheries Parks Marine Foundation.	1,500,000	Wicker
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Radio Enhancement Initiative	Prince George's County, MD	Prince George's County Executive's Office.	2,000,000	Alsobrooks

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DOJ–COPS Tech	Hagerstown Police Department Mobile Radio Upgrades	Washington County, MD	City of Hagerstown	1,628,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
DOJ–COPS Tech	CCTV and Access Control Improvements	City of Burlington, WI	City of Burlington Police Department	120,000	Baldwin
DOJ–COPS Tech	Radio Communication Infrastructure Project	City of Kenosha, WI	City of Kenosha	1,500,000	Baldwin
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Radio System Upgrade	Dodge County, WI	Dodge County Sheriff's Office	565,000	Baldwin
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Radio Upgrade	La Plata, CO	City of Durango	150,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ–COPS Tech	CBI Digital Forensic Unit	Statewide, CO	Colorado Bureau of Investigation	133,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Radio Infrastructure & Interoperability Improvements.	El Paso, CO	El Paso County Sheriff's Office	450,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Safety Upgrades	Pueblo, CO	Pueblo County Sheriff's Office	179,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Department Radio Modernization	Bridgeport, CT	City of Bridgeport	450,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Equipment and Technology Improvements	Norwalk, CT	City of Norwalk	140,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Mobile Radio System Replacement	Waterbury, CT	City of Waterbury Police Department	2,899,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Camera Replacement and Cloud Storage Implementation.	Ledyard, CT	Ledyard Police Department	261,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Technology and Vehicles	Wilmington, DE	City of Wilmington	500,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
DOJ–COPS Tech	Mobile Command Vehicle	New Castle County, DE	New Castle County	1,500,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
DOJ–COPS Tech	Campus Safety Improvements	Newark, DE	University of Delaware	2,500,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
DOJ–COPS Tech	Digital Forensic Capacity and Technology Project	Statewide, NJ	New Jersey State Police	661,000	Booker, Kim
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment and Technology Procurement	Menifee, AR	City of Menifee	25,000	Boozman
DOJ–COPS Tech	Enhancing Public Safety Through Officer Readiness and Training.	Newport, AR	Newport Police Department	90,000	Boozman
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Communication Upgrades	Russellville, AR	Russellville Police Department	500,000	Boozman
DOJ–COPS Tech	Emergency Communications Upgrades	Autauga County, AL	Autauga County Sheriff's Office	425,000	Britt
DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Vehicles	BIBB COUNTY, AL	Bibb County Commission	300,000	Britt
DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Equipment Upgrades	Walker County, AL	City of Jasper	150,000	Britt
DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Vehicles	Calhoun County, AL	City of Weaver Police Department	300,000	Britt
DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Vehicles	Dallas County, AL	Dallas County Commission	450,000	Britt
DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Vehicles and Equipment	Fayette County, AL	Fayette County Commission	350,000	Britt
DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Vehicles	Pickens County, AL	Gordo Police Department	250,000	Britt
DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Vehicles and Equipment	Blount County, AL	Hayden Police Department	200,000	Britt
DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Tactical Rescue and Response Vehicle	Henry County, AL	Henry County Sheriff's Office	300,000	Britt
DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement and Emergency Response Vehicles	Perry County, AL	Perry County Commission	425,000	Britt
DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Vehicles and Technology Upgrades	Russell County, AL	Russell County Sheriff's Office	375,000	Britt

DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Vehicles	Lowndes County, AL	Town of White Hall	125,000	Britt
DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Vehicles and Equipment Upgrades	City of Vance, AL	Vance Police Department	248,000	Britt
DOJ–COPS Tech	9–1–1 System Refresh	Mercer County, WV	Mercer County Communications Center Authority.	400,000	Capito
DOJ–COPS Tech	Regional Investigative Technology and Crime Reduction Initiative.	Monongalia County, WV	Monongalia County Sheriff's Office	222,000	Capito
