

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR COMMERCE, JUSTICE,
SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
BILL, 2023

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 Space Council; 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 2023 is \$85,833,000,000, which is \$10,052,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for regular discretionary amounts. Additionally, the Committee makes available \$1,750,000,000 through the Crime Victims Fund [CVF] for victim compensation and victim services. This is the same as the President's Request but it outstrips the 3-year average of collections by \$1,098,000,000. While the Committee was pleased with the passage of the VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-27) last year, deposits into the CVF have only experienced a slight increase. 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 of the availability of the CVF as a repository for fines, fees, and other penalties.

The Committee has strived to achieve a careful balance among the competing priorities of law enforcement, national security, economic development, scientific research, and space exploration, while having limited resources. The Committee notes that every agency funded in this bill has been impacted by inflation. For example, fuel costs for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] nearly doubled during fiscal year 2022 and inflationary costs also impacted DOJ's law enforcement agencies for both vehicle and aircraft usage. During fiscal year 2022, the Bureau of Prisons is expecting a significant cost increase for goods and utilities above the original budget estimate, including a nearly 12 percent increase in food costs. NASA is reporting an average

cost increase of 15 percent for its construction projects, along with increased costs and long delays for titanium, microchips, passive electronics, and other materials needed for science and exploration missions. More generally, price increases for rent, groceries, gas, and utilities are also impacting Federal employees and grantees funded in this bill, including non-profit organizations and State, local and Tribal law enforcement and government agencies. The increases in this bill are intended to help address these impacts.

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; 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 both domestically and abroad through investments in the Economic Development Administration and our Nation's trade agencies such as the USTR and the ITC, as well as the International Trade Administration and Bureau of Industry and Security within DOC. Together, these agencies help businesses get started, compete internationally, and grow.

Additionally, the changing landscape of criminal activity 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 supports the important mission of the Department of Justice and expects that these additional resources will support the DOJ's proposed budget enhancements, infrastructure expansion, and new agent hiring. The Committee provides robust funding increases for the DOJ. Federal law enforcement and U.S. Attorneys received at least a 6 percent increase in Salaries and Expenses funding, enabling the Department to hire new agents, deputy marshals, correctional officers, and attorneys, as well as increase and expand upon existing investigative technical capabilities. The fiscal year 2023 bill increases funding for grants to help State, local, and Tribal law enforcement protect our Nation's communities. Additionally, in spite of the Inspector General's report of extraordinarily poor financial management, the Committee provides a significant increase for the Executive Office of Immigration Review of 25 percent to provide resources needed to enhance productivity and address the large immigration court backlog of more than 1,800,000 cases. 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).

For the science agencies, the Committee builds upon the advances and calculated gains made in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103). The resources provided in this bill enable progress toward the goal of returning Americans to the Moon and enhancing America's leadership in space and science. Within NSF, NOAA, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], the Committee recommendation supports ad-

ministration initiatives to enhance American competitiveness through research in climate science and resiliency, quantum computing, artificial intelligence, and other strategic fields. The bill also contains a historic \$1,500,000,000 increase for NSF to continue its core research, develop the scientific workforce, and fund programs in the Directorate of Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships. Given the threats posed by our international competition in all fields of science, the Committee has prioritized investments in science and technology research in the fiscal year 2023 bill. At current investment levels, NSF is not meeting the needs of our researchers and innovators. In 2010, the NSF funded more than 12,500 research proposals. By 2020, that number had fallen to fewer than 12,200. The agency has a low proposal acceptance rate of 28 percent, meaning that a lot of good ideas—and therefore potentially new technologies or industries—lack necessary funding to be developed. On average, NSF grants provide less than \$200,000 over about 3 years, not long enough for a graduate student to complete a doctorate degree. In order to fully unleash domestic innovation potential, experts recommend doubling the amount of awards, increasing the duration of awards by at least a year, and increasing the number of proposals funded. This bill helps achieve those goals.

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. For projects with persistent accountability issues, such as the Bureau of Prisons and weather satellites, special funding is provided for additional Inspector General scrutiny. In addition, the Government Accountability Office [GAO] will 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 has taken strong steps to increase funding to agencies' Inspectors General 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 Offices of Inspectors General [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 repro-

gram 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 has also traditionally included 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 2023, 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 15 days prior to reprogramming of funds, whether permanent or temporary, in excess of \$500,000 or 10 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 10 percent. In addition, the Committee is to be notified of reprogramming 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. 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 2024 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 2023 and 2024. 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 2024 budget, particularly within the departmental operations and management accounts.

The Committee expects that the fiscal year 2024 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.

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 30 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.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee recommends a total of \$11,413,739,000 for the Department of Commerce [DOC]. The recommendation is \$1,510,944,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$279,096,000 below the budget request.

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, 2022	\$570,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	642,831,000
Committee recommendation	625,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$625,000,000 for the International Trade Administration [ITA]. The recommendation is \$55,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$17,831,000 below the budget request. The discretionary appropriation is offset by \$12,000,000 in fee collections.

Offsetting Fee Collections.—ITA shall continue to identify and include an accurate assessment of expected fee collections and corresponding expenditures in both its fiscal year 2023 spending plan and in its fiscal year 2024 budget request.

Adjustments to Base [ATB].—The increased funding provided for ITA shall be used to cover the requested ATB costs, among other programmatic increases highlighted herein.

United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement [USMCA] Secretariat.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for ITA to continue to support the U.S. Section of the Secretariat, authorized by the USMCA Implementation Act (Public Law 116–113).

Section 232 Tariff Exclusions.—The Committee provides the requested amount of \$8,000,000, within Enforcement and Compliance [E&C], to increase support for review of requests for exclusion from steel and aluminum tariffs applied under section 232 of the Trade

Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862). With the funding provided, the Committee expects ITA to adequately resource its section 232 tariff exclusion work without continuing to rely on additional resources or personnel from E&C.

Trade Enforcement.—The Committee recognizes the importance of ITA's trade enforcement and compliance mission and is aware that the number of Antidumping [AD] and Countervailing Duty [CVD] proceedings, including investigations and administrative reviews, is currently at a historically high level. As such, within E&C, the Committee continues to support the ninth enforcement office, which ITA established in fiscal year 2022 pursuant to Public Law 117–103, and to hire additional staff to enforce the U.S. AD/CVD laws in support of domestic manufacturers, farmers, and workers.

Further, ITA is directed to submit an annual report to the Committee providing the total number of open 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.

Aluminum Import Monitoring [AIM] System.—Within Enforcement and Compliance, the Committee provides up to \$1,300,000 for continued implementation of a web-based aluminum licensing and import monitoring system, known as the AIM system. The Committee also encourages ITA to regularly consult with the aluminum industry on market dynamics to ensure the system is meeting its stated goal of supporting U.S. aluminum producers.

Budget and Staffing Oversight.—The Committee directs ITA to continue to brief the Committee no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter on the previous quarter's obligations, by object class; the planned obligations, by object class, for the current and ensuing fiscal quarters; and staffing levels within Global Markets [GM] including a breakout of Foreign Service Officers, Locally Engaged Staff, and U.S. field staff.

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. The Committee is pleased that the request articulates these same concerns and that the request proposes increased investment areas with a focus on increasing U.S. export competitiveness and the Nation's ability to counter unfair trade practices and economic coercion by China. Therefore, within funding for GM, the Committee provides the requested level for ITA to increase these international commercial engagement efforts, to include hiring additional staff and establishing new international offices in areas that are of strategic and economic importance, including Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Pacific region.

Prior to obligating these funds, but no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, ITA shall provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan for this funding, which shall include a staffing plan and a justification for the establishment of any new office.

The Committee awaits ITA’s report, as directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 under the heading “Global Markets,” on ITA’s proposed investments in the areas and regions listed above.

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 their 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 the Secretary to continue to prioritize the Department’s efforts to support and expand international trade opportunities for rural businesses and provides no less than \$1,500,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, within GM to support rural export centers.

Post-conflict Support for Ukraine.—Where practicable, 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.

Quad Strategic Partnership.—The Committee recognizes that the Quad strategic partnership among the United States, India, Japan, and Australia is an important partnership that furthers U.S. global leadership. Therefore, the Committee encourages ITA to promote and strengthen the economic ties within this critical partnership.

Duty Evasion.—The Committee directs ITA to submit a report to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this act, outlining efforts taken by ITA to counteract the use of third countries by state-backed industries and producers to evade U.S. AD/CVD laws. Within that report, the Committee encourages ITA to identify congressional actions that would be beneficial to counteracting these actions.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$141,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	199,547,000
Committee recommendation	199,636,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$199,636,000 for the Bureau of Industry and Security [BIS]. The recommendation is \$58,636,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$89,000 above the budget request.

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.

Adjustments to Base.—The increased funding provided shall be used to cover the requested ATB costs, among other programmatic increases highlighted herein.

Information and Communications Technology and Services.—The Committee provides the requested amount to support BIS’s responsibilities related to the implementation of Executive Order 13873, Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain.

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 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.

Section 232 Exclusion Requests.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for contractor support for the product exclusion process for steel and aluminum tariffs applied under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862). The Department shall continue to provide quarterly reports to the Committee, due not later than 15 days after the end of each quarter, on the implementation of the exclusion process. The reports shall include: (1) the number of exclusion requests received; (2) the number of exclusion requests approved and denied; (3) the status of efforts to assist small- and medium-sized businesses in navigating the exclusion process; (4) Department-wide staffing levels by bureau for the exclusion process, including information on any staff detailed to complete this task; and (5) Department-wide funding by source appropriation and object class for costs undertaken to process the exclusions.

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 recommendation fully supports the efforts articulated in the request to forcefully respond to Russia’s aggression.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$373,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023	502,518,000
Committee recommendation	450,018,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$450,018,000 for the Economic Development Administration [EDA]. The recommendation is \$76,518,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$52,500,000 below the budget request.

EDA provides grants to local governments and nonprofit agencies for public works, planning, and other projects designed to facilitate economic development. The Committee directs EDA to coordinate with regional development organizations to support projects that will address some of the pressing issues that challenge rural eco-

conomic development, including the opioid epidemic, inequities in broadband access, and the need for innovation in legacy industries, including in the use and value-added manufacturing of forest products. Funding amounts for the two appropriations accounts under this heading are displayed below.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2022	\$330,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	432,500,000
Committee recommendation	380,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$380,000,000 for Economic Development Assistance Programs. The recommendation is \$50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$52,500,000 below the budget request. EDA is directed 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, and any deviation shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this act:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Public Works	125,000
Economic Adjustment Assistance	43,000
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms	16,500
Regional Innovation Program	50,000
Partnership Planning	38,000
Technical Assistance	19,000
Research and Evaluation	3,500
Assistance to Energy Transition Communities	55,000
Recompete Pilot Program	20,000
STEM Apprenticeships	10,000
Total Economic Development Assistance Program	380,000

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 Adjustment Assistance [EAA].—EAA is EDA’s most flexible economic development program, which provides access to appropriate funding for projects ranging from disaster recovery to business accelerators and incubators. Within funding for EAA, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to support EDA’s collaborations with the Delta Regional Authority, the Appalachian Regional Commission, and the Northern Border Regional Commission to assist distressed communities. 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.

Assistance to Manufacturing Communities and Distressed Communities.—The Committee encourages EDA to invest in public-private partnerships that target distressed areas seeking to diversify their local workforce through advanced manufacturing operations. When working with distressed communities, EDA shall work in good faith to identify the best funding sources to meet a community's needs and assist with the technical requirements that must be included in each grant proposal. EDA is reminded that distressed communities most in need of funding are often poorly positioned to produce a technical and sophisticated proposal required for agency funding.

Regional Innovation Program [RIP].—The Committee provides \$50,000,000 to EDA for grants under RIP, also referred to as Build to Scale [B2S]. Of the amount provided for RIP grants, no less than \$40,000,000 shall be for the i6 Challenge, also referred to as the B2S Venture Challenge, and no less than \$8,000,000 shall be for Seed Fund Support, also referred to as the B2S Capital Challenge. As part of its spend plan, EDA is directed to provide a detailed justification for any funding provided herein that is intended to be used to support a B2S Industry Challenge in fiscal year 2023. 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.

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.

Aeronautics.—The Committee encourages EDA to consider economic development opportunities in communities looking to expand or bolster the presence of aeronautics-related industries, which are a key driver of economic development in communities across the Nation.

Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience [NATIVE] Act.—Within the increase provided to Technical Assistance, EDA is encouraged to identify and provide technical assistance to eligible entities, consistent with the NATIVE Act (Public Law 114–221).

Assistance to Power Plant Closure Communities.—The Committee notes that closures of energy plants throughout the United States have had a significant effect on the economies of the communities surrounding the plants due to job losses and dramatic reductions

to local tax bases. The Committee appreciates the work EDA has undertaken in prior years to assist communities impacted by recent or scheduled plant closures and provides \$55,000,000 for early-stage strategic planning and economic development projects to assist these communities. Of that amount, no less than \$16,500,000 shall be for assistance to nuclear power plant closure communities, no less than \$5,000,000 shall be for assistance to biomass power plant closure communities, and no less than \$33,500,000 shall be for assistance to coal communities.

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 \$10,000,000 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.

Diversifying Local, Distressed Economies.—Many economically distressed communities suffer from dependency on a single industry or sector that makes them vulnerable to sector-specific economic downturns, trade wars, and natural disasters. The Committee recognizes that economic development projects that seek to diversify local workforce by attracting private investment can lead to a more resilient economy. Therefore, the Committee encourages EDA to invest in public-private partnerships that target distressed communities seeking to diversify their local workforce, particularly opportunities where private companies have already invested in such communities and are looking to expand.

Persistent Poverty.—The Committee is concerned that pockets of high poverty in urban areas are often overlooked by the Federal Government because, in the aggregate, their need is often masked by their affluent neighbors. Therefore, the Committee directs EDA to expand outreach and technical guidance to prospective grantees with the goal of ensuring increased quality and quantity of applications for assistance aimed at benefitting residents of persistent poverty counties or high-poverty areas, as defined in House Report 116–101 and codified in Public Law 116–93.

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

Program Duplication.—EDA is directed to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that its grant programs avoid duplication and overlap with any other Federal grant programs.

Coordinating Federal Resources.—The Committee notes that in GAO–21–579—a recent report authored by the Government Accountability Office [GAO] on furthering collaboration among EDA, the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD], and the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA]—GAO issued recommendations to EDA, HUD, and USDA on how to better leverage complementary Federal economic development funds for State and local economic planning. The Committee encourages EDA to im-

prove collaboration with HUD and USDA to help local communities maximize Federal economic development resources.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$43,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023	70,018,000
Committee recommendation	70,018,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$70,018,000 for salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$26,518,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2022	\$55,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	110,000,000
Committee recommendation	70,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$70,000,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency [MBDA]. The recommendation is \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$40,000,000 below the budget request. 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 Committee notes that fiscal year 2023 is the first full fiscal year following the historic enactment of the MBDA Act, which was included as part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). Among other changes, this law authorizes the creation of rural business centers and creates the Parren J. Mitchel Entrepreneurship Education Grants Program to cultivate the next generation of minority entrepreneurs on the campuses of Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Serving Institutions.

The bill includes language regarding overhead costs.

Adjustments to Base.—The increased funding provided shall be used to cover the requested ATB costs, among other programmatic increases.

Hiring.—The Committee is concerned by MBDA’s high vacancy rate and directs the agency to expedite its efforts to fill all outstanding vacancies.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$116,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	140,878,000
Committee recommendation	128,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$128,000,000 for Economic and Statistical Analysis [ESA]. The recommendation is \$12,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$12,878,000 below the budget request. ESA conducts research to provide a better understanding of the U.S. economy, helping government make more informed policy decisions.

Supply Chain.—The recommendation supports ESA’s effort to track U.S. participation in global supply and distribution chains,

map and understand current supply chains, and address supply chain vulnerabilities.

Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account.—The Committee recognizes the national economic importance of the outdoor recreation industry. Not less than \$1,500,000 is provided to continue implementing the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–249) in fiscal year 2023. 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 developing administrative remedies, where practicable, to ensure program resources are fully utilized for their intended purpose.

Economic and Statistical Analysis Data Collection Sources.—The Committee recognizes the value and importance of real-time economic data for the purpose of identifying economic trends and consumer sentiment. The Committee encourages the Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration to use a competitive process to procure consumer sentiment and economic indicator data in the future.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,354,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,505,470,000
Committee recommendation	1,485,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,485,000,000 for the Census Bureau. The recommendation is \$131,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$20,470,000 below the budget request.

At this time, the recommendation does not accept the proposal to merge Census’s Current Surveys and Programs account with the Periodic Censuses and Programs account to create a new Censuses and Survey account.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2022	\$300,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	¹ 336,176,000
Committee recommendation	330,000,000

¹Totals included in this table for the fiscal year 2023 budget request represent the portion of the merged request for this account using the fiscal year 2022 budget structure.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$330,000,000 for current surveys and programs. The recommendation is \$30,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$6,176,000 below the budget request. 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.

High Frequency Data Program.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the High Frequency Data Program.

Population Estimate Challenge Program.—The Committee recognizes that pandemic-related disruptions to 2020 Census operations may have resulted in significant undercounts in some localities. Because census counts are the basis for annual population estimates that are used to distribute Federal funding resources through funding formulas, those estimates should be as accurate as possible. In conducting the Population Estimates Challenge Program, the Census Bureau should consider more flexible methodologies and broader use of administrative data to ensure that general-purpose governmental units have meaningful opportunities to present data to dispute the accuracy of the estimates.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,054,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	¹ 1,169,294,000
Committee recommendation	1,155,000,000

¹ Totals included in this table for fiscal year 2023 budget request represent the portion of the merged request for this account using the fiscal year 2022 budget structure.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,155,000,000 for periodic censuses and programs. The recommendation is \$101,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$14,294,000 below the budget request.

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.

Census Data Products and Disclosure Avoidance.—The Committee encourages the Census Bureau to work closely with its advisory committees, stakeholders representing public interests, and the data user community to ensure the availability of useful data products, especially for population groups in rural and remote areas, while protecting the confidentiality of personal Census data. The Bureau should continue to consult regularly with data users on disclosure avoidance methods under consideration for all 2020 Census data products, as well as for other Bureau data programs, including the American Community Survey [ACS].

Oversight of Periodic Census Programs.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$3,556,000 for the Office of the Inspector General [OIG] to continue oversight and audits of periodic censuses and to provide the Bureau and Congress with independent recommendations for improving operations. The Committee directs the Bureau to follow the OIG’s recommendations.

Ensuring the Integrity and Security of Surveys and Data.—The Committee directs the Census Bureau to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security, and other relevant agencies, to prepare for, prevent, and disrupt cyber intrusions and disinformation campaigns that have the potential to impact survey participation or compromise data collected by the Census Bureau.

The Bureau should also coordinate with State and local stakeholders and private industry, as appropriate.

Utilizing Libraries and Community Partners for Census Surveys.—The Committee encourages the Census Bureau to continue its partnership with public libraries and other community technology centers to maximize the response to the ACS and other surveys and assessments as appropriate. The Bureau is encouraged to work with libraries and library organizations, in coordination with the Institute of Museum and Library Services, regarding training for library staff and webinars or conference presentations to library audiences about Census surveys and assessments.

American Community Survey.—The Committee supports the ACS and directs the Bureau to continue using the ACS as a testbed for innovative survey and data processing techniques that can be used across the Bureau. The Committee notes that the ACS is often the primary or only source of data available to State, local, and Federal agencies that need adequate information on a wide range of topics. These data are especially important to small towns and rural areas across the country, and the Bureau should ensure that rural areas are covered with the same accuracy as urban areas to the maximum extent practicable. The Committee further expects the Bureau to evaluate the current questions to ensure that this survey captures not only the required statutory data needed to be collected, but also captures data that reflects the complex nature of the Nation's population. To the greatest extent practicable, the ACS should reduce the number of questions included in the survey and ensure steps are being taken to conduct the ACS as efficiently and unobtrusively as possible.

Race and Ethnicity Data Accuracy.—The Committee continues to be interested in ensuring the publication of accurate data on race and ethnicity across surveys. The Bureau should work with the Office of Management and Budget to facilitate appropriate, scientifically-guided revisions to those standards that will allow the Bureau to modernize its collection of race and ethnicity data based on research and testing results, as soon as practicable. The Bureau is directed to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, on its plan for implementing updated race and ethnicity questions for the its surveys, including the ACS and the 2030 Census, and on whether the Bureau believes that additional testing is necessary.

Ask U.S. Panel Survey.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of transparency related to the Census Bureau's plans for implementation of the Ask U.S. Panel Survey, particularly given the lack of congressional authorization and the expanding scope of the project since it was initially announced. The Bureau is directed to provide a report to the Committee, no later than 60 days following enactment of this act, on the Ask U.S. Panel Survey's methodology, data collection processes, implementation, incurred and projected costs, and procurement strategy.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$50,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	67,605,000
Committee recommendation	65,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$65,000,000 for National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$2,605,000 below the budget request.

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, 2023, detailing the collection of reimbursements from other agencies.

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. Under that law, the NTIA will distribute \$42,500,000,000 to build broadband infrastructure in unserved and underserved areas. However, NTIA must rely on the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] for the updated maps to determine how to apply the formula that will distribute the majority of the IIJA broadband funds to States to address accessibility. The Committee encourages NTIA to prepare each State so that it can rapidly deploy funding once the maps are completed and State deployment plans are approved. No more than 60 days after the enactment of this act, NTIA shall submit a report to the Committee detailing the steps it has taken to coordinate with States to prepare for IIJA fund distribution and how NTIA interacts with the FCC to carry out its responsibilities to implement the Deployment Locations Map pursuant to section 60105 of Public Law 117–58.

Next Generation Broadband in Rural Areas.—The Committee recognizes that access to broadband in all communities across the Nation is essential for improving economic growth, education, job creation, civic engagement, public safety and health, global competitiveness, and quality of life. The Committee remains concerned that advanced broadband technologies have not been sufficiently deployed in rural areas. NTIA is encouraged to coordinate with other relevant Federal agencies to identify and pursue policies that enable effective and efficient broadband deployment nationwide while advancing next-generation technologies, such as 5G networks, and to avoid efforts that could duplicate existing networks. NTIA is further encouraged to ensure that deployment of last-mile broadband infrastructure is targeted to areas that are currently unserved or underserved.

Federal Spectrum Management.—The Committee directs NTIA to continue to evaluate options for repurposing spectrum for broadband in support of making 500 megahertz [MHz] of spectrum available for wireless broadband use. NTIA shall also provide the Committee with annual updates on the progress in making 500

MHz of spectrum available for commercial mobile use, including the strategy for freeing up additional spectrum from Federal agencies.

Spectrum Management for Science.—Preserving access to key portions of radio spectrum important for radio astronomy observations and other scientific uses is essential for scientific discovery. The Committee encourages NTIA, in coordination with the FCC and other appropriate stakeholders, to continue ensuring spectrum access for scientific activities. The Committee requests a report from NTIA within 180 days after enactment of this act on the coordination efforts underway.

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 no less than the fiscal year 2022 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.—The Committee notes the historic investments Congress has made through the Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) and the IIJA. The Committee directs NTIA to continue engaging with eligible entities to ensure the full potential of these investments is realized.

Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth [OICG].—As part of the Access Broadband Act, enacted into law as part of Public Law 116–260, NTIA created the OICG to further the deployment and use of broadband technology. As programs associated with the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment [BEAD] program are implemented, the annual Access Broadband report shall capture the amount of funds previously invested by agencies over the past decade for broadband program implementation, as well as the efforts of States to deploy broadband technologies and the outcomes associated with the significant investment through BEAD in providing unserved and underserved areas access to broadband. NTIA shall also coordinate with other Federal agencies with broadband programs to improve overall data collection, efficiently manage broadband investments, identify funds used to upgrade systems versus new systems, and unify metrics and measurements to accurately represent the outcomes of BEAD and other Federal broadband programs.

FirstNet.—The bill includes continued funding for the OIG for the purposes of oversight and accountability of FirstNet through the end of fiscal year 2023.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING, AND
CONSTRUCTION

The Committee provides bill language allowing NTIA to continue oversight and administration of previously awarded grants. NTIA shall not use unobligated balances to award new grants. The Committee requests a briefing on the need to maintain this account.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$4,058,410,000
Budget estimate, 2023	4,253,404,000
Committee recommendation	4,253,404,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$4,253,404,000 for the United States Patent and Trademark Office [USPTO], which is \$194,994,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request, to be derived from offsetting fee collections.

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 2023.

Intellectual Property [IP] Attachés.—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.

IP Theft.—The Committee remains concerned with the growing theft of IP by and on behalf of foreign government actors, especially by China, as made clear in the United States Trade Representative’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.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,230,063,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,467,549,000
Committee recommendation	1,696,339,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,696,339,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. The recommendation is \$466,276,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$228,790,000 above the budget request. 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.

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

Appropriations, 2022	\$850,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	974,946,000
Committee recommendation	974,946,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$974,946,000 for NIST STRS. The recommendation is \$124,946,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee directs NIST to provide a detailed spending plan for NIST's highest priority laboratory programs that describes resources used for each program, project, or activity [PPA].

Adjustments to Base.—The Committee provides the requested increases to cover ATB costs, among other programmatic increases highlighted herein.

NIST Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.—The Committee provides \$5,780,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for NIST to support development of a diverse workforce and new pipelines for the next generation of scientists and engineers, helping to improve diversity, inclusion, and equity in STEM as outlined in Executive Order 13985. Part of this increase shall be used to initiate a new program to provide opportunities for postdoctoral researchers from backgrounds that are underrepresented in STEM careers to work in the NIST laboratories.

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 up to \$61,000,000 for these activities, which is \$12,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. QIS promises to yield revolutionary new approaches to computing, sensing, and communication, among others.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee remains concerned about the number of cyberattacks affecting the Nation. Therefore, the Committee provides \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for cybersecurity research, outreach, industry partnerships, and other activities at NIST, including the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence [NCCoE]. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs NIST to support National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education [NICE] cooperative agreements with Regional Alliances and Multistakeholder Partnerships to Stimulate for cybersecurity education and workforce development as authorized in section 9401 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

In addition, the Committee encourages NIST to bolster the technology foundations and put in place the practical steps needed to ensure the security and integrity of the technology supply chain, in partnership with the private sector, in accordance with Executive Order 14028. NIST is also encouraged to reduce the backlog at the Cryptographic Module Validation Program.

Cybersecurity of Genomic Data.—The Committee provides up to \$5,000,000 for NIST and NCCoE to continue the cybersecurity of genomic data use case that was initiated in fiscal year 2021. NIST and NCCoE shall continue to partner with non-governmental entities that have existing capability to research and develop state-of-the-art cybersecurity technologies for the unique needs of genomic and biomedical-based systems.

Artificial Intelligence [AI].—The Committee provides up to \$12,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to expand NIST's ongoing AI research and measurement science efforts. NIST is directed to develop standards, metrics, and tools for government, corporate, and academic uses of AI to train and test systems, model AI behavior, and compare systems. NIST is also directed to continue the multi-stakeholder process of developing a framework for managing risks related to the reliability, robustness, and trustworthiness of AI systems.

Within the funding provided, the Committee encourages NIST to continue to meet growing demand for the Facial Recognition Vendor Test and to improve the test. The Committee is aware that this test is 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, the test will continue to be a critical step 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 infrastructure in support of these improvements.

Forensic Sciences.—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for forensic science research, including \$3,300,000 to support the Organization of Scientific Area Committees and \$2,000,000 to support technical merit evaluations. In addition, NIST is directed to report to the Committee whether Federal support is necessary for Standards Development Organizations in order to further advance the use of forensic standards.

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 provides up to the amount requested in the President's budget for Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds.

Within the funding provided, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 for the establishment of a NIST Center of Excellence in climate change measurement. The center will establish national standards and measurements for tracking climate change and its impact. The center shall be established in a State with existing requirements to reduce greenhouse gases and track climate impacts. The institution shall have established partnerships with national climate offices, as well as with an established State Climate Office, and shall have experience conducting comprehensive state climate assessments. Further, NIST is encouraged to consider an institution with

an existing interdisciplinary research institute that establishes and coordinates research teams that integrate data from physical, biological, and social sciences for the purposes of synthesizing climate data. NIST is encouraged to partner with an institution that does not currently have a Center of Excellence.

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, within the additional funding for Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds, the Committee directs NIST to continue to coordinate 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. Further, the Committee directs NIST to provide technical assistance to standards developing organizations regarding use of the identified forward-looking information. Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, NIST shall report to the Committee regarding progress the agency has made in aiding both Federal and non-Federal bodies in developing standards, building codes, and voluntary standards that take into account increasingly extreme weather events and other climate change challenges.

Urban Dome.—The Committee recognizes the value of NIST's Greenhouse Gas Measurements Program and Urban Dome Initiative and the importance of accurate measurement science for environmental monitoring and human health. These cost-effective capabilities expand and broaden NIST laboratory capabilities for investigating and developing measurement tools that support independent means for determining the accuracy of emissions inventory data at urban and regional scales. The Committee provides not less than \$16,000,000 for the Greenhouse Gas Measurements Program and Urban Dome Initiative to continue support for the established testbed activities and to expand sensor network deployments locations.

Public Health Risk to First Responders.—The Committee recognizes the pressing public health risk associated with occupational exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS], particularly among civilian and military firefighters. Therefore, the Committee provides \$3,000,000 for NIST to complete the study of new and unused personal protective equipment worn by firefighters to determine the prevalence and concentration of PFAS in the equipment, as well as the extent to which PFAS may be released from the gear during normal wear and under what conditions, as authorized by the Guaranteeing Equipment Safety for Firefighters Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–283). By the end of fiscal year 2023, NIST shall provide the Committee with the final report required under Public Law 116–283 including the major study findings and recommendations on what additional research or technical improvements should be pursued to avoid unnecessary occupational expo-

sure among firefighters to PFAS through personal protective equipment or related components.

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 and provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to continue to support those activities. 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 up to \$2,000,000 for NIST 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.

Circular Economy.—The Committee is encouraged by NIST’s budget proposal to increase funding for circular economy related research, which complements the Committee’s longstanding support for NIST research in the area of recycling plastic and polymeric materials. The Committee provides up to the requested amount for circular economy related research. In addition, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 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.

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, including the Federal Highway Administration, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Environmental Protection Agency, 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.

Pyrrhotite Testing and Mitigation.—The Committee provides \$750,000 for NIST to continue studying and developing a reliable and cost-effective standard for testing for the presence of excessive amounts of the mineral pyrrhotite in concrete used in residential foundations and municipal structures, which can cause premature cracking and structural failure. In addition to funding widespread sample collection and studies needed to develop standardized tests, the Committee directs NIST to investigate mitigation strategies for concrete structures that may not yet have developed cracking but contain pyrrhotite.

Graphene Research and Commercialization.—The Committee provides up to the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for NIST to fund and pursue graphene research activities with industry and academic institutions that have expertise, existing capabilities, and infrastructure related to the commercial application of graphene.