DOJ–COPS Tech	Safe Streets Cops Technology Initiative	Charles Town, WV	City of Charles Town	563,000	Capito, Justice
DOJ–COPS Tech	Sheriff Technology Upgrades	Nicholas County, WV	Nicholas County Commission	187,000	Capito, Justice
DOJ–COPS Tech	Campus Safety and Security Enhancements	Charleston, WV	The University of Charleston	587,000	Capito, Justice
DOJ–COPS Tech	Washington Sheriff's Office Police Vehicles Upgrades	Washington Parish, LA	Washington Parish Sheriff's Office	975,000	Cassidy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Fleet Expansion	Ascension Parish, LA	Ascension Parish Sheriff's Office	1,100,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Correctional Facility Detection Upgrades	Lafayette Parish, LA	Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office	1,000,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Kennebec County Public Safety Equipment	Augusta, ME	Kennebec County	1,000,000	Collins
DOJ–COPS Tech	Portland Regional Public Safety Communications Equipment.	Portland, ME	Portland Police Department	1,500,000	Collins
DOJ–COPS Tech	Sagadahoc County Public Safety Equipment	Sagadahoc County, ME	Sagadahoc County	1,400,000	Collins
DOJ–COPS Tech	Casco Regional Public Safety Communications Equipment	Casco, ME	Town of Casco	2,575,000	Collins
DOJ–COPS Tech	Kennebec Valley Region Public Safety Communications Equipment.	Waterville, ME	City of Waterville	1,893,000	Collins, King
DOJ–COPS Tech	Waldo County Public Safety Communications Equipment	Waldo County, ME	County of Waldo—Waldo County 911	1,615,000	Collins, King
DOJ–COPS Tech	Mobile Cellular Analysis Unit	Statewide, ME	Maine State Police	812,000	Collins, King
DOJ–COPS Tech	York County Public Safety Communications Equipment	York County, ME	York County Government	1,200,000	Collins, King
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment	Milford, DE	City of Milford	558,000	Coons
DOJ–COPS Tech	Community-Focused Security Enhancement and Outreach	Las Vegas, NV	City of Las Vegas	449,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DOJ–COPS Tech	Community Protection Improvement Initiative	North Las Vegas, NV	City of North Las Vegas	1,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DOJ–COPS Tech	Emergency Management Integrated Communications Modernization.	Pioche, NV	Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	1,031,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Equipment Acquisition	Lehi, UT	Lehi City Corporation	750,000	Curtis
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Department Modernization and Training	Logan, UT	North Park Police Agency	520,000	Curtis
DOJ–COPS Tech	South Jordan Police—Equipment	South Jordan, UT	South Jordan	750,000	Curtis
DOJ–COPS Tech	Utah Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Digital Forensic Capacity and Technology Project.	Murray, UT	Utah Attorney General's Office	480,000	Curtis
DOJ–COPS Tech	Enhancing Public Safety in the Wake of Tragedy at Utah Valley University.	Orem, UT	Utah Valley University	3,000,000	Curtis
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Equipment Upgrades	Carlinville, IL	Macoupin County Sheriff's Office	250,000	Duckworth, Durbin
DOJ–COPS Tech	Fleet and Equipment Upgrades	Peoria, IL	City of Peoria	725,000	Durbin
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Technology Equipment Replacement and Upgrades	Easton, PA	City of Easton	250,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOJ–COPS Tech	Explosive Detection and Mitigation	City of Pittsburgh, PA	City of Pittsburgh	362,000	Fetterman, McCormick

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation ($)	Requestor(s)
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Radio Network Upgrades	Carbon County, PA	County of Carbon	500,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Radio Network Upgrades	Northampton County, PA	County of Northampton	300,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOJ–COPS Tech	Forensics Technology for Combating Internet Crimes Against Children.	Delaware County, PA	Delaware County District Attorney	250,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOJ–COPS Tech	Rapid DNA for Police Investigations	Luzerne County, PA	Wyoming Area Regional Police Department.	555,000	Fetterman, McCormick
DOJ–COPS Tech	Interoperable Communications Enhancement Project	Alliance, NE	City of Alliance	600,000	Fischer
DOJ–COPS Tech	Interoperable Public Safety Response Project	Douglas County, NE	Douglas County Sheriff's Office	1,000,000	Fischer
DOJ–COPS Tech	Radio Communications equipment	Franklin County, NE	Franklin County Sheriff's Office	198,000	Fischer
DOJ–COPS Tech	Communications Support	Morrill County, NE	Morrill County Sheriff's Office	139,000	Fischer
DOJ–COPS Tech	Digital Forensic Capacity and Technology Project	Lincoln, NE	Nebraska State Patrol	1,470,000	Fischer