Robotics Training Center.—The Committee provides up to \$2,500,000 for NIST to establish a robotic training center in partnership with an academic institution that has expertise in robotics and automation in the manufacturing sector.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle [UAV] Challenges and Credentialing.—The Committee provides \$3,250,000 for NIST's UAV research challenges and credentialing program. Within the funding provided, NIST shall continue to partner with academic institutions to execute UAV prize based challenges and to establish the measurements and standards infrastructure necessary for credentialing remote pilots.

NIST Center for Neutron Research [NCNR].—The Committee provides an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the repair and upgrade of NCNR physical infrastructure as well as to right-size operations and safety staffing and training.

The Committee notes that the NCNR reactor is more than 50 years old and its current U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission license will expire in 2029. Therefore, not more than 270 days after enactment of this act, NIST is directed to provide the Committee with an assessment of future needs for a Federal facility to maintain U.S. leadership in research using neutron sources.

Critical and Emerging Technologies.—The Committee recognizes NIST's important role in U.S. engagement on standards development across areas of critical and emerging technologies. 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. Therefore, the Committee provides up to \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for these purposes.

Measurement Service Modernization.—The Committee supports NIST's efforts to modernize its measurement services and provides up to \$5,000,000 for these purposes. The increased funding shall support the transition to digital services delivery and infrastructure updates, including laboratory instrumentation and modern preparation and packaging equipment, to meet the evolving needs of the market.

iEdison System.—The Committee provides the requested \$2,000,000 for NIST to assume full management of the Interagency Edison [iEdison] system from the National Institutes of Health.

Malcolm Baldrige Performance Excellence Program.—The Committee recognizes the value of the Baldrige Program and its impact on the performance of organizations that adopt its best practices. Therefore, the Committee provides \$2,600,000 for the Malcolm Baldrige Performance Excellence Program. The Committee commends the Baldrige program's efforts to improve the adoption of the NIST Cybersecurity Framework and encourages the program to build more partnerships and self-assessment tools to help organizations with their cybersecurity risk management.

NIST EXTERNAL PROJECTS

The Committee's recommendation provides \$47,457,000 for NIST External Projects as detailed in the table below. The Committee directs NIST to provide the amounts listed in the table, and NIST shall perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

NIST EXTERNAL PROJECTS

Recipient	Project	Recommendation (\$)
Bowie State University	STEM Diversity in Research Opportunities Collaboration	1,500,000
Clarkson University	Clarkson Green Energy on Demand	875,000
Colorado School of Mines	Solidified Natural Gas: Methane Emission Capture and Conversion.	1,150,000
Columbia Gorge Community College	Advanced Manufacturing Skills Equipment	441,000
Delaware Innovation Space	Biotechnology, Chemistry, and Materials Science Research Lab Equipment.	2,475,000
Maine Mineral and Gem Museum	Equipment for Lithium and Geological Research	725,000
Mississippi State University	Inclement Weather Research Laboratory	1,000,000
Morgan State University	Center for Equitable Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning ..	2,000,000
Mountwest Community & Technical College.	Mountwest Cybersecurity Center	850,000
New York Medical College	Women's Institute for Science Entrepreneurship (WISE)	825,000
Northern Illinois University	Advanced Electronics Initiative	1,000,000
Springfield Museums	Biomes Around the World	465,000
Stony Brook University	Long Island Quantum Internet Center	1,000,000
Tulane University	Advanced Semiconductor Research Equipment	2,000,000
University at Albany, State University of New York.	Advancement of the Ion Beam Laboratory	520,000
University of Delaware	Equipment for Gene Therapy Production Suite	5,000,000
University of Illinois-Chicago—Public Health.	Community-driven Air Quality and Environmental Justice Assessment.	2,000,000
University of Maine System	PFAS Analytical Laboratory Equipment	5,000,000
University of Minnesota, The Hormel Institute.	CryoEM Support Technology	1,500,000
University of Mississippi	Infrasound Calibration Standards Facility	1,500,000
University of New Hampshire	Enhancement of the University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center.	1,137,000
University of New Hampshire	Marine Waterfront Facility Equipment	494,000
University of Rhode Island	Quantum Information Science Research Initiative	1,000,000
University of Southern Mississippi	Advanced Clean Energy Materials Validation and Product Demonstration.	3,000,000
University of Washington	Quantum Technologies Teaching and Testbed (QT3)	2,500,000
West Virginia University	WVU Advanced Imaging and Chemical Analysis Equipment	2,500,000
Wichita State University	Research of Metallic Additive Manufacturing Materials and Processes.	5,000,000

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 2022	\$174,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023	372,318,000
Committee recommendation	270,000,000

The Committee provides \$270,000,000 for Industrial Technology Services. The recommendation is \$95,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$102,318,000 below the budget request.

Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program [MEP].—The Committee provides \$200,000,000 for the MEP program, \$42,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to respond to the critical national needs of small- and medium-sized enterprises, including by increasing the number of enterprises that the program assists.

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.

The Committee provides \$70,000,000 for NIST’s activities within Manufacturing USA, of which at least \$40,000,000 is to support new NIST-funded institutes, which are to be broadly competed, and solicit applications from all focus areas codified in section 1741 of Public Law 116–92; at least \$10,000,000 is to support the existing NIST-funded institute; and up to \$1,500,000 may be used to support the U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s participation in biomanufacturing innovation institutes.

Biomanufacturing Capacity.—The Committee is concerned with the lack of biomanufacturing capacity in this country and recognizes that supply chain resilience for domestic manufacturing relies on adequate manufacturing infrastructure. Within 120 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs NIST to provide a report including: (1) the current biomanufacturing capacity in the United States; (2) the gaps in biomanufacturing infrastructure; (3) an assessment of appropriate sites for placement of future domestic biomanufacturing facilities, including in rural areas; and (4) related assets and opportunities as appropriate, such as intellectual property, talent, and technology maturation lost to other countries over the last 5 years.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2022	\$205,563,000
Budget estimate, 2023	120,285,000
Committee recommendation	451,393,000

The Committee provides \$451,393,000 for construction of research facilities, including not less than \$125,000,000 for Safety, Capacity, Maintenance, and Major Repairs. The recommendation is \$245,830,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$331,108,000 above the budget request.

Competitive Construction Grants.—The Committee provides \$120,000,000 for NIST to reestablish a competitive construction grant program for research science buildings. Projects are to be selected on the basis of the scientific and technical merit, the need for Federal funding, design quality and suitability for the intended purpose, and the strength of the project-management plan. NIST is encouraged to prioritize proposals from institutions within Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR] jurisdictions or classified as Minority Serving Institutions.

NIST EXTRAMURAL CONSTRUCTION

The Committee provides \$201,726,000 for NIST Extramural Construction projects as detailed in the table below. The Committee directs NIST to provide the amounts listed in the table, and NIST shall perform the same level of due diligence as with any other external partners.

NIST EXTRAMURAL CONSTRUCTION

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences.	Construction of an Innovation and Education Wing at Bigelow Laboratory.	12,326,000
Champlain College	Cybersecurity and Information Technology Nexus Research	10,000,000
Fort Hays State University	Renovation of Forsyth Library	2,000,000
Marion Military Institute	Construction of a New Math and Science Facility	35,000,000
Missouri State University	Construction at Cheek Hall Science and Mathematics Facilities	5,000,000
Norwich University	Multi-disciplinary Cyber Fusion Research and Development Center.	16,400,000
Seacoast Science Center	Seacoast Science Center Renovation and Program Expansion	5,000,000
The Curators of the University of Missouri.	Construction at Manufacturing Technology and Innovation Campus.	20,000,000
The University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.	Construction of a High-performance Computing and Data Center for Water and Hydrological Scientific Research, Education, and Forecasting.	45,000,000
University of Kansas Cancer Center	Planning and Construction of a Cancer Research Facility at the KU Cancer Center.	28,000,000
University of Maine System	Construction of an Advanced-Manufacturing Materials Research Facility.	8,000,000
University of New England	Construction of a Coastal Research Deployment Facility	3,500,000
University of Oklahoma	Expansion of National Weather Center Facilities	9,500,000
West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey.	Modernization of Repository Facilities	2,000,000

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$5,877,349,000
Budget estimate, 2023	6,863,520,000
Committee recommendation	6,510,833,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$6,510,833,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. The recommendation is \$633,484,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$352,687,000 below the budget request.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$4,157,311,000
Budget estimate, 2023	4,484,209,000
Committee recommendation	4,589,855,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$4,589,855,000 for NOAA's Operations, Research, and Facilities [ORF]. The recommendation is \$432,544,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$105,646,000 above the budget request.

Adjustments to Base.—The increased funding provided shall be used to cover the requested ATB costs, across all NOAA line offices, among other programmatic increases highlighted herein.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Act Funding.—The Committee is disappointed that NOAA took more than 7 months to release most notice of funding opportunities for investments included in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA] of 2022 (Public Law 117–58). The Congress made a conscious decision to appropriate funding to existing, successful NOAA programs in order to expedite the release of support to communities around the country. The Committee expects that in future fiscal years, the notice of funding opportunities will be released much earlier in the fiscal year.

Healthy Ocean Collaborations.—The Committee encourages NOAA to pursue collaborations with academic institutions located in close proximity to the agency’s disaster response center and seafood safety labs to advance education, training, recruitment, and research efforts.

National Science Foundation [NSF] Geodetic Network.—NOAA relies on the NSF-supported Network of the Americas [NOTA] geodetic network for the agency’s operational mission, including for national geodetic control, tsunami warning, and real-time weather forecasting. As such, the Committee directs NOAA to negotiate a memorandum of understanding or another funding agreement with the NSF to support the long-term operation and recapitalization of the NOTA network.

NOAA NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$700,986,000 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	190,194
Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts	33,500
Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observations	46,000
Total, Navigation, Observations and Positioning	269,694
Coastal Science and Assessment:	
Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration	92,572
Competitive Research	30,000
Total, Coastal Science and Assessment	122,572
Ocean and Coastal Management and Services:	
Coastal Zone Management and Services	51,220
Coastal Zone Management Grants	84,000
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	34,000
Coral Reef Program	35,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	34,500
Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas	70,000
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management and Services	308,720
GRAND TOTAL, NOS	700,986

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

Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System [PORTS] Program.—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the PORTS program.

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 notes that technological improvements have allowed NOAA to expand ocean mapping capabilities beyond traditional bathymetric charting to include ocean exploration and mapping of seafloor resources. To further advance the Blue Economy and in fulfillment of the Presidential Memorandum on Ocean Mapping of the United States Exclusive Economic Zone and the Shoreline and Nearshore of Alaska, the agency requires additional support to centralize technological advancements, transition them to operations, and ensure that the workforce is ready to deploy them. Therefore, the Committee provides \$15,000,000 for a new NOAA Center of Excellence for Operational Ocean and Great Lakes Mapping. Working in unison with and leveraging existing capabilities, including the Joint Hydrographic Center, the Center shall work 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. In particular, the Center shall serve as: (1) a focal point for activities transitioning developments in mapping platforms, sensors, and concepts of operations into operations; (2) a focal point for applied training for mapping and surveying operations, to grow and diversify the pool of well-qualified talent in this expanding field; (3) an agency-wide capability to provide technical support for ocean mapping technologies to operators in the field on an increasingly diverse set of platforms; and (4) a mechanism to leverage public-private partnerships in advancing the Nation's ocean and Great Lakes mapping goals.

Hydrographic Research and Technology Development.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the Joint Hydrographic Center. In addition, the Committee provides \$2,000,000 for NOAA to continue supporting joint ocean and coastal mapping centers in other areas of the country and \$1,000,000 to designate an additional center co-located with an institution of higher education as authorized by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11).

Ocean Mapping and Coastal Charting.—Within Navigation, Observations and Positioning, the Committee provides not less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to coordinate and implement an interagency mapping, exploration, and characterization strategy for the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, as well as for the implementation of the Strategy for Mapping the Arctic and Sub-Arctic Shoreline and Nearshore of Alaska. The Committee directs NOAA to work closely with the Alaska Mapping Executive Committee and the State of Alaska to ensure that mapping efforts are coordinated and adhere to the priorities identified in the Strategy that support safe navigation. The Committee encourages NOAA to consider

coastal and riverine inundation mapping in the State of Alaska with funding provided by the IIJA.

Hydrographic Charting.—The Committee continues to note the massive backlog for charting of navigationally significant areas and provides an additional \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts.

The Committee believes Arctic surveys could be completed more efficiently through increased and accelerated contracting. Therefore, NOAA is directed to award contracts for hydrographic surveys in the Arctic as early in the calendar year as possible to maximize the operational season, utilizing effective and efficient contract services. Within the amount provided for Hydrographic Survey Priorities/Contracts, NOAA is directed to accelerate the acquisition of survey data through the use of contractors. In addition, NOAA is directed to utilize all contractors that are available, qualified, and experienced in the Arctic for hydrographic surveys.

Gulf of Mexico Coast Survey.—The Committee encourages NOS to engage in high-priority cooperative habitat mapping in the Gulf of Mexico, particularly in areas currently unmapped but prone to disaster. In doing so, NOS may prioritize areas where understanding the long-term implications of new energy exploration would be critical.

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, forecasting of freshwater and marine water quality, detection of harmful algal blooms [HABs], and safe maritime operations. The Committee provides \$46,000,000 for IOOS, an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to recapitalize and expand observing system infrastructure based upon the highest priority needs of each region. This may include buoys, high frequency radar, and underwater profiling gliders. 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.

The Committee provides an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to continue the five IOOS HAB pilot programs initiated in fiscal year 2020 and to support the HAB monitoring and detection test bed in the Gulf of Mexico initiated in fiscal year 2021.

Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration.—Within the funds provided for Coastal Science, Assessment, Response and Restoration, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for operations and staffing of the Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center, which shall continue to serve as the Gulf Coast's headquarters for NOAA's emergency preparedness, response, and recovery operations. In addition, the Committee provides no less than \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the Disaster Preparedness Program to bolster NOS's emergency response efforts to coastal storms and other disasters.

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).

The Committee notes that the IJA provides \$150,000,000 over 5 years for marine debris assessment, prevention, mitigation, and removal, including \$30,000,000 in fiscal year 2023.

National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science [NCCOS].—The Committee provides \$51,500,000 for NCCOS and encourages NCCOS to expand efforts related to offshore wind and coastal sustainability and resilience.

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.—The Committee understands that HABs in their various forms are a national problem that require collaboration with local partners to monitor, predict, track, and respond to HAB events. Within funding for Competitive Research, the Committee provides not less than \$17,500,000 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, including the Great Lakes ecosystem. Of this amount, \$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 unmanned aircraft systems.

Given the high economic cost related to HAB events relative to the current research investment in the Gulf of Mexico, the Committee encourages NOAA to fund long-term HAB research in the Gulf of Mexico that further develops ongoing partnerships involving academic institutions, the private sector, and State governments.

HAB Regional Watershed Integrated Assessments and Action Strategies.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Great Lakes Integrated Assessment and Action Strategy to HAB prevention, control, and mitigation efforts in the Great Lakes region, and encourages the Federal Interagency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia, established under section 4001 of title 33, United States Code, and the Interagency Working Group tasked with implementing the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act to identify and prioritize additional watersheds that would benefit from the development of regionally-specific Integrated Assessments and Action Plans, including those regions that have been impacted by freshwater and saltwater HABs.

Improving Coastal Resilience.—Within the funding for Competitive Research, NOAA is encouraged to provide information and predictive capabilities to coastal communities, especially those with underserved populations, and to encourage natural-based solutions to address coastal hazards like sea level rise, flooding, and inundation.

Integrated Water Prediction [IWP].—Within funding provided for Coastal Zone Management and Services, the agreement provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 level for NOS to continue to collaborate on the development and operation of the IWP program with the National Weather Service, in addition to work funded in the IJA.

Digital Coast.—The Committee provides \$4,000,000 for the implementation of the Digital Coast Act (Public Law 116–223).

Regional Data Portals [ROPs].—Within funding provided for Coastal Zone Management and Services, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the ROPs, or their equivalent, to enhance their capacity for sharing and integration of Federal and non-Federal data to support regional coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes management priorities.

In addition, the IIJA provides \$56,000,000 over 5 years to enhance ROPs, or their equivalent, including \$11,200,000 in fiscal year 2023.

National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund [NOCSF].—The Committee roundly rejects the administration’s surprising proposal to eliminate the NOCSF, also known as the National Coastal Resilience Fund, and provides \$34,000,000. Of the amount provided, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be for project planning and design. 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.

In addition, the IIJA provides \$492,000,000 over 5 years for the NOCSF, including \$98,400,000 in fiscal year 2023.

Coral Reef Program.—The Committee recognizes the unique ecological and economic value of coral reefs, including the benefit of buffering coastal communities from hazards such as coastal storms and hurricanes. Urgent efforts are needed to reverse the decline of coral populations in the United States. Therefore, the Committee provides a \$2,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for NOAA’s Coral Reef Program, including up to \$10,000,000 for NOS to work with academic institutions and non-governmental research organizations to carry out innovative restoration projects to restore degraded coral reefs. Restoration projects should utilize genetic strains that demonstrate enhanced resiliency to increased water temperatures, decreased pH, and coral disease, and include designs for multiyear monitoring to assess survival and ecosystem health.

The Committee notes that additional funding is available for these activities through the IIJA.

National Estuarine Research Reserve System [NERRS].—The Committee recognizes that the NERRS sites provide mixed-use areas that are protected for long-term research, monitoring, education, and coastal stewardship and provides \$34,500,000 for the program, an increase of \$4,800,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas.—The Committee recognizes the importance of Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas to preserve regions for conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, scientific, cultural, archeological, and educational purposes and supports the expansion of the network. The Committee provides \$70,000,000 for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas, which is \$9,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within the increased funding provided, NOS shall continue to support ongoing sanctuary designation processes and is encouraged to com-

mence designations of new sites, in particular within the Great Lakes ecosystem.

Marine National Monuments.—Within funding provided for Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas, up to \$1,200,000 may be used for competitive education, research, and management grants for existing marine national monuments administered by NOS.

NOAA NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,110,076,000 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.

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	161,755
Species Recovery Grants	8,000
Atlantic Salmon	7,000
Pacific Salmon	72,000
Total, Protected Resources Science and Management	248,755
Fisheries Science and Management:	
Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services	165,506
Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments	213,238
Observers and Training	59,883
Fisheries Management Programs and Services	139,464
Aquaculture	22,000
Salmon Management Activities	67,150
Regional Councils and Fisheries Commissions	46,297
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	3,500
Total, Fisheries Science and Management	717,038
Enforcement	85,599
Habitat Conservation and Restoration	58,684
GRAND TOTAL, NMFS	1,110,076

Promote and Develop Fisheries Products and Research Funding Transfer.—The bill maintains the provision restricting the use of the Promote and Develop Fisheries Products and Research funds transferred from the Department of Agriculture to NOAA in a way that better meets the intended purpose of the transfer mandated by the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act (15 U.S.C. 713c–3). None of the funds may be used for internal NOAA or DOC management but may only be used for activities that directly benefit U.S. fisheries and fishery communities.

As part of the fiscal year 2023 spending plan, NOAA shall include a detailed accounting, by object class, of how the Promote and Develop transfer funds will be allocated based on the funding criteria described in this bill.

Saltonstall-Kennedy [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 so doing, 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. Within funds provided, 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 S-K Grant Program.

National Seafood Council.—The Committee recognizes the sustainability and important nutritional benefits of seafood consumption, and that promoting seafood on a national scale may lead to increased seafood consumption and a stronger seafood industry. Within 180 days from enactment of this act, the Committee directs NOAA to provide a report to the Committee detailing how the agency would facilitate a National Seafood Council through the Fisheries Promotion Fund (16 U.S.C. 4008) to support a comprehensive, nationwide seafood marketing and public education campaign. The report should include an estimated cost of such a program and explanation of how it would be different from the S-K Grant Program and other existing NMFS programs.

NMFS Staffing.—The Committee acknowledges that NMFS regional and scientific staff are most effective in meeting their mission when located in the communities they serve. To the greatest extent practicable, the Committee directs NMFS to proactively station regional science center staff and leadership within the regions they serve. NMFS shall consider community impacts and the comprehensive value of NMFS staff presence on regional and local scales when making stationing decisions or considering actions to consolidate staff.

Fisheries Surveys and Offshore Wind.—The Committee supports the responsible development of renewable energy projects off the Atlantic Coast, as proposed by the administration. The Committee provides a total of \$16,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 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. Of this amount, \$1,500,000 is within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species; \$4,000,000 is within Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services; \$7,000,000 is within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments; and \$4,000,000 is within Fisheries Management Programs and Services.

NMFS Project Consultations.—Within Protected Resources Science and Management, the Committee provides an additional \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 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 Marine Mammal Protection Act [MMPA] (Public Law 92-522).

The Committee commends NOAA for the joint resolution memorandum with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [Army Corps] addressing infrastructure projects signed in January 2022, but notes that there continue to be significant delays in the permitting of in-water construction, particularly in the Pacific Northwest. Thus, NMFS is encouraged to continue collaborating with the Army Corps and other Federal agencies to improve coordination and efficiency of consultations within the permitting process.

North Atlantic Right Whales [NARW].—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species for NARW-related research, monitoring, and conservation efforts. NOAA shall continue to support disentanglement, stranding response, and necropsy activities, and is encouraged to develop habitat and distribution models and long-term tagging methods. NOAA is directed to support monitoring efforts, including aerial surveys, vessel surveys, and passive acoustic monitoring in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean that is equivalent to or greater than the efforts supported by the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, particularly in the Gulf of Maine, southeastern United States, and other areas where there are data gaps on NARW habitat or increased risk from human activities, including vessel traffic. Within the increased support provided, no less than \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level shall be to support pilot programs to develop, refine, and field test innovative lobster and other fishing gear technologies established in fiscal year 2020.

Within funding provided, \$10,000,000 shall be provided to States through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission to cover costs incurred by the fishing industry to comply with the final 2021 rule to modify the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan [ALWTRP] (FR–210827–0171), as well as additional uses outlined below. This assistance may be used by the relevant States to help defray the cost of compliance with regulations, including for gear modification, configuration, and marking within the Northeast lobster and Jonah crab fisheries, both in Federal and State waters. Additional eligible uses of the funds may include implementing electronic tracking requirements within the Northeast lobster fishery and research to inform future management actions, including in preparation for potential subsequent modifications to the ALWTRP related to gillnet and Atlantic mixed species trap/pot fisheries. 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.

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

Protected Species in the Western Pacific.—Within funding for Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides not less than \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Hawaiian monk seals, Hawaiian sea turtles, and false killer whales. Of the additional funding, not less than \$500,000 shall be made available to support State activities related to these protected species, and not less \$500,000 shall be used for additional research to mitigate interactions between fisheries and false killer whales.

Prescott Grants.—Within Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 for the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance grant program, a \$1,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Sea Turtle Stranding Response and Rehabilitation.—Within funding for Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species, the Committee provides \$1,500,000 for NOAA to provide direct support to institutions and organizations permitted to provide sea turtle stranding response and/or rehabilitation. In so doing, NOAA shall also seek to leverage and strengthen partnerships with capable university veterinary schools.

Sea Turtle Conservation.—The Committee is encouraged that NOAA's Southeast Fisheries Science Center and the Houston Zoo are working collaboratively with partner organizations to rescue, rehabilitate, and recover sea turtles. Until a permanent rehabilitation facility can be established in the Galveston area, NOAA shall provide access for designated Houston Zoo employees to the Galveston Sea Turtle Hospital and associated facilities.

Turtle Nesting Grounds in the Western Pacific.—Within 90 days of enactment of this act, NOAA shall submit a report identifying sea turtle nesting grounds of concern in the central and western Pacific region and recommending actions to restore and conserve critical habitat.

Unusual Mortality Events [UME].—The Committee is concerned by the high number of active UMEs for marine mammals, including for the Atlantic Florida manatee, Florida East Coast manatee, Alaska ice seal, Northeast harbor and gray seals, Guadalupe fur seal, Southwest Florida bottlenose dolphin, West Coast gray whale, Atlantic minke whale, NARW, and Atlantic humpback whale. NMFS is encouraged to request funding for the Unusual Mortality Event Contingency Fund in the fiscal year 2024 budget request.

Species Recovery Grants.—The Committee directs NMFS to utilize both the ESA Recovery Plan and the MMPA Take Reduction Plan priorities when evaluating marine mammal projects.

Atlantic Salmon.—The Committee recognizes the benefits of restoring coevolved sea-run fish species in support of recovery of Atlantic salmon and encourages NOAA to partner with States and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop fish passage performance standards for sea-run species and prioritize project selection, funding, and staff resources considering those benefits. The Committee further directs NOAA to ensure that adequate resources continue to be provided for State agencies to implement the recovery strategy effectively, including to ensure stable staffing levels.

The Committee notes that the IIJA provides a minimum of \$400,000,000 over 5 years for restoring fish passage, including \$80,000,000 in fiscal year 2023.

Pacific Salmon.—The Committee provides \$72,000,000 for Pacific Salmon, which is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within the funding provided for Pacific Salmon, the Committee encourages NOAA to work with partners to address the backlog and expedite approval of Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans and to support implementation of new Habitat Conservation Plans. In addition, NMFS is encouraged to work with State and Tribal partners on pinniped removal, as appropriate.

Climate-Ready Fishery Management.—The Committee recognizes that sustainable fishery management is made more challenging by climate change driven impacts, including changes in the distribution, productivity, and abundance of fish stocks. Thus, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 within Fisheries and Ecosystem Science Programs and Services to pilot an operational system that provides climate-informed advice on changing ocean conditions, impacts on marine resources, and best management strategies to reduce impacts and increase economic resilience. In addition, NMFS is encouraged to establish Fisheries and Climate Decision Support Systems to deliver the climate-informed advice needed for effective marine resource management in rapidly changing oceans.

Northeast Groundfish Research.—The Committee is 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 climatic 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.

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. Within the funds provided for these activities, not less than \$5,500,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 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 in fiscal year 2023 with the charter for-hire recreational fishery fleet in the Gulf of Mexico; 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 no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for NMFS to support Gulf reef fish surveys, research, and sampling.

Fisheries Surveys.—The Committee is concerned about continuing reports of reduced fisheries surveys and assessments, separate from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Committee believes it is imperative that NMFS take the necessary steps to ensure that historical levels of survey coverage are achieved in fiscal year 2023 and has provided an additional \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments for this purpose. At this funding level 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 recognizes there are increasing demands on ship time for fisheries and non-fisheries objectives of NOAA and to monitor changing distributions of fish due to ecosystem drivers. The Committee is concerned that Federal vessel-based fisheries surveys necessary for determining sustainable and optimal harvest rates for commercial fisheries have been cancelled with increasing frequency in recent years, without effective contingency plans for covering the resulting data gaps. Cancelled Federal vessel-based surveys result in lost commercial fishing opportunity, as greater uncertainty around stock size and movement necessitates more conservative harvest strategies. Vessel-based surveys are necessary to ensure long-term continuity of critical fisheries-specific vessel-based data sets, including data on fish species, age, length, and distribution. The need for this information increases as commercial fish stock productivity, habitat, and distribution respond to changing ocean conditions. Such needs are highly evident in Federal waters off Alaska. NOAA is directed to prioritize redundancy for survey vessels through contracted vessels or data from autonomous

assets through the Autonomous Uncrewed Technology Operations [AUTO] program. Further, to the extent vessel-based science work is needed for other programs, including bathymetry and coastal mapping, if practicable, NOAA is encouraged to fulfill those needs through private vessel contracts, public-private partnerships, and platforms other than NOAA research vessels to allow ample time for surveys and assessments performed by the NOAA Fleet.

Fishery Data Modernization.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for the implementation of recommendations identified at the Fisheries Information Management Modernization Workshop in 2019. The workshop identified a suite of 10 recommendations, and the Committee is particularly interested in NOAA implementing a NMFS-wide cloud-based data science, management, and publishing platform known as the Cloud Data Science Platform.

State Management for Recreational Red Snapper.—The Committee remains invested in ensuring the sustainable management of Gulf of Mexico red snapper and reiterates past direction that successful implementation of Reef Fish Amendment 50: State Management for Recreational Red Snapper shall be a top priority for NOAA and that such efforts should occur in coordination with the Gulf States. Within the amount provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides not less than \$5,000,000 for NMFS to continue to work with the Gulf States to ensure successful implementation of State management for red snapper, including the actions described in the following paragraph.

The Committee supports the actions of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council to delay implementation of State-specific calibration until 2023. The Committee supports full integration of the Great Red Snapper Count data and Gulf States catch data into the upcoming red snapper research track stock assessment, which is to be completed in 2023, and in the operational assessment that will follow in 2024 so that the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council can appropriately use this new abundance and more targeted catch data when making management decisions regarding red snapper.

South Atlantic Reef Fish.—NMFS shall employ the independent and alternative stock assessment strategies directed by the Committee for the Gulf of Mexico to NMFS assessments of reef fish in the South Atlantic. The Committee provides up to \$2,000,000 for these activities and notes that the deficiencies that have plagued reef fish management in the Gulf of Mexico also affect NMFS management of reef fish in the South Atlantic. The Committee directs NOAA to follow the guidance of the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council in identifying the best research and data collection necessary to better understand discard rates and mortality in the fishery.

Fishing Gear Selectivity Study.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, NOAA shall consider conducting a multiyear, agency-independent study to evaluate the selectivity and potential bias of different gears used to assess reef fish populations in the South Atlantic region, which should build on recent work being conducted by State agencies on red snapper.

Fisheries Effort Survey [FES].—The Committee is concerned by reports that the Marine Recreational Information Program FES may be vastly overstating fishing effort. While the FES methodology represents a clear improvement from previous methodologies, the Committee supports the cautious approach to utilizing these estimates advocated by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council and South Atlantic Fishery Management Council Scientific and Statistical Committees. The Committee encourages NMFS to conduct a thorough analysis of the effect of such estimates on stock status and allocation before they are used for stock management.

Data Collection for Recreational Fisheries.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for collaborative programs focused on improving recreational fishery data collection, as articulated in sections 102, 201, and 202 of the Modernizing Recreational Fisheries Management Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–405). This funding should focus on assisting States to establish, test, and implement more reliable recreational fishery data collection tools, such as smartphone applications or text messaging supplements. The Committee directs NMFS to work with the Gulf States to develop a pilot study on a Gulf-wide recreational fishing effort to determine the best mechanism to collect data of the quality sufficient for management decisions through existing technologies.

Fisheries Information Networks.—Within the funding provided for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides an additional \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Fisheries Information Networks. Within the additional funding, NMFS shall dedicate funds to support the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission to collect samples for additional species that may be the target of future stock assessments.

Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Research.—The Committee is 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 Mexico. Therefore, within funds for Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments, the Committee provides \$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 Mexico for which current data is deficient (e.g., cobia, tripletail, tarpon, and gray triggerfish), including species that are solely managed by the Gulf States.

Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Fishing Effort.—The Committee remains concerned that shrimp fishing effort data collection and analysis in the Gulf of Mexico shrimp fishery will be interrupted by the termination of 3G cellular transmission service used by NMFS in its Electronic Logbook [ELB] program. 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 \$850,000 for NMFS, in consultation with the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council and shrimp industry stakeholders, to continue the

development and implementation of a new approved ELB that archives vessel position and automatically transmits scientific shrimp fishing effort data via cellular service to NMFS. The Committee awaits receipt of the report outlining progress made to develop and implement the new ELB program requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-103.

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 Committee provides \$650,000 within Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys, and Assessments for the collection of Atlantic menhaden abundance data in the Chesapeake Bay in partnership with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission and relevant States.

Cooperative Research.—Depleted fish stocks result in significant economic losses to our Nation. At a time when fishing opportunities are constrained by uncertainty in stock assessments and increased access to healthy stocks depends on better data, the Committee believes that maintenance of ongoing monitoring programs and surveys is critical. The Committee encourages NMFS to continue to prioritize long-time series surveys that are conducted cooperatively with industry and States.

American Lobster and Jonah Crab Research.—The Committee provides up to \$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 to conduct a continuous plankton recorder survey.

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 rejects the proposed cut to Observers and Training and provides not less than \$5,500,000 within Observers and Training for grants to the fishing industry to fully cover At-Sea Monitoring industry costs, including 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 2024 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 detailed spending plan.

North Pacific Observer Coverage.—Within Observers and Training, the Committee provides no less than \$8,500,000 for the North Pacific Observers Program, a \$1,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This additional funding will 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.

For-Hire Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Implementation.—The Committee provides no 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 Mexico.

Video Review of Electronic Monitoring Data.—Within funding provided for Fisheries Management Programs and Services, the Committee provides \$600,000 for the video review of the West Coast groundfish 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.

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.

Electronic Vessel Trip Reporting [eVTR].—In 2021, all federally-permitted vessels on the East Coast were required to submit trip reports electronically through a new eVTR system. The Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office's new One Stop Reporting program shows promise, but requires additional infrastructure improvements to expand its utility in the Mid-Atlantic and to all East Coast commercial fishermen. Within Fisheries Management Programs and Services, the Committee provides \$500,000 to support improvement and expansion of the eVTR program.

Atlantic Sea Scallops.—The Committee is encouraged that NOAA and the New England Fishery Management Council are exploring a leasing program for the Limited Access Sea Scallop fleet because of its beneficial climate impacts and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The Committee believes this effort will decrease excess fishing capacity and consequently reduce port congestion in the

Northeast. The Committee urges NOAA to continue collaborating with the Council on this effort.

Fish Stock Movement.—Within 180 days of enactment of this act, NMFS shall report to the Committee about potential options for States to exchange or trade quota through fishery management councils as fish stocks expand and shift due to climate change. The report should detail NMFS's ability to intervene, under existing authority, in allocation disputes, as well as recommendations for improved coordination and transparent decision-making among councils, including in cases where stocks have shifted into waters off States that currently are not party to the relevant regional fishery management council.

Harmful West Coast Large Mesh Drift Gillnets.—The Committee remains concerned with the use of indiscriminate large mesh driftnets. More selective gears can be used to target swordfish and other highly migratory species. The Committee directs NMFS to consult with the Pacific Fishery Management Council on a strategy to phase out the use of large mesh driftnets and permit the use of alternative fishing methods to increase the economic viability of the West Coast-based swordfish fishery while minimizing bycatch to the maximum extent possible.

Bycatch Reduction.—The development and implementation of practical bycatch solutions is a priority for U.S. and international fisheries management and protected species conservation. NMFS is directed to make no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level available for competitive grants to non-Federal researchers working with U.S. fishermen on the development of improved fishing practices and innovative gear technologies.

Marine Aquaculture.—The Committee provides \$22,000,000 for NMFS Aquaculture, which is \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within the additional funding provided, NOAA is 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.

In addition, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the NMFS Aquaculture Office, in partnership with the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, to continue the multi-year Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture demonstration pilot system in State waters of the Gulf of Mexico that was initiated in calendar year 2021.

Oyster Aquaculture, Research, and Restoration.—Within NMFS Aquaculture, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 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 Mexico, and encourages NMFS to dedicate resources to support regional partnerships for genetics, disease, and economic modeling.

Salmon Management Activities.—Within the amount provided for Salmon Management Activities, the Committee provides \$43,500,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, 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 not less than \$23,000,000 for the operation and maintenance of Mitchell Act hatcheries and directs NOAA to continue genetic stock identification for salmon recovery and management.

Little Port Walter Research Station and Salmon Hatchery.—The Committee directs NMFS to continue Keta stock Chinook salmon production at rearing rates consistent with those produced between 2016 and 2020 at the Little Port Walter Research Station.

Fishery Councils and Commissions.—The Committee provides a total of \$46,297,000 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.

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated [IUU] Fishing.—The Committee notes NOAA's important role outlined in the recent National Security Memorandum to Combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing and Associated Labor Abuses and directs the agency to continue to dedicate the necessary resources to combat IUU fishing. To this end, the Committee provides an increase of \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the Seafood Import Monitoring Program [SIMP] established under section 539 of Public Law 115–141. Effective implementation of SIMP is necessary to enforce the ban on imports of Russian seafood, which may be re-labeled after foreign processing, hiding its Russian origin.

The Committee is aware of commercial space-based radio frequency [RF] detection technologies that can be used to track maritime vessels even when vessels turn off their Automatic Identification System, which is a common practice among foreign fleets engaged in IUU fishing. Identifying when and where IUU fishing may be occurring is critical to NMFS Enforcement's mission. Therefore, the Committee provides not less than \$1,000,000 for NMFS to further test and evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. commercial space-based RF data collection capabilities to track foreign vessels engaged in IUU fishing activities in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone and other remote maritime regions of economic, environmental, and national security significance.

Cooperative Agreements with States.—The Committee is concerned by the critical staffing shortages among some partner State and territorial law enforcement agencies and provides no less than

the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Joint Enforcement Agreements [JEAs], which are critical for proper surveillance and enforcement of our Nation's fisheries laws. Additionally, the Committee directs NMFS Office of Law Enforcement to use a stable funding model and ensure that Federal enforcement requirements are better aligned with the priorities of State and territorial enforcement partners. The Committee awaits receipt of the report about the needs of NOAA's partner law enforcement agencies requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-103.

Northeast Lobster Enforcement.—Within Enforcement, the Committee provides not less than \$1,400,000 for NMFS, in partnership with the relevant States, JEA partner agencies, and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, to continue the pilot cooperative offshore lobster enforcement program that was initiated in fiscal year 2021.

Habitat Conservation and Restoration.—The Committee provides an additional \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted amount to address the Essential Fish Habitat consultation backlog.

The Committee notes that the IIJA provides a total of \$891,000,000 for restoring marine, estuarine, coastal, or Great Lakes ecosystem habitats and restoring fish passage, including \$178,200,000 in fiscal year 2023.

Oyster Restoration.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level within Habitat Conservation and Restoration to support oyster restoration in the Chesapeake Bay.

Seafood Inspection Program.—The Committee rejects the request for appropriated funds for the Seafood Inspection Program. The Subcommittee Chair and Vice Chairman sent a letter to the Secretary in April 2021 requesting information regarding the ongoing internal review of the financial management of the program and a long-term solvency plan. More than a year later, the Committee has yet to receive a response. The Committee does not consider requesting annual appropriations for a program that is intended to operate under a fee-for-service model to be a serious plan.

The Committee withholds 25 percent of funds provided for Executive Leadership within the Mission Support line office until NOAA and the Department provide a thoughtful response to the April 2021 letter and present a long-term plan to ensure that program fees match expenses.

NOAA OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee's recommendation provides \$687,767,000 for OAR. 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.

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	107,000
Regional Climate Data and Information	56,000
Climate Competitive Research	70,000
Total, Climate Research	233,000
Weather and Air Chemistry Research:	
Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	89,605
U.S. Weather Research Program	38,500
Tornado Severe Storm Research/Phased Array Radar	20,916
Joint Technology Transfer Initiative	13,246
Total, Weather and Air Chemistry Research	162,267
Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research:	
Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	40,000
Ocean Exploration and Research	46,500
National Sea Grant College Program	90,000
Sea Grant Aquaculture Research	15,000
Integrated Ocean Acidification	18,000
Sustained Ocean Observations and Monitoring	56,000
National Oceanographic Partnership Program	7,000
Total, Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Research	272,500
High Performance Computing Initiatives	20,000
GRAND TOTAL, OAR	687,767

Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—For more than 60 years, the United States has led the world in atmospheric observations and climate modeling to better understand and predict how the climate is changing. However, the atmospheric baseline observing infrastructure is aging and in need of reinvestment. Therefore, within Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes, the Committee provides \$14,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to rebuild and enhance regional greenhouse gas observing systems by increasing the number of sites, the number of samples per site, and the temporal resolution. As part of these investments, OAR is encouraged to ensure the continuity of observations at sites particularly vulnerable to natural hazards.

The Committee also provides \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to continue development of a global, high-resolution atmospheric model with at least a three kilometer resolution to improve understanding and prediction of climate-driven, extreme weather events.

Arctic Research.—The Committee provides not less than \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Arctic research funded under Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes and Regional Climate Data and Information.

Earth's Radiation Budget.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for continued modeling, assessments, and, as possible, initial observations and monitoring of stratospheric conditions and the Earth's radiation budget, including

the impact of the introduction of material into the stratosphere from changes in natural systems, increased air and space traffic, and the assessment of solar climate interventions. The Committee also directs OAR, in coordination with NASA and the Department of Energy, as appropriate, to improve the understanding of the impact of atmospheric aerosols on radiative forcing, as well as on the formation of clouds, precipitation, and extreme weather and to develop plans for sustained observations of the stratosphere. NOAA is encouraged to continue coordination with the Office of Science and Technology Policy and other relevant agencies, to manage near-term climate hazard risk and coordinate research in climate intervention and to coordinate with NASA for long-range manned and autonomous in-situ atmospheric observational capabilities.

Resilience and Adaptation Cooperative Institute [CI].—The Committee encourages NOAA to consider the establishment of a CI for Coastal Resilience and Adaptation and encourages the agency to include such a proposal as part of its fiscal year 2024 budget request. The CI could benefit NOAA's other coastal resilience programs by providing additional research, data collection, experience, and strengthened relationships with institutions conducting coastal resilience and adaptation research and applied science activities.

Regional Climate Data and Information.—As the Nation continues to experience the increasingly disruptive impacts of climate change, NOAA's role as a provider of climate data, models, projections, and services is becoming more prominent and critical to our society. Therefore, the Committee provides \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level within Regional Climate Data and Information to greatly expand OAR's Climate Adaptation Partnerships [CAP], formerly known as the Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments program, to help communities plan for and build lasting and equitable climate resilience, especially in rural, Indigenous, and underserved urban communities. The Committee notes that it is important for the CAP teams to have a connection to the region they serve and, to the extent practicable, encourages NOAA to ensure that CAP teams are managed, staffed, and based at an institution located in the region served.

The Committee also provides \$2,500,000 to broaden drought prediction outreach to underserved communities through the National Integrated Drought Information System [NIDIS] as authorized in the NIDIS Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-430).

National Integrated Heat Health Information System [NIHHIS].—The Committee encourages OAR, through NIHHIS, to study and raise awareness about the many impacts of extreme heat and the factors that may affect the uneven distribution of heat throughout a community. This may include enhancing education and outreach activities with partners working on aspects of reducing health risks of heat or supporting regional pilots.

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 NOAA, in collaboration with NIST, to continue to support research that enables consistent, authoritative set of for-

ward-looking long-term meteorological information that models future extreme weather events, other environmental trends, projections, and up-to-date observations, including mesoscale meteorological information.

Methane Emissions Detection Technologies.—NOAA is encouraged to collaborate with current and new partners to make use of commercial assets to monitor methane emissions from aircraft and satellites to pinpoint the source of emissions at the individual facility level anywhere in the world. By using such advanced observational technologies, NOAA helps the United States understand how countries are meeting their nationally determined contributions and help governments deploy targeted reduction measures. NOAA is further directed to report to the Committee, not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, on progress made to engage with stakeholders such as members of the Global Methane Initiative and the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate on public-private partnerships to identify and mitigate methane emissions.

Marine Ecosystem Responses to Climate Change.—The Committee recognizes the impacts of climate change on fisheries, including changes in the distribution, productivity, and abundance of fish stocks that make sustainable management more challenging. Within the funds provided for Climate Competitive Research, the Committee encourages OAR to fund improvements to ocean modeling systems and to build a high-resolution regional ocean modeling and prediction system that can inform climate-ready resource management.

Supporting Early Career Climate Researchers.—To encourage the long-term growth of the climate research workforce, the Committee encourages NOAA to administer competitive research opportunities aimed toward early career researchers to enable promising scientists to pursue leadership on their own research projects.

Tornado Research.—Within the funding provided for Weather Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes, the Committee provides \$12,000,000, for the VORTEX-SE program, which is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for a focused research initiative to better monitor and improve understanding of hazardous weather phenomena.

The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for research on near real-time infrasonic monitoring of hurricanes and tornadoes.

Weather Modeling Improvement and Innovation.—Within funding for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the Earth Prediction Innovation Center [EPIC], as authorized by the NIDIS Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–423). The Committee expects that this investment will lead to improvements in NOAA’s operational weather forecasting capabilities to protect life and property.

Subseasonal to Seasonal Weather Prediction.—Within funding for the U.S. Weather Research Program, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for a 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 \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level within the U.S. Weather Research Program to develop a collaborative and integrated fire weather research program, including the establishment of a new NOAA Fire Weather Testbed.

Advanced Quantitative Precipitation Information System.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 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.

Next Generation Phased Array Weather Radars.—The Committee supports NOAA's investment in the development of advanced radar systems and technology to satisfy its future weather and related requirements. The Committee provides the requested increase for research on Phased Array Radar [PAR] technology to support the engineering, digital architecture, operational studies, and scientific studies that quantify the benefits of various PAR technologies for weather radar.

Light Detection and Ranging [LiDAR] Technology.—NOAA is encouraged to develop, demonstrate, and commercialize advanced, compact LiDAR systems uniquely tailored to near-surface marine and atmospheric profiling from UAS 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.

Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes.—The Committee provides \$40,000,000, an increase of \$2,890,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for Ocean Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes. The Committee expects NOAA to fully fund these cooperative institutes at appropriate levels in future years, including well-established institutes focused on: watershed impacts on marine ecosystems; remote sensing; long-term monitoring of oil spill impacts on marine ecosystem health; coastal resilience; ocean exploration within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone; and HABs.

Aquatic Invasive Species.—The Committee directs NOAA to establish the Coastal Aquatic Invasive Species Mitigation Grant Program and Mitigation Fund, as authorized by the Vessel Incident Discharge Act of 2018 (title XI of Public Law 115-282).

Ocean Exploration.—The Committee provides \$46,500,000 for Ocean Exploration and Research, an increase of \$3,090,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within the funding provided, OAR is directed to accelerate efforts to map and characterize Amer-

ica's Exclusive Economic Zone and extended Outer Continental Shelf, including by maximizing the amount of funding provided for the Ocean Exploration CI and supporting competitive awards for deep ocean research combining seismic and acoustic methods. NOAA is also encouraged to work with the Department of Education and other relevant agencies to continue fundamental ocean exploration in which open source data are collected for the oceanographic community and private industries in real-time through telepresence technology.