DOJ–COPS Tech	Dispatch Center Computer-Aided Dispatch System Upgrade.	Taylor, NE	Region 26 Council	450,000	Fischer
DOJ–COPS Tech	Drone Program	Scottsbluff, NE	Scottsbluff Police Department	104,000	Fischer
DOJ–COPS Tech	Regional Dispatch Radio and 911 System Upgrade	Dakota County, NE	South Sioux City	1,000,000	Fischer
DOJ–COPS Tech	Inmate Booking Equipment	Valley County, NE	Valley County	35,000	Fischer
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Communications Equipment Replacement	Avondale, AZ	City of Avondale	250,000	Gallego, Kelly
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Radio Replacement	El Mirage, AZ	City of El Mirage	586,000	Gallego, Kelly
DOJ–COPS Tech	Tactical Response and Rescue Vehicle	Safford, AZ	City of Safford	489,000	Gallego, Kelly
DOJ–COPS Tech	Regional Mobile Command Center	Portales, NM	City of Portales	750,000	Heinrich
DOJ–COPS Tech	Upgrade Law Enforcement Training Facilities	Albuquerque, NM	Albuquerque Police Department-City of Albuquerque.	1,000,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOJ–COPS Tech	Crime Scene Investigation Vans and Patrol Vehicles	Bernalillo County, NM	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	1,320,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOJ–COPS Tech	Forensic and Investigative Equipment	Albuquerque, NM	City of Albuquerque—Albuquerque Police Department.	1,605,000	Heinrich, Luján
DOJ–COPS Tech	Real Time Crime Center	Tallmadge, OH	Summit County	750,000	Husted
DOJ–COPS Tech	Multipurpose Rescue and Response Vehicle	Ridgeland, MS	City of Ridgeland	390,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOJ–COPS Tech	Campus Safety Optimization Initiative	Hinds, Rankin, Warren Counties, MS	Hinds Community College	557,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOJ–COPS Tech	Vehicle Modernization Project	Smith County, MS	Smith County Board of Supervisors	343,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOJ–COPS Tech	Hampton Law Enforcement Interoperable CAD/RMS Modernization.	City of Hampton, VA	City of Hampton	1,500,000	Kaine, Warner
DOJ–COPS Tech	Richlands Police Department Equipment & Public Safety Enhancements.	Town of Richlands, VA	Richlands Police Department	1,475,000	Kaine, Warner
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Emergency Mitigation Equipment Program	Baton Rouge, LA	Baton Rouge Police Department	1,500,000	Kennedy

DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Surveillance and Communications Enhancement Project.	Lake Charles, LA	City of Lake Charles	320,000	Kennedy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Real-Time Public Safety Response and Situational Awareness Initiative.	Lafayette Parish, LA	Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office	1,500,000	Kennedy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Establishment of a Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Unit	Natchitoches Parish, LA	Parish of Natchitoches	263,000	Kennedy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office Real Time Crime	Bernalillo County, NM	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	415,000	Luján
DOJ–COPS Tech	Navajo Nation Criminal Investigations Fleet	Navajo Nation, NM	Navajo Nation	942,000	Luján
DOJ–COPS Tech	Real-Time Crime Prevention Camera System	Village of Jemez Springs, NM	Village of Jemez Springs Police Department.	440,000	Luján
DOJ–COPS Tech	Radio Communications equipment	Frankfort, KY	City of Frankfort	1,000,000	McConnell
DOJ–COPS Tech	Radio Communications equipment	Greenup County, KY	Greenup County Fiscal Court	850,000	McConnell
DOJ–COPS Tech	First Responder Interoperable Communications Equipment	Lyon County, KY	Lyon County Fiscal Court	1,200,000	McConnell
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Technology Upgrades	Allegheny County, PA	Allegheny County District Attorney	1,638,000	McCormick
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Radio Equipment Upgrades	Allentown, PA	City of Allentown	510,000	McCormick
DOJ–COPS Tech	Portland 9–1–1 Emergency Communications Auxiliary Radio Replacement.	Multnomah County, OR	City of Portland	366,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ–COPS Tech	Malheur County Communications Upgrade	Malheur County, OR	Malheur County Sheriff's Office	1,150,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ–COPS Tech	Yamhill County Public Safety Radio System Modernization	Yamhill County, OR	Yamhill County Sheriff's Office	1,453,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment Replacement	Anthony, KS	Anthony Police Department	183,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment Replacement	Belleville, KS	Belleville Police Department	49,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment Purchases	Saint Francis, KS	Cheyenne County Sheriff	54,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Technology Acquisition	Clay Center, KS	Clay County Sheriff	104,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment Replacement	Oberlin, KS	Decatur County Sheriff	284,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment Updates	Gove, KS	Gove County Sheriff	100,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment Purchase	Cimarron, KS	Gray County Sherif	45,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment and Technology Updates	Highland, KS	Highland Police Department	99,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment and Technology Updates	Hoisington, KS	Hoisington Police Department	92,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment Replacement	Holton, KS	Jackson County Sheriff's Office	160,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	CRMS Modernization	Olathe, KS	Johnson County District Attorney's Office.	475,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment Updates	Dighton, KS	Lane County Sheriff	150,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment Purchases	Mound City, KS	Linn County Sheriff	216,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	In Car Computers	Ness, KS	Ness County Sheriff's Office	61,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Minneapolis, KS	Ottawa County Sheriff	161,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment Updates	Plainville, KS	Plainville Police Department	250,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Westmoreland, KS	Pottawatomie County Sheriff	172,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment Updates	Hoxie, KS	Sheridan County Sheriff	87,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades	Johnson City, KS	Stanton County Sheriff	64,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment Acquisition	Colby, KS	Thomas County Sheriff	152,000	Moran
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment and Technology Updates	Fredonia, KS	Wilson County Sheriff	297,000	Moran

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation ($)	Requestor(s)
DOJ–COPS Tech	Radio Communications Equipment Upgrades	Kenai Peninsula Borough, AK	Alaska Department of Public Safety	500,000	Murkowski
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Equipment Replacement	Statewide, AK	Alaska Department of Public Safety	2,750,000	Murkowski
DOJ–COPS Tech	Real Time Crime Center Expansion	Anchorage, AK	Anchorage Police Department	1,500,000	Murkowski
DOJ–COPS Tech	911 Integrated Drone Network	Fairbanks, AK	City of Fairbanks	700,000	Murkowski
DOJ–COPS Tech	Port and Harbor Security Upgrades	Homer, AK	City of Homer	300,000	Murkowski
DOJ–COPS Tech	Districtwide School Safety Upgrades	Sitka, AK	Sitka School District	500,000	Murkowski
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Modernization Project	Anchorage, AK	University of Alaska Anchorage	1,250,000	Murkowski
DOJ–COPS Tech	Co-Responder Unit	Clayton County, GA	Clayton County Board of Commissioners—Police Department.	353,000	Ossoff
DOJ–COPS Tech	Technology Upgrades for Missing Person Investigations	Colquitt County, GA	Colquitt County Sheriff's Office	290,000	Ossoff
DOJ–COPS Tech	E911 Technology Enhancements	FORSYTH COUNTY, GA	Forsyth County Board of Commissioners.	689,000	Ossoff
DOJ–COPS Tech	Campus Safety Initiative	DOUGHERTY COUNTY, GA	Albany Technical College	525,000	Ossoff, Warnock
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Portable Radio Replacement	DeKalb County, GA	City of Brookhaven	464,000	Ossoff, Warnock
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Modernization	Thomas County, GA	City of Thomasville	746,000	Ossoff, Warnock
DOJ–COPS Tech	Report Management System Upgrade	Paulding County, GA	Dallas Police Department	374,000	Ossoff, Warnock
DOJ–COPS Tech	Los Angeles Regional Public Safety Communications	Los Angeles County, CA	Interagency Communications Interoperability Authority.	1,200,000	Padilla
DOJ–COPS Tech	Mobile Command and Security Response Enhancements	Providence, RI	Providence Police Department	830,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOJ–COPS Tech	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Law Enforcement Equipment	Eagle Butte, SD	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	1,100,000	Rounds
DOJ–COPS Tech	OST Department of Public Safety Dispatch Division Technology Upgrade Project.	Pine Ridge, SD	Oglala Sioux Tribe	3,500,000	Rounds
DOJ–COPS Tech	Operational Communications Equipment Modernization	Statewide, VT	State of Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife.	480,000	Sanders, Welch
DOJ–COPS Tech	Community Outreach Organization Link Radio System (COOLrs).	Maui County, HI	Maui County	2,000,000	Schatz
DOJ–COPS Tech	Butte County Public Safety Communications Phase 2 Project.	Butte County, CA	Butte County	1,000,000	Schiff
DOJ–COPS Tech	Port of San Diego Emergency Notification System	San Diego, CA	San Diego Unified Port District (dba Port of San Diego).	1,000,000	Schiff