National Sea Grant College Program.—The Committee provides an increase of \$14,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the Sea Grant program and its research, education, extension, and outreach activities, which are critical for coastal communities and benefit the entire Nation.

Coastal Resilience.—Within the additional funding provided for the Sea Grant program, NOAA is encouraged to increase coastal resilience activities across all State programs. This may include 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 \$2,000,000 for training, education, outreach, and technical assistance for young fishermen as authorized under for 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 should focus on stock resilience in the face of environmental changes, including life history parameters, distribution, and abundance, with the purpose of informing future management actions, or topics necessary to respond to newly implemented or future modifications of the ALWTRP (FR–210827–0171).

Highly Migratory Species.—Within funding for the Sea Grant program, the committee provides up to \$3,000,000 for a grant program to research highly migratory fish species in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico, in partnership with State agencies, academia, and the fishing industry. This may include species such as bluefin or yellowfin tuna, swordfish, marlin, and pelagic sharks. Highly migratory species, and the coastal communities that rely on the health of these stocks, could greatly benefit from improved, science-based management and conservation.

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 \$2,000,000 with-

in 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 \$15,000,000 for Sea Grant Aquaculture Research, which is \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. 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.

Integrated Ocean Acidification.—The Committee provides \$18,000,000 for Integrated Ocean Acidification to address the growing problem of ocean acidification and its effects in coastal areas on shellfish and other fisheries. Within funding provided, NOAA shall continue working with State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments on ocean and coastal acidification research that is used to complete the vulnerability assessments mandated by the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act (Public Law 111–11).

National Oceanographic Partnership Program [NOPP].—The Committee provides \$7,000,000 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 no less than \$3,000,000 to work with other appropriate Federal agency and industry partners to develop, test, and evaluate ocean-based carbon dioxide removal technologies.

Ocean Noise.—The Committee recognizes the importance of understanding the underwater soundscape to protect and manage marine life, including sounds produced by marine animals, changes in physical processes, and other anthropogenic activities. NOAA is encouraged to work through NOPP to expand the deployment of Federal and non-Federal observing and data management systems capable of collecting measurements of underwater sound in high-priority ocean and coastal locations, and to develop and apply standardized forms of measurements to assess sounds.

NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,251,874,000 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	253,462
Central Processing	108,992

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

	Committee recommendation
Analyze, Forecast and Support	589,060
Dissemination	123,158
Science and Technology Integration	177,202
GRAND TOTAL, NWS	1,251,874

NWS Staffing.—The Committee recognizes and appreciates NWS's commitment and efforts-to-date to fill vacancies, especially for weather forecast personnel. However, as the NWS recovers from pandemic-related attrition, less than 50 percent of Weather Forecast Offices are ideally staffed, and the Committee continues to be concerned with the number of NWS employee vacancies given the importance of the NWS mission to protect the lives and property of our Nation's citizens. Therefore, the Committee provides \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level within Analyze, Forecast and Support [AFS] to increase NWS staffing, including at the National Centers for Environmental Prediction. Within the funds provided, NWS is encouraged to increase the number of trained and qualified Incident Meteorologists [IMETs] for wildfires and other extreme events.

NWS Staffing in Alaska.—The Committee remains concerned about potential NWS staffing reductions in Alaska and reminds NWS that any staffing changes must comply with the reprogramming procedures set forth in section 505 of this act. Prior to proposing any staffing reductions, NWS shall conduct community outreach meetings in all affected communities.

Observations.—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 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.

National Mesonet Program.—The Committee provides no less than \$26,700,000 for the continuation and expansion of the National Mesonet Program, which is an increase of \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Investments going forward should sustain coverage of data types and areas now included within the National Mesonet Program, as well as reduce weather radar gaps, expand in-situ and remote sensing capabilities to provide weather measurements in high-risk areas. 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 \$750,000 may be used for Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System activities and up to \$500,000 may be used for costs associated with the National Mesonet Program Office.

Automated Surface Observing System [ASOS].—The Committee supports NWS's ongoing efforts to prolong the service life of ASOS. NWS is directed to ensure that rural and remote communities who

disproportionately rely on ASOS operability for continued reliable air service are provided with additional resources, such as trained human observers, to continue observing capabilities in the event of an ASOS outage.

Space Weather Research to Operations.—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 to support a Space Weather Prediction Testbed that will 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). Of this amount, \$500,000 is within Central Processing and \$1,500,000 is within Science and Technology Integration [STI].

National Data Buoy Center [NDBC].—The Committee provides sufficient funding to maintain, at a minimum, NDBC operations at 80 percent data availability. The Committee also provides funding to maintain and service the Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis [DART] Array, which provides tsunami prediction capacity. NWS is directed to ensure that as a result of the investment in the IJJA, all DART buoys in Alaska, especially those in Prince William Sound and southeast Alaska, are deployed and fully operational. The Committee further directs NOAA to include a schedule to restore existing data buoy operability and a strategy to minimize outages in the future as part of the agency's spending plan.

Tsunami Warning Program.—The Committee provides a \$1,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the Tsunami Warning Program to ensure that high-quality tsunami watches, warnings, and advisories are issued to safeguard lives and property. With additional funding, the Committee expects NWS to expeditiously fill the current vacancies and modernize technology.

Further, within 180 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs NOAA to provide a plan and cost estimates to improve operational capacity at its tsunami warning centers, including, at a minimum: upgrades to ensure the compatibility of all computer systems used by both centers; upgrades to ensure the reliability and compatibility of both centers' dissemination infrastructure; and plans for continuity of operations in the event that one of the centers goes offline.

Environmental Processes in the Arctic.—Within the funding provided for AFS, the Committee encourages NWS to develop capacity for seasonal to multiannual timescale predictions of environmental processes in the Arctic.

Dissemination.—Within Dissemination, the Committee provides no less than \$11,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to optimize and upgrade the integrated dissemination program.

Office of Water Prediction [OWP].—The Committee provides no less than \$40,000,000 for OWP, which receives funding across multiple NWS budget lines, including a \$3,500,000 increase above the enacted level within Dissemination. 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 \$30,000,000 for NOAA to support CIROH, which is \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This amount includes \$29,000,000 within STI and \$1,000,000 within NOS. NOAA is encouraged to leverage the CI expertise to help NOAA assess the most operationally relevant research.

Hurricane Forecast Improvement Project.—The Committee directs NOAA to continue the Hurricane Forecast Improvement Program authorized by section 104 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–25). Within 60 days of enactment of this act, NWS shall brief the Committee on the status of the program, including a plan and timeline for completion of any outstanding items.

Consumer Option for an Alternative System To Allocate Losses [COASTAL] Act Implementation.—The Committee provides the no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the development and implementation of the COASTAL Act (division F, title II of Public Law 112–141). The Committee supports NOAA’s work to assist homeowners impacted by destructive winds and storm surges associated with hurricanes and super-storms. The Committee directs NOAA to continue to leverage existing Federal assets, expertise, and partnerships in carrying out COASTAL Act activities.

Priorities for Weather Research.—The Committee appreciates the NOAA Science Advisory Board’s [SAB] efforts in publishing “Priorities for Weather Research.” The Committee believes that this report will help instruct the Congress and NOAA in determining future weather research, observation, and operations investments. The Committee directs NOAA, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this act, to provide to the Committee a briefing regarding the agency’s response to this report. This briefing shall include: (1) any disagreements with the SAB’s findings; (2) a description of how NOAA is currently addressing each of the identified recommendations; and (3) proposals for further addressing each of the identified recommendations.

Oversight.—The act includes a \$750,000 transfer from NWS to the OIG for budgetary and programmatic oversight activities. The Committee directs NWS to work collaboratively with the OIG.

NOAA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$383,652,000 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	246,902
Product Development, Readiness and Application	60,000
U.S. Group on Earth Observations	750
Total, Environmental Satellite Observing Systems	307,652
National Centers for Environmental Information	76,000
GRAND TOTAL, NESDIS	383,652

Satellite Operations Technical Transfers.—The Committee accepts the \$56,090,000 in technical transfers to the Office of Satellite and Product Operation; Product Development, Readiness and Application; and the National Centers for Environmental Information proposed in the administration’s request to move operations funded within Polar Weather Satellites and Low Earth Orbit from Procurement, Acquisition and Construction to ORF.

Office of Satellite and Product Operations.—The Committee provides an increase of \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Satellite and Product Operations Deferred and Extended Maintenance, including for upgrades to ground systems and antenna systems at facilities such as those in Virginia, West Virginia, and Alaska.

Product Development, Readiness and Application.—The Committee provides \$3,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to support Advancing Fire Weather Priorities, Coastal Resilience and Water Quality, Ocean Remote Sensing, and Expanding Polar Region Integrated Satellite Marine and Ice Information Capabilities.

National Centers for Environmental Information [NCEI].—The Committee provides \$76,000,000 for NCEI, including not less than \$10,500,000 for Regional Climate Services, \$6,600,000 for Regional Climate Centers, 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. The Committee provides \$4,000,000 for NOAA to begin the development of a Data Assembly Hub for uncrewed systems. The Hub shall serve as a public-facing, commercial, cloud-based repository that aggregates data and observations that can be accessed by scientists, resource managers, and industries interested in model development, forecast improvements and resource conservation. This effort will serve as a critical pilot for purchasing and managing commercial cloud services for other NOAA observational requirements.

NOAA MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee's recommendation provides \$426,567,000 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	29,500
Mission Services and Management	182,375
IT Security	16,393
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	71,299
Facilities Maintenance	9,000
Office of Space Commerce	80,000
Total, Mission Support Services	388,567
Office of Education:	
NOAA Education Program Base	7,500
José E. Serrano Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions	22,000
BWET Regional Programs	8,500
Total, Office of Education	38,000
GRAND TOTAL, MISSION SUPPORT	426,567

Tribal Liaison.—The Committee provides \$500,000 within Executive Leadership for NOAA to increase staffing to strengthen communications and outreach to Tribal governments, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians.

NOAA Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.—The Committee applauds NOAA for taking steps to build a more diverse and inclusive workplace. The Committee supports NOAA's requested increases within Mission Services and Management and provides not less than \$3,000,000 to accelerate NOAA's Diversity and Inclusion Plan, to expand NOAA's recruiting program, and for equity assessment and implementation support in compliance with Executive Order 13985.

Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.—The Committee commends the agency for its efforts to provide employees a workplace free from sexual assault and sexual harassment, including issuance of NOAA Administrative Order [NAO] 202–1106 and creation of the Workplace Violence Prevention and Response Program. The Committee directs NOAA to continue implementing NAO 202–1106 and expanding services and within Mission Services and Management provides not less than \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for these purposes. NOAA shall continue to provide the Committee with a copy of the report required under section 12.02 of NAO 202–1106.

Mission Services and Management Programmatic Increases.—In addition to the previously articulated programs, the Committee supports the following programmatic increases within Mission

Services and Management as detailed in the budget request: Acquisition and Grants Office, Facility Program Capacity, Budget Position Management System, Finance Transaction Processing, and Spectrum and expects these initiatives to be supported within the funding provided to Mission Support. The Committee directs Mission Support to identify amounts for each of these initiatives as part of the agency's fiscal year 2023 spending plan.

Office of Space Commerce [OSC].—The Committee accepts the proposed transfer of OSC from NESDIS to Mission Support in order to increase the visibility and profile of the Office within NOAA. The Committee provides \$80,000,000 for OSC, an increase of \$64,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to advance space traffic management and space situational awareness capabilities, in collaboration with industry and Federal partners, towards initial operating capability in fiscal year 2024. No later than 45 days after enactment of this act, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan for the funds provided to OSC. The Committee also awaits receipt of the five-year strategic plan for OSC requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103. NOAA is directed to immediately submit the plan to the Committee.

Facilities Maintenance.—The Committee provides \$9,000,000 for Facilities Maintenance to address the growing backlog of deferred maintenance and capital improvement needs at NOAA facilities. Before any of these funds may be obligated, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with a detailed spending plan that explains what projects will be supported with the provided funding, as well as a prioritized list of the backlog of needed facilities repair, improvement, and maintenance projects.

The Committee awaits receipt of the business case analysis for a new center of excellence as required in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103. NOAA is directed to immediately provide the analysis to the Committee.

Cooperative Science Center for Ocean Education.—The Committee encourages the administration to request funding for a cooperative science center for ocean exploration in its fiscal year 2024 budget request.

Providing Opportunities within the Ocean Sciences.—As part of the administration's emphasis on increasing diversity in STEM, the Committee directs NOAA to partner with an established consortium of higher education, industry, and non-profit organizations to offer access to a research vessel and to associated programming dedicated to increasing opportunities for underrepresented groups within the ocean sciences.

National Ocean Sciences Bowl [NOSB].—NOAA is directed to continue its support of the NOSB by fully funding NOAA's contributions to NOSB in fiscal year 2023, in partnership with other agencies and non-Federal entities.

NOAA OFFICE OF MARINE AND AVIATION OPERATIONS

The Committee's recommendation provides \$333,650,000 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	204,000
Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services	39,000
Autonomous Uncrewed Technology Operations	34,000
NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps	56,650
GRAND TOTAL, OMAO	333,650

Office of Health Services.—The Committee provides the requested increase for the Office of Health Services and commends the Office for its work to keep NOAA operational during the COVID–19 pandemic.

Marine Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee notes that the significant increase in fuel prices has cut into OMAO’s operations budget and hindered the ability of the agency to execute its mission. Therefore, the Committee provides an increase of \$22,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to enhance NOAA’s Fleet operations and support additional days at sea. The Committee also commends OMAO for its efforts to attract and retain professional mariners and encourages the agency to continue these efforts.

Charter Vessels.—The Committee has consistently supported NOAA’s plan to recapitalize its vessel fleet. However, the Committee is increasingly concerned about the growing backlog of unfulfilled responsibilities in NOAA’s charting and survey mission, particularly with respect to Arctic waters. For this reason, the Committee encourages NOAA to enter into charter agreements for the services of not less than two private sector vessels to supplement its charting and survey efforts.

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 up to \$2,000,000 within Aviation Operations and Aircraft Services to better observe and predict these extreme weather events.

Airborne Phased Array Radar [APAR].—The Committee remains concerned that the development of APAR technology may impact NOAA’s future plans to provide in situ observations of tropical cyclones. The Committee does not understand how the research and development of a NOAA mission-critical technology hinges upon a competitive grant process within another agency and expects that this process will never be replicated. NOAA is directed to provide the research-to-operations transition plan for APAR requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 within 30 days of enactment of this act.

Autonomous and Uncrewed Technology Operations [AUTO].—The Committee provides \$34,000,000 for AUTO, which is an increase of \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee notes that OMAO has successfully leveraged commercially

available uncrewed maritime systems [UMS] to collect data in support of NOAA's core mission areas including fisheries management, weather forecasting, and bathymetry, demonstrating the utility and cost-effectiveness of purchasing ocean data. Within the funds provided, no less than the fiscal year 2022 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. NOAA shall use the increased funding for agency-wide data acquisition from UMS in support of relevant research and operational missions including hurricane intensity forecasting, fishery surveys, ocean exploration, and hydrographic surveys.

NOAA Commission Officer Corps.—The Committee approves the request to increase the size of the NOAA Corps to help meet the increased demands on aviation operations and prepare for the addition of new vessels to the NOAA Fleet.

The Committee provides no less than \$2,000,000 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).

NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Committee's recommendation provides \$61,934,000 for NOAA Special Projects as detailed in the table below. The Committee directs NOAA to provide the amounts listed in the table and NOAA shall perform the same level of oversight and due diligence as with any other external partners.

NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS

Recipient	Project	Recommendation (\$)
Aleut Community of St. Paul Island.	Surveillance Monitoring of Fisheries and Ecosystems	250,000
Bering Sea Fisheries Research Foundation.	Bering Sea Fisheries Monitoring	2,750,000
Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation.	Cooperative Fisheries Research, Gear Development, and Gear Removal.	500,000
Coquille Indian Tribe	Coquille River Salmon Conservation	750,000
Downeast Institute	Support for Shellfish Research and Hatchery Activities	670,000
Ferris State University	Ferris State Center for Virtual Learning	1,000,000
Gloucester Fishermen's Wives Development Program.	Reducing Energy Costs and Reducing Emissions in the Massachusetts Commercial Fishing and Seafood Industries.	1,991,000
Great Bay Stewards, Inc.	Eelgrass Education Project at the Great Bay Discovery Center	100,000
Great Lakes Commission	Great Lakes Regional Coordination	3,000,000
Greenwave	Connecticut Kelp Innovation Center	2,390,000
Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources.	Pouhala Marsh Wetland Restoration	600,000
Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources.	West Hawai'i Resilient Coral Transplant	900,000
Healthy Schools Campaign	Space to Grow: Greening Chicago Schoolyards	750,000
Kaua'i County	Waimea Wetlands Restoration	1,200,000
Leahy Center for Lake Champlain, Inc.	Inspiring Lake Champlain Stewardship	750,000
Maritime Exchange for the Delaware River and Bay.	Delaware River and Estuary Ecosystem Data Gathering Initiative ...	356,000
Maunalua Fishpond Heritage Center.	Maunalua Coastal Watershed Restoration	400,000

NOAA SPECIAL PROJECTS—Continued

Recipient	Project	Recommendation (\$)
Memphremagog Community Maritime.	Memphremagog Maritime Education Center—Newport	150,000
Morgan State University	Morgan State University's PEARL Lab Student Research Enhancements.	1,000,000
NERACOOS	Building a Coastal Resilience Monitoring System for New Hampshire.	1,850,000
North Slope Borough Dept. of Wildlife Management.	Marine Mammal Co-Management Research	2,700,000
Northern Virginia Regional Commission.	Northern Virginia Rainfall and Flood Preparedness	115,000
Northwest Straits Commission	Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Initiative	3,000,000
Portland State University	Oregon Microplastics Research Center	785,000
Riverkeeper, Inc.	Publicly Accessible Water Quality Portal	250,000
Save the Bay	Habitat Restoration Strategies for Rhode Island Waters	1,660,000
Scripps Institution of Oceanography.	Southern California Bight Demonstration Project—Ocean and Pollution Mapping, Living Marine Resources Assessment, and Modeling.	6,000,000
Sea Research Foundation, Inc., d/b/a Mystic Aquarium.	Blue Economy Career Development Center	650,000
St. Mary's River Watershed Association.	Oyster Restoration in the St. Mary's River Shellfish Sanctuary	185,000
Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary.	Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary Mapping Initiative	1,000,000
The Nature Conservancy Hawaii	Reef Restoration Project	1,000,000
Tillamook Estuaries Partnership	Instrumentation for Climate Change Monitoring in Rural Tillamook County Estuaries.	625,000
Town of Manchester-by-the-Sea, MA.	Building Local Capacity for Managing Extreme Weather Events	500,000
University at Albany, State University of New York.	Vertical Sensing Evaluation Initiative	1,350,000
University of Alaska	Arctic Seasonal Weather Forecasting	1,000,000
University of Alaska	Baseline Fishery Surveys	1,750,000
University of Hawaii Manoa	Shoreline Equity and Adaptation Hub	2,250,000
University of Hawai'i Sea Grant College Program.	Waikiki Watershed Resilience	500,000
University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science.	UMCES Oyster Research to Enhance Resiliency	960,000
University of New Hampshire	Detecting Harmful Algal Blooms and Microplastics in the Great Bay and Beyond.	722,000
University of North Carolina Wilmington.	Acquisition of Marine Research Equipment	750,000
University of Rhode Island	Aquaculture Resilience	1,300,000
University of Rhode Island	Blue Tech Initiative	2,250,000
University of Southern Mississippi	Data Assembly HUB for Uncrewed Systems	2,500,000
Upper Columbia United Tribes	Salmon Reintroduction Assessments and Development of Adult Collection Facilities in the Upper Columbia.	5,000,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.	Mission-critical Secure Underwater Research Facility	950,000
Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association.	Yukon River Research, Surveys, and Community Engagement	825,000

NOAA PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,672,689,000
Budget estimate, 2023	2,332,662,000
Committee recommendation	1,874,329,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,874,329,000 for NOAA's Procurement, Acquisition and Construction [PAC]. The

recommendation is \$201,640,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$458,333,000 below the budget request.

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	7,000
Total, NOS-PAC	15,500
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Research Supercomputing/CCRI	68,500
Research Acquisitions and Management	20,000
Total, OAR-PAC	88,500
National Weather Service:	
Observations	16,200
Central Processing	68,000
Dissemination	10,000
Facilities Construction and Major Repairs	18,000
Total, NWS-PAC	112,200
National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service:	
Geostationary Systems—R	301,000
Polar Weather Satellites	217,410
Space Weather Follow On	136,200
Geostationary Earth Orbit	285,000
Low Earth Orbit	96,430
Space Weather Next	151,606
Common Ground Services	105,433
Systems/Services, Architecture and Engineering	74,500
Satellite CDA Facility	2,450
Total, NESDIS-PAC	1,370,029
Mission Support:	
NOAA Construction	148,000
Total, Mission Support-PAC	148,000
Office of Marine and Aviation Operations:	
Fleet Capital Improvements and Technology Infusion	28,000
Vessel Recapitalization and Construction	116,100
Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction	9,000
Total, OMAO-PAC	153,100
Unobligated balances from prior years	- 13,000
GRAND TOTAL, PAC	1,874,329

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

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 pro-

vides \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within funding provided for Research Supercomputing/CCRI, \$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.

Research Acquisitions and Management.—The Committee accepts the request to create a new PPA, Research Acquisitions and Management, to allow OAR to demonstrate technologies before they transition to operations. The Committee provides \$20,000,000 for a demonstration system for a dual polarization PAR to assess advanced techniques to meet NOAA's future weather radar requirements and replace the current NEXRAD system starting in the 2030s.

The Committee also directs NOAA to engage with the weather industry to develop a charge for the SAB to study options for procuring or leasing assets as well as acquiring commercial data to satisfy NOAA's next generation radar needs.

Observations.—The Committee provides the requested amount for the ASOS Service Life Extension Program [SLEP].

Integrated Water Prediction [IWP].—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for Central Processing under NWS PAC, which includes not less than \$5,739,000 to procure operational high performance computing resources to enable modeling improvements associated with the IWP initiative.

Cloud Computing.—The Committee is concerned that NWS is purchasing servers to establish a "NOAA cloud" rather than utilizing commercial cloud services. Within 30 days of enactment of this act, NWS shall brief the Committee on the status of NOAA's cloud efforts, including any plans to purchase cloud storage as a service.

NWS Facilities.—The Committee provides \$18,000,000 for NWS Facilities Construction and Major Repairs, an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within 270 days of enactment of this act, NOAA is directed to provide the Committee with an updated NWS Facilities Strategic Plan, including an ordered list of the highest priority facilities and associated upgrade or lease improvement costs.

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.

NESDIS Budget Reorganization.—The Committee partially accepts the proposed NESDIS PAC budget restructuring and approves the technical transfer from Projects, Planning, and Analysis to Space Weather Next and Common Ground Services. As satellites are launched and move from the construction phase into operations, the Committee encourages NOAA to continue to propose technical transfers of funding from PAC to ORF as part of subsequent budget requests.

Geostationary Extended Observations [GeoXO].—The Committee provides \$285,000,000 for GeoXO, which is the amount required to

maintain the current program schedule in fiscal year 2023, including to complete Phase A formulation studies, to complete DOC Acquisition Milestone 2, and to award the imager development contract. Before initiating procurement activities for other instruments and the spacecraft, NOAA shall provide the Committee with the report about the user needs and requirements and estimated lifecycle costs of the next generation of NOAA flagship weather satellites requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103. The requested report shall include how the proposed suite of GeoXO instruments will improve NOAA’s weather mission.

Systems/Services Architecture and Engineering.—The Committee provides \$16,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for the commercial data purchase and commercial weather data pilot programs, which is to be divided between the two programs as deemed appropriate.

Within funding provided, NOAA is directed to continue the pilot program to procure space weather observations consistent with the PROSWIFT Act (Public Law 116–181) and provides up to \$5,000,000 for these purposes.

The Committee commends NOAA for its progress on partnering with the commercial sector to provide critical environmental data and observations. However, NOAA’s current schedule of conducting commercial weather data solicitations every 2 years may have the unintended consequence of limiting new partnerships with the quickly evolving commercial sector. Since NOAA’s commercial data pilot and purchase programs have matured, NOAA shall ensure that funds provided for commercial data purchases are used in a manner that maximizes competition by conducting solicitations for new qualified commercial data market entrants on an annual or more frequent basis.

NOAA Construction.—The Committee provides \$148,000,000 for NOAA’s highest priority facilities repair and deferred maintenance requirements, which is \$89,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. 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.

Within the funds provided for NOAA Construction, NOAA shall consolidate and realign the Northwest Fisheries Science Center facilities, as requested. The Committee also encourages NOAA to accelerate the competitive solicitation process for proposals from academic, university, and nonprofit partners to co-locate other NMFS laboratories and directs NOAA to prioritize funding for infrastructure projects related to marine operations, including facilities to accommodate NOAA research vessels.

Vessel Recapitalization and Construction.—The Committee provides \$116,100,000 in Vessel Recapitalization and Construction, which includes \$9,600,000 to complete the mid-life repair period for the NOAA research vessel Ronald H. Brown. The Committee is concerned about reports regarding significant cost increases for the Class B vessels, beyond inflationary increases, that threaten the vessel recapitalization schedule. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, OMAO shall brief the Committee regarding the reasons for

these cost increases and options to de-scope in order to maintain the recapitalization schedule.

Aircraft Recapitalization.—The Committee provides \$9,000,000 for Aircraft Recapitalization and Construction, which includes \$4,000,000 to complete NOAA’s effort to replace its current high altitude jet and \$5,000,000 to complete the Service Depot Level Maintenance for NOAA’s two P-3 Hurricane Hunter aircraft.

The Committee awaits receipt of the updated NOAA Aircraft Plan before considering additional investments. The Committee notes that the current Hurricane Hunter aircraft are approaching 50 years old and, despite the service depot investments, coming to the end of their expected service life. NOAA’s failure to send Congress an updated aircraft plan with cost estimates for each identified aircraft and to include funding for Hurricane Hunter replacements as part of the budget request is unacceptable and threatens several critical NOAA missions. Given the significant expected required investment of future procurements, within 270 days of enactment of this act, NOAA shall provide the Committee with a study assessing lease options for its future aircraft needs. NOAA is encouraged to work with the SAB on such a study.

Mission Requirement Costs.—NOAA is directed to document within all of 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.

Oversight.—The Committee provides a \$3,000,000 transfer to the OIG for oversight and audits of major procurements, including weather satellites and research vessels.

PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$65,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	65,000,000
Committee recommendation	65,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$65,000,000 for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund [PCSRF]. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the budget request. 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.

The Committee notes that the IIJA provides \$172,000,000 over 5 years for the PCSRF, including \$34,400,000 in fiscal year 2023.

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, 2022	
Budget estimate, 2023	\$300,000
Committee recommendation	300,000

The Committee accepts the proposal to provide a new annual appropriation for Fisheries Disaster Assistance and provides \$300,000, which is equal to the budget request. The Committee rec-

ognizes the distress caused by fishery disasters and understands that poor communication and funding disbursement delays due lack of permanent program staff only exacerbate an already difficult problem.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$349,000
Budget estimate, 2023	349,000
Committee recommendation	349,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$349,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the budget request.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2022	-\$18,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	-19,000,000
Committee recommendation	-19,000,000

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 \$100,000,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the budget request, despite scoring differences.

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.

OTHER

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$80,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	104,004,000
Committee recommendation	95,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$95,000,000 for Departmental Management [DM], Salaries and Expenses. The recommendation is \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$9,004,000 below the budget request. The increased funding provided for DM shall be used to cover the requested ATB costs among other programmatic increases highlighted herein.

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.

Staffing Levels.—The Committee commends the Department for making real progress toward addressing deficient staffing levels and slow hiring rates, which for years have encumbered agency performance. The Committee believes that these issues still require the continued attention of the leadership of the Department and a shared commitment with the bureaus. Therefore, the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Depart-

ment 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 2023 spending plans, identifying the amount of expected salary lapse in fiscal year 2023 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, 2022. 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 2023.

Section 232 Exclusion Process.—The Committee continues to provide funding for the ongoing exclusion process for steel and aluminum tariffs applied under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–794).

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 2024 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.

Small Business Innovation Research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Small Business Innovation Research [SBIR] program and its previous accomplishments in facilitating commercial successes from federally-funded research and development

projects. The SBIR program encourages small domestic businesses to engage in Federal research and development and creates jobs in the smallest firms. The Committee therefore directs the DOC to place an increased focus on awarding SBIR grants to firms with fewer than 50 people.

Improving Trade Data Reporting.—The Committee directs the Department, in coordination with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. International Trade Commission, and other relevant agencies, to review and compare methodologies for collecting and publishing gross trade flows data and detailed supply chain data to better document the country of origin for components of each imported good before it reaches U.S. consumers.

Enhancing Microelectronics Fabrication with Advanced Materials and Techniques.—The Committee supports investments in fabrication and supply chain enhancement of advanced semiconductors and microelectronics. As the Department assesses and makes investments using funds provided in regular and emergency appropriations bills, the Committee directs such assessments to include the value of investing in researching advanced techniques and upgrading existing fabrication facilities to use advanced materials which can increase those facilities' capability to produce more effective microelectronics for existing and evolving demand.

Wildfire Mitigation.—The Committee notes that the Marshall and Middle Fork Fires came dangerously close to NIST, NOAA, and NTIA facilities in Boulder, Colorado, and affected staff and facility operations. The Committee directs the Department to assess what measures and improvements can be taken to reduce the likelihood of wildfire impacts to Department facilities in Boulder and to the Department's other potentially at-risk facilities around the country. The Department is directed to report to the Committee on findings within 120 days of enactment of this act.

Coordinated Environmental Reviews for Tribal Infrastructure.—Since fiscal year 2015, the Department has collaborated with its Federal agency partners to develop a coordinated environmental review process to simplify and streamline development of Tribal infrastructure. The Committee believes that eliminating unnecessary Federal barriers to Tribal infrastructure is an essential component to facilitate the effective use of Federal funding, while also balancing the need to ensure appropriate and necessary environmental protections. The Committee supports the Department's efforts to advance the Tribal Housing and Related Infrastructure Interagency Task Force to identify opportunities for greater efficiencies. The Committee expects routine reports to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on task force meetings, action items, goals, and recommendations.

Business Applications Solution [BAS] Program.—The Committee notes that the OIG recently released a report entitled, "The BAS Program Needs to Increase Attention to Business Process Re-engineering and Improve Program Management Practices," which recommends a number of improvements for the BAS program. The Committee expects the Department to expeditiously address these recommendations to ensure that BAS defines target processes to include details of information flows, interconnections, and potential program areas and assesses expected performance. Furthermore,

the Department shall ensure that BAS utilizes updated requirements management plans and processes and that BAS updates its risk management plan consistent with the OIG report recommendations. The Committee will review the OIG's semi-annual reports to confirm that these recommendations have been appropriately implemented.