DOJ–COPS Tech	Modernizing Public Safety Infrastructure	Concord, NH	City of Concord, Concord Police Department.	1,200,000	Shaheen
DOJ–COPS Tech	Body-worn and Cruiser Camera Project	Meredith, NH	Meredith Police Department	210,000	Shaheen
DOJ–COPS Tech	Land Mobile Radio System Upgrade	Merrimack County, NH	Merrimack County	1,186,000	Shaheen
DOJ–COPS Tech	New Hampshire State Police Special Investigations Unit (SIU) Digital Forensics Response Vehicle.	Concord, NH	NH Department of Safety—Division of State Police.	441,000	Shaheen
DOJ–COPS Tech	Body Worn Camera Initiative	Hopkinton, NH	Town of Hopkinton	54,000	Shaheen

DOJ–COPS Tech	Radio Communications Upgrade	Cascade County, MT	Cascade County Sheriff's Office	506,000	Sheehy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Camera and Technology Upgrades	Butte, MT	City-County of Butte-Silver Bow Law Enforcement Department.	215,000	Sheehy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Vehicles and SAR Equipment	Custer County, MT	Custer County Sheriff's Office	430,000	Sheehy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Radio Communications Upgrade	Cut Bank, MT	Cut Bank Police Department	249,000	Sheehy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Vehicles	Cut Bank, MT	Cut Bank Police Department	406,000	Sheehy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	Fergus County, MT	Fergus County	779,000	Sheehy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Vehicles and SAR Equipment	Golden Valley County, MT	Golden Valley County Sheriff's Office	338,000	Sheehy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Vehicles	Park County, MT	Park County Sheriff's Office	332,000	Sheehy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Response Vehicles and Communication Equipment Purchases.	Powell County, MT	Powell County Sheriff's Office	126,000	Sheehy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Vehicles	Prairie County, MT	Prairie County Sheriff's Office	325,000	Sheehy
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Communications Upgrade	Jones County, NC	Jones County	1,210,000	Tillis
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Camera Upgrades	Macon County, NC	Macon County Sheriff's Office	844,000	Tillis
DOJ–COPS Tech	Emergency Management Radios	Madison County, NC	Madison County	70,000	Tillis
DOJ–COPS Tech	Safety Camera Technology	Swain County, NC	Swain County Sheriff's Office	165,000	Tillis
DOJ–COPS Tech	Police Technology Improvement Project	Town of Cornelius, NC	Town of Cornelius	782,000	Tillis
DOJ–COPS Tech	Public Safety Technology Improvement	Town of Davidson, NC	Town of Davidson	539,000	Tillis
DOJ–COPS Tech	City of Cullman Radio System Upgrade	Cullman, AL	City of Cullman	250,000	Tuberville
DOJ–COPS Tech	Equipment to Support Law Enforcement in Covington County.	Andalusia, AL	Covington County Commission	250,000	Tuberville
DOJ–COPS Tech	Juvenile Crime Diversion Communications Training Program.	Prince George's County, MD	Minority Technology Foundation	185,000	Van Hollen
DOJ–COPS Tech	UMD Improving Maryland's Cyber Security Civil Defense	Prince George's County, MD	University of Maryland, College Park	342,000	Van Hollen
DOJ–COPS Tech	Chittenden County Sheriff's Office Radio System Upgrade	Chittenden County, VT	Chittenden County Sheriff's Office	355,000	Welch
DOJ–COPS Tech	Operational Readiness and Equipment Enhancement	Statewide, VT	State of Vermont, Department of Fish and Wildlife.	240,000	Welch
DOJ–COPS Tech	Vermont Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Digital Forensic Capacity and Mobile Response Enhancement Project.	Statewide, VT	Vermont Office of Attorney General	348,000	Welch
DOJ–COPS Tech	Winooski Public Safety Communications	Winooski, VT	Winooski Police Department	388,000	Welch
DOJ–COPS Tech	Law Enforcement Equipment Upgrades	Kemper County, MS	Kemper County	560,000	Wicker
DOJ–COPS Tech	Safety Modernization Project	Hinds County, MS	University of Mississippi Medical Center.	1,350,000	Wicker
NASA–SSMS	Montgomery County Hands-On STEM+AI Learning and Professional Development.	Montgomery County, MD	Montgomery County Students Information Technology Foundation.	887,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
NASA–SSMS	Aerospace Colorado STEM and Workforce Initiative	Adams, CO	Aerospace Colorado	1,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
NASA–SSMS	Advancing Critical Fire Detection in Colorado	Statewide, CO	Earth Fire Alliance	1,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
NASA–SSMS	Colorado SmallSat Center of Excellence	Boulder, CO	University of Colorado Boulder	1,370,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
NASA–SSMS	Observatory Modernization	Danbury, CT	Western Connecticut State University	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy

Account	Project	Location	Recipient	Recommendation ($)	Requestor(s)
NASA–SSMS	Advanced Remote Manufacturing Development	Auburn, AL	Auburn University	1,500,000	Britt
NASA–SSMS	Tri-State Aerospace Talent Launch Hub	Martinsburg, WV	Keystone Space Collaborative	2,000,000	Capito
NASA–SSMS	Observatory STEM Program Development	Carson City, NV	Western Nevada College	1,200,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
NASA–SSMS	Challenger Learning Center of NEPA	Columbia County, PA	Bloomsburg Children's Museum	570,000	Fetterman
NASA–SSMS	Aerospace Talent Launch Hub Expansion	Allegheny County, PA	Keystone Space Collaborative	288,000	Fetterman
NASA–SSMS	Planetarium Educational Programming	New York County, NY	American Museum of Natural History	750,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
NASA–SSMS	Ke Kaa Enehana Expansion	Hawaii County, HI	Malama Aina Foundation	374,000	Hirono
NASA–SSMS	Hawaii Space Careers and Workforce Initiative	State-wide, HI	Maui Economic Development Board	850,000	Hirono
NASA–SSMS	Mississippi Aerospace Technology Consortium Hub (MATCH).	Stennis Space Center, MS	Mississippi Enterprise for Techonology	500,000	Hyde-Smith
NASA–SSMS	Traveling Science Workshops Expansion	Acton, MA	Discovery Museum, Inc.	546,000	Markey, Warren
NASA–SSMS	Public Science Common STEM Initiative	Boston, MA	Museum of Science	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
NASA–SSMS	Climate Science Education and GIS Hub	Falmouth, MA	Woodwell Climate Research Center	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
NASA–SSMS	STEAM Education Exhibit Modernization	Hutchinson, KS	Cosmosphere	2,000,000	Moran
NASA–SSMS	STEM Learning and Discovery Initiative	Topeka, KS	Kansas Children's Discovery Center	1,100,000	Moran
NASA–SSMS	Research & Research Equipment to Support Aviation & Aeronautics.	Wichita, KS	Wichita State University	10,000,000	Moran
NASA–SSMS	Planetarium, Observatory, and Research Laboratory Upgrades.	DeKalb County, GA	Agnes Scott College	1,396,000	Ossoff, Warnock
NASA–SSMS	STEM Education Programming for Vermont Youth	Statewide, VT	The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.	750,000	Sanders
NASA–SSMS	Connecting Students in Rural New Hampshire to Space	Concord, NH	McAuliffe-Shepard Discovery Center Corporation.	1,000,000	Shaheen
NASA–SSMS	STEM City Baltimore Artificial Intelligence and Aerospace Workforce Development Initiative.	Baltimore City, MD	Foundation for Educational Development, Inc. (FEDI).	2,000,000	Van Hollen
NASA–SSMS	Modernizing the Bryan Planetarium: A Digital Technology Upgrade for STEM Education & Community Engagement.	Baltimore City, MD	Notre Dame of Maryland University	364,000	Van Hollen
NASA–SSMS	AI and Computer Science Education for Youth	Statewide, VT	Hack Club	669,000	Welch

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2025 appropriation
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
International Trade Administration			
Operations and administration	582,000	590,000	+8,000
Offsetting fee collections	−20,000	−12,000	+8,000
Direct appropriation	562,000	578,000	+16,000
Bureau of Industry and Security			
Operations and administration	55,000	41,869	−13,131
CWC Enforcement (Defense)	180,000	372,320	+192,320
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	235,000	414,189	+179,189
Economic Development Administration			
Economic Development Assistance Programs	400,000	357,765	−42,235
Salaries and expenses	66,000	67,000	+1,000
Total, Economic Development Administration	466,000	424,765	−41,235
Minority Business Development Agency			
Minority Business Development	50,000	50,000	.....
Economic and Statistical Analysis			
Salaries and expenses	118,000	119,500	+1,500
Bureau of the Census			
Current Surveys and Programs	318,500	321,500	+3,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2025 appropriation
Periodic censuses and programs	1,171,849	1,623,000	+451,151
Total, Bureau of the Census	1,490,349	1,944,500	+454,151
National Telecommunications and Information Administration			
Salaries and expenses	50,000	50,000	.....
Facilities Management & Construction	1,000	1,000	.....
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	51,000	51,000	.....
United States Patent and Trademark Office			
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	4,956,000	5,160,250	+204,250
Offsetting fee collections	−4,956,000	−5,160,250	−204,250
(by transfer to OIG)	.....	(−2,450)	(−2,450)
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office	.....	.....	.....
National Institute of Standards and Technology			
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	1,249,239	1,077,904	−171,335
(transfer out)	(−9,000)	(−9,000)	.....
Industrial Technology Services	212,000	212,000	.....
Manufacturing extension partnerships	(175,000)	(175,000)	.....
Manufacturing USA	(37,000)	(37,000)	.....
Construction of Research Facilities	385,897	392,000	+6,103
Working Capital Fund (by transfer)	(9,000)	(9,000)	.....

Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	1,847,136	1,681,904	−165,232
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
Operations, Research, and Facilities	4,540,392	4,313,734	−226,658
(by transfer)	(399,644)	(644,190)	(+244,546)
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out)	(−399,644)	(−644,190)	(−244,546)
Subtotal, Operations, Research, and Facilities	4,540,392	4,313,734	−226,658
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,576,899	1,876,899	+300,000
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65,000	70,000	+5,000
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	349	349	
Fisheries Disaster Assistance	300	300	
Fisheries Finance Program Account	−12,000	−13,000	−1,000
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	6,170,940	6,248,282	+77,342
Departmental Management			
Salaries and expenses	92,500	144,000	+51,500
Renovation and Modernization	1,142	1,142	
Office of Inspector General	48,000	48,000	
Total, Departmental Management	141,642	193,142	+51,500
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	11,132,067	11,705,282	+573,215
Appropriations	(11,132,067)	(11,705,282)	(+573,215)
(by transfer)	408,644	653,190	+244,546
(transfer out)	−408,644	−655,640	−246,996
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Justice Operations Management Accountability			
Salaries and expenses	140,000	150,000	+10,000
Justice Information Sharing Technology	38,460	50,000	+11,540
Total, Justice Operations Management Accountability	178,460	200,000	+21,540

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2025 appropriation
Executive Office for Immigration Review	800,000	800,000	.....
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	−10,000	−10,000	.....
Direct appropriation	790,000	790,000	.....
Office of Inspector General	139,000	140,000	+1,000
United States Parole Commission			
Salaries and expenses	13,000	12,864	−136
Legal Activities			
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	900,000	1,005,000	+105,000
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	22,700	22,700	.....
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	310,000	313,000	+3,000
Offsetting fee collections—current year	−310,000	−313,000	−3,000
Direct appropriation			
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	2,621,000	2,700,000	+79,000
United States Trustee System Fund	205,000	205,000	.....
Offsetting fee collections	−205,000	−279,000	−74,000
Direct appropriation	.....	−74,000	−74,000
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,504	2,512	+8
Fees and expenses of witnesses	320,000	320,000	.....
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	20,000	20,000	.....
Assets Forfeiture Fund	20,514	20,514	.....
Total, Legal Activities	3,906,718	4,016,726	+110,008
United States Marshals Service			
Salaries and expenses	1,702,000	1,800,000	+98,000
Construction	8,000	12,000	+4,000

Federal Prisoner Detention	2,236,000	2,406,456	+170,456
Total, United States Marshals Service	3,946,000	4,218,456	+272,456
National Security Division			
Salaries and expenses	117,200	119,000	+1,800
Interagency Law Enforcement			
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	300,000	250,000	−50,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation			
Salaries and expenses	4,304,256	4,637,855	+333,599
Counterintelligence and national security	6,305,200	6,793,880	+488,680
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	10,609,456	11,431,735	+822,279
Construction	15,000	30,000	+15,000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,624,456	11,461,735	+837,279
Drug Enforcement Administration			
Salaries and expenses	3,250,000	3,380,000	+130,000
Diversion control fund	−669,660	−676,400	−6,740
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,580,340	2,703,600	+123,260
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives			
Salaries and expenses	1,585,000	1,652,000	+67,000
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	1,585,000	1,652,000	+67,000
Federal Prison System			
Salaries and expenses	8,100,000	8,430,588	+330,588
Buildings and facilities	279,762	300,000	+20,238
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,700	2,700	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2025 appropriation
Total, Federal Prison System	8,382,462	8,733,288	+350,826
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities			
Office on Violence Against Women:			
Prevention and prosecution programs			
(by transfer)	(100,000)	(80,000)	(−20,000)
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out)	(−100,000)	(−80,000)	(+20,000)
Violence Against Women Prevention & Prosecution Programs	620,000	645,000	+25,000
Subtotal	620,000	645,000	+25,000
Office of Justice Programs:			
Research, evaluation and statistics	55,000	60,000	+5,000
State and local law enforcement assistance	2,400,000	1,910,438	−489,562
Juvenile justice programs	375,000	380,000	+5,000
Public safety officer benefits:			
Death benefits	202,000	195,000	−7,000
Disability and education benefits	34,800	34,800	
Subtotal	236,800	229,800	−7,000
Total, Office of Justice Programs	3,066,800	2,580,238	−486,562
Community Oriented Policing Services:			
COPS programs	800,000	494,447	−305,553

Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities	4,486,800	3,719,685	−767,115
Total, title II, Department of Justice	37,049,436	38,017,354	+967,918
Appropriations	(37,049,436)	(38,017,354)	(+967,918)
(by transfer)	100,000	80,000	−20,000
(transfer out)	−100,000	−80,000	+20,000
TITLE III—SCIENCE			
Office of Science and Technology Policy	7,965	7,965	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
Science	7,250,000	7,430,000	+180,000
Aeronautics	935,000	910,000	−25,000
Space Technology	920,500	825,000	−95,500
Exploration	7,783,000	8,282,000	+499,000
Space Operations	4,175,000	4,125,000	−50,000
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement	143,000	144,000	+1,000
Safety, Security and Mission Services	3,000,000	2,926,697	−73,303
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	185,336	185,000	−336
Office of Inspector General	46,500	46,500	
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	24,438,336	24,874,197	+435,861
National Science Foundation			
Research and related activities	7,057,700	7,109,000	+51,300
Defense function	118,800	133,800	+15,000
Subtotal	7,176,500	7,242,800	+66,300
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	251,000	260,000	+9,000
STEM Education	938,250	938,250	
Agency Operations and Award Management	355,000	359,700	+4,700
Office of the National Science Board	5,090	5,090	
Office of Inspector General	24,160	24,160	
Total, National Science Foundation	8,750,000	8,830,000	+80,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2025 appropriation
Total, Title III, Science	33,196,301	33,712,162	+515,861
Appropriations	(33,196,301)	(33,712,162)	(+515,861)
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES			
Commission on Civil Rights			
Salaries and expenses	14,350	14,350	
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission			
Salaries and expenses	435,382	440,382	+5,000
International Trade Commission			
Salaries and expenses	122,000	132,000	+10,000
Legal Services Corporation			
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	540,000	550,000	+10,000
Marine Mammal Commission			
Salaries and expenses	4,300	4,300	
Office of the US Trade Representative			
Salaries and expenses	65,000	93,000	+28,000
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	23,000		−23,000
Total, Office of the US Trade Representative	88,000	93,000	+5,000

State Justice Institute			
Salaries and expenses	7,640	7,640	.....
Total, title IV, Related Agencies	1,211,672	1,241,672	+30,000
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out) (Sec 510)	(−10,000)	(−10,000)	.....
Department of Justice OIG (by transfer)	(10,000)	(10,000)	.....
DOC National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research and Facilities (rescission)	.....	.....	.....
DOC, Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission)	−60,000	−63,000	−3,000
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	−210,000	−105,000	+105,000
DOJ, Office of Justice Programs (rescission)	−250,000	−110,000	+140,000
DOJ, COPS Office (rescission)	−25,000	−15,000	+10,000
DOJ, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs (rescission)	−36,000	−20,000	+16,000
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	−113,200	.....	+113,200
DOC, Census Working Capital Fund (rescission)	−15,000	.....	+15,000
DOC Derivations	−617,276	.....	+617,276
Total, title V, General Provisions	−1,326,476	−313,000	+1,013,476
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS			
DIVISION A—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026 (Public Law 119–37)			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
United States Marshals			
Salaries and Expenses	30,000	.....	−30,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2025 appropriation
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT, 2022 (Public Law 117–58)			
DIVISION J—APPROPRIATIONS			
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
National Telecommunications and Information Administration			
Digital Equity			
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(550,000)		(−550,000)
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Admin	550,000		−550,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery			
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(34,400)		(−34,400)
Total, Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	34,400		−34,400
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	541,400		−541,400
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2022	1,091,400		−1,091,400

BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022 (Public Law 117–159)			
DIVISION B—APPROPRIATIONS			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
Office of Justice Programs			
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	.....	.....	.....
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(280,000)	.....	(−280,000)
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	280,000	.....	−280,000
Community Oriented Policing Services Programs (STOP School Violence Act)	.....	.....	.....
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(20,000)	.....	(−20,000)
Total, Community Oriented Policing Services	20,000	.....	−20,000
Total, Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, 2022	300,000	.....	−300,000
Total, Other Appropriations	30,000	.....	−30,000
Grand total	81,323,000	84,363,470	+3,040,470
Appropriations	(82,032,200)	(84,676,470)	(+2,644,270)
Rescissions	(−709,200)	(−313,000)	(+396,200)
Emergency appropriations	.....	.....	.....
(by transfer)	518,644	743,190	+224,546
(transfer out)	−518,644	−745,640	−226,996
Grand total excluding Other Appropriations	81,293,000	84,363,470	+3,070,470