Anomalous Health Incidents [AHI].—Congress gave the Department the authority to use \$2,000,000 for payments to assist Department staff and family members who have experienced injuries due to AHI. The Department is directed to continue working with other Federal agencies to create AHI policies and procedures, including a system for handling requests for reimbursement. The Committee directs that this system be in place by October 15, 2022. The Department is directed to submit quarterly reports on the number of requests for assistance, the unobligated balances of the original funding provided, and any additional resource needs to properly respond to the Department's AHI victims.

RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,100,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,142,000
Committee recommendation	1,142,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$1,142,000, which is \$42,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request, for continuing renovation activities at the Herbert C. Hoover Building.

Herbert C. Hoover Building [HCHB] Renovation.—In fiscal year 2018, the Committee provided DOC with the full amount required for the fifth phase of the HCHB renovation. However, those funds still remain unobligated while work on phase five has yet to begin. In order to avoid any further delays, the Committee directs the Department to immediately commence work on phase five of the HCHB renovation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NONRECURRING EXPENSES FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	50,000,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$50,000,000, which is \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee directs the Department to provide an updated out-year budget profile for its cybersecurity initiatives as part of the fiscal year 2024 budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2022	\$35,783,000
Budget estimate, 2023	49,771,000
Committee recommendation	49,771,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$49,771,000 for the OIG. The recommendation is \$13,988,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

In addition to funds provided under this heading, the Committee recommends transfers to the OIG as follows: \$2,450,000 from the

USPTO; \$3,750,000 from NOAA; \$3,556,000 from the Census Bureau for oversight and audits of those activities; and \$2,000,000 to be derived from the Public Safety Trust Fund for Oversight of FirstNet. The Committee directs the OIG to continue to perform strict oversight activities for NOAA vessel and satellite procurements, cybersecurity, census data collection, and the BAS modernization.

Working Capital Fund Audits.—The Committee continues to direct the OIG to audit all of the working capital funds within the Department to evaluate the Department’s budgetary controls over all funds. The OIG shall assess: the controls in place to develop reimbursement formulas; the relationship of reimbursements to client services; the appropriateness of the level of fund balances; and compliance with appropriations law and direction. As part of this assessment, the OIG shall pay particular attention to the increasing amounts of funding needed to support the Department’s Office of General Counsel [OGC], including the justification and metrics for how such funding is being levied against each agency and, reciprocally, how the agencies account for the services they receive from the OGC. If at any point during these audits the OIG encounters problems with accessing any necessary information or data from the Department, the OIG is directed to notify the Committee immediately.

Audits and Investigations.—The Committee believes that robust investigations and audits are essential to rooting out waste, fraud, and abuse, but that limiting inquiries only to individuals in the Department does not necessarily lead to comprehensive findings and recommendations. The Committee directs the OIG to modify its policies and procedures to ensure that investigations or reports include interviews with all parties to the project or program in question, including, but not limited to, contractors responsible for projects under review. The Committee cautions the OIG against issuing preliminary findings prior to interviewing a majority of the entities involved with the program or project under investigation, unless the OIG believes the findings are time sensitive or additional interviews are immaterial.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 101 makes Department 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 salaries and expenses available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for services, uniforms, and allowances as authorized by law.

Section 103 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department accounts. The provision makes transfers subject to the Committee’s standard reprogramming procedures and requires notification to the Committee prior to capital asset disposal.

Section 104 extends congressional notification requirements and codifies the life cycle costs for NOAA satellite programs.

Section 105 provides authority for the Secretary to furnish certain services within the Herbert C. Hoover Building.

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

Section 107 provides NOAA the authority to share resources with entities outside the agency.

Section 108 requires that, before charging for congressional reports, the National Technical Information Service [NTIS] advise the public of free ways to receive or access these reports. For those reports that cannot be found free of charge or when a customer requires a mailed, hard copy, NTIS may only charge a de minimis copying and mailing fee.

Section 109 allows NOAA to be reimbursed by Federal and non-Federal entities for performing certain activities. The Committee remains concerned that agreements for offsetting collections provided for under this section could result in a conflict of interest, or the appearance of a conflict of interest, for the Department. The Department is directed to exercise caution and consider any unintended consequences that could result from such agreements including, but not limited to, augmentation of appropriations, initiation of new programs not authorized by this act or any other act of Congress, and liabilities extending beyond the period of any such agreement. The Department shall provide to the Committee monthly updates on all offsetting fee collections, including each entity participating in the agreement, as well as the terms of and specific activities funded by the agreement. Additionally, estimates of anticipated fee collections shall be included in the Department's annual spend plans. To further ensure the Committee maintains sufficient oversight for activities carried out under this section, language is included specifying that any offsetting collection would require the consent of each party subject to the agreement and all offsetting collections shall be subject to procedures set forth by section 505 of this act.

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

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

Section 112 allows the Secretary of Commerce to waive the cost sharing requirements for funds provided in this act under sections 306, 306A, and 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-583).

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends a total of \$38,552,249,000 for the DOJ. The recommendation is \$3,345,139,000 above the fiscal year 2022 funding level and \$714,979,000 below the budget request. 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.

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. The Committee provides \$240,500,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] Office grant programs related to police-community relations, an increase of \$39,500,000, or 19.7 percent, above the fiscal year 2022 level. Details on these grants programs, including the Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program and Community Policing Development, are further described in the grants section of this explanatory statement.

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. A total of \$631,000,000 in DOJ grant funding is provided to help State and local partners tackle these epidemics, an increase of \$58,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level, including increased funding for programs under the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (Public Law 114–198) and the COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces. The Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] is funded at \$3,146,603,000, an increase of \$213,422,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, which will allow for the continuation of heroin enforcement teams, methamphetamine lab cleanup and container programs, and other interdiction and intervention efforts, including expansion of DEA's Operation Engage.

Trafficking in Persons.—The Department shall dedicate no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted 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 encourages the HTPU and Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams to continue working with victim service providers and non-governmental orga-

nizations to ensure victim needs are prioritized as part of the overall strategy to combat human trafficking and forced labor in the United States. Furthermore, the Committee directs the HTPU to report, no later than 120 days following enactment of this act, on: (1) the total number of human trafficking cases it prosecuted or assisted in prosecuting within the last 3 years disaggregated by type of trafficking, (2) the number of Assistant U.S. Attorneys who received training on human trafficking within the past 3 years, and, (3) the number of Assistant U.S. Attorneys who received training on restitution for human trafficking victims within the past 3 years.

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 case is closed, 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. The Department is directed to submit a plan for this working group within 45 days of enactment of this act, an interim report on this effort within 180 days of enactment of this act, and a final report within 1 year of enactment of this act.

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.—Section 15 of the Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–392) requires the Attorney General to designate an official as the DOJ Coordinator who shall coordinate human trafficking efforts within the Department within 60 days of enactment of that act. The act also required the Attorney General to designate not less than one Assistant U.S. Attorney in each Federal judicial district to serve as the Human Trafficking Justice Coordinator for the district, who shall work with a human trafficking victim witness specialist and be responsible for implementing the national strategy to combat human trafficking, prosecuting human trafficking cases, conducting public outreach and awareness activities, coordinating with victim service providers, and ensuring the collection of restitution for victims of human trafficking. The Committee directs the Attorney General to use necessary funds provided for the salaries and expenses of USAO to carry out this provision. The Department shall submit a report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act regarding its progress in designating Human Trafficking Justice Coordinators, the work being completed in each district, and the work accomplished thus far by the Department of Justice Coordinator.

Departmental Efforts to Combat Crimes Against Children.—The Committee notes for that the fourth year in a row the Department has not submitted a National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction since April 2016, despite the requirement under 34 U.S.C. 21111(b) that this important strategy be submitted to Congress every 2 years. The Department is directed to immediately submit an updated strategy and make it publicly available on its website. The Department did not follow direction provided in the joint explanatory statements accompanying Public Laws 116–260 and 117–103 to submit a report on staffing and funding for the office of the National Coordinator for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, including staffing, travel, and temporary duty travel expenses, within 30 days of enactment of this act. The information regarding the budget of the National Coordinator is to be submitted immediately.

Policies on the Investigation of Crimes Against Children.—The Committee is gravely concerned by the findings in OIG Report 21–093: “Investigation and Review of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Handling of Allegations of Sexual Abuse by Former USA Gymnastics Physician Lawrence Gerard Nassar”. Victims of sexual assault deserve to be taken seriously and credible allegations should be promptly addressed and investigated. The Committee finds it unacceptable that the Indianapolis Field Office learned of the allegations against Nassar in July 2015 but failed to share the information with the Lansing Resident Agency or with State and local law enforcement. Many young athletes could have been protected from Nassar’s abuse if the FBI had acted efficiently and competently in July 2015. Within 60 days of the enactment of this act, the Department is directed to provide the current FBI policy for sharing allegations of crimes against children with relevant FBI field offices as well as State and local law enforcement. The Department is further directed to include a description of how this

policy has been updated since the Nassar investigation, and how it is being disseminated and implemented within the FBI.

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 a 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). In light of ongoing trends regarding hate crimes, the Committee 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 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 and extremist infiltration of law enforcement agencies. The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on the Department's assessment of the domestic terrorism threat, including extremist infiltration of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and the uniformed services; 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. 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 Committees on Appropriations and the Judi-

ciary, within 90 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 2023 spending plan. DOJ shall provide Congress with a report on the usage and implementation of the \$55,800,000 in Tribal set-aside funding from Public Law 117-103 that supports programs and initiatives in Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages. The Committee further directs the Department to report, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, on the status of implementing the recommendations published in GAO report 22-104045, entitled “Missing or Murdered Indigenous Women: New Efforts Are Underway but Opportunities Exist to Improve the Federal Response.”

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 also encourages the 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 against Native Americans and Alaska Natives 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 numbers of Missing and Murdered Indigenous People cases.

Fix NICS Act Requirements.—The Fix NICS Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-141) requires DOJ to develop Federal agency and State implementation plans for the upload of relevant records to National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS]. The Committee directs the Attorney General to publish the required semi-annual reports on Federal, State, and Tribal government compliance with the act in a timely manner and make such reports available on its website. The Committee reminds the Attorney General that the Act requires these reports to be submitted semiannually.

National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS].—The Committee supports the FBI’s transition to the sole use of NIBRS to collect detailed and useful data on crime in the United States.

However, the Committee is concerned that published data is not comprehensive because thousands of law enforcement agencies are not yet submitting data through NIBRS. The Committee directs the Department to submit, within 60 days of the enactment of this act, a report on the roadblocks law enforcement agencies face that delay participation in NIBRS, and on efforts on behalf of the Department to increase participation by State, local, and Tribal law enforcement.

Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act.—The Committee fully supports the goals of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325) to investigate and prosecute previously unresolved civil rights era “cold case” murders suspected of having been racially motivated. These efforts are conducted through a partnership among the FBI, CRT, CRS, State and local law enforcement officials, and other eligible entities. The Committee directs that the Department provide \$14,500,000 for Emmett Till Act activities, including \$10,000,000 for the FBI and CRT’s Cold Case Initiative; \$1,500,000 for CRS to partner with law enforcement agencies and communities to help resolve conflicts resulting from the investigation of unsolved civil rights era cases; and \$3,000,000 for grants to State and local law enforcement agencies for use of modern DNA and forensic tools to aid civil rights era cold case investigations.

Business Email Compromise [BEC] Schemes.—The Committee has long-expressed serious concerns with the threat posed by BEC schemes—a crime assessed by the FBI to be “one of the fastest growing, most financially damaging Internet-enabled crimes,” and “a major threat to the global economy.” The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 directed the Department to explore ways to increase collaboration and coordination with industry and other private sector partners, and further directed the FBI to release, within 30 days of the date of enactment of that law, a public report on the threats from BEC and related scams.

While appreciative of recent, timely attention to this matter, including a Public Service Announcement issued on May 4, 2022, the Committee continues to expect immediate compliance with the requirements of the joint explanatory statement. The Department is directed to provide a briefing, within 30 days of the date of the enactment of this act, on its efforts increase collaboration and coordination with industry and other private sector partners.

DOJ Recusal Policies.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 directed the Department to submit, within 30 days of the enactment of that law and on an annual basis thereafter, a report regarding the number of, and reasons for, the recusal of any officer or employee of any component of the Department of Justice since January 1, 2020. The report was to include a description and summary of any instances where such officer or employee did not recuse in matters involving a former client or where recusal was recommended but the officer or employee was not recused. Such submissions were to be subject to Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) requirements and may be subject to redactions necessary to protect the fair and impartial administration of justice.

In the course of responding to this directive, the Department stated that the while the Departmental Ethics Office tracks mat-

ters that fall under “Ethics Commitments by Executive Branch Personnel” (Executive Order 13989) and the government-wide ethics regulation (5 C.F.R. 2635.502), the Department does not register or record attorney recusals as a matter of course. The Committee is stunned at the Department’s laxity with the respect to this matter. The Department is directed, within 180 days of enactment of this act, to implement policies and procedures necessary to ensure that the recusal of any officer or employee of any component of the DOJ from a matter is registered and recorded with the Designated Agency Ethics Official and the Departmental Ethics Office. The Committee further reiterates the directive in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, and directs the Department to begin submitting the contemplated report within 270 days of enactment of this act.

Whistleblower Protections.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 directed the Department to submit within 180 days of the enactment of that law, a report explaining how it will implement the unresolved recommendation in Management Advisory Memorandum 21–038 regarding the whistleblower rights of its contractors, subcontractors, grantees, and subgrantees. The Committee looks forward to reviewing this report. The Committee has included a new general provision related to whistleblower protections.

Illegal Streaming Services.—Streaming has fast become a dominant distribution medium for copyrighted works—both through legally licensed means and illegal piracy services. In addition to the significant consumer threats posed by streaming piracy services identified by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Homeland Security, a 2019 study estimated that streaming piracy drains at least \$29,200,000,000 annually from the U.S. economy and that 80 percent of copyright piracy occurs via streaming. Congress responded to the Department’s repeated calls to close the legal loophole that treated streaming piracy differently than other forms of digital piracy with the bipartisan Protecting Lawful Streaming Act, enacted as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260). The act provides the Department with the authority to bring felony cases against services designed for the express purpose of illegally streaming copyrighted works. Because of the harm to American consumers, the economy, and the creative community, the Committee directs the Department to prioritize streaming piracy cases and to detail within existing reports on copyright enforcement activities the actions it brings under 18 U.S.C. 2319(c).

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 the largest-ever coordinated sweep of senior fraud cases last year. 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 recommendation provides funding to accommodate the workload increases at USAO, United States Marshals Service [USMS], DEA, and FBI resulting from the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* decision for fiscal year 2023. These resources will allow Federal, Tribal, State, and local stakeholders to further enable cooperation, collaboration, and sharing of pertinent information to protect all victims and bring all those who commit a crime to justice. The Committee notes DOJ's request for permanent resources for U.S. Attorneys to address caseloads from the decision. Given the funding commitment, DOJ is directed to report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, on the breakdown of cases per attorney in Oklahoma; estimated caseloads for the next fiscal year; and how these numbers compare with districts around the country. DOJ is further directed to report on the number and type of cases indicted compared to all referrals received; from which jurisdictions the cases were referred; and on the general reasons why cases were not accepted.

The FBI is encouraged to continue the relationship between the Oklahoma City FBI Field Office and State and local crime laboratories, to ensure continuity in workload processing and the integrity and efficiency of investigations. Within 60 days of the enactment of this act, the FBI is directed to report to the Committee on the coordination between the Oklahoma City Field Office and State and local partners, including any needed resources for fiscal year 2024.

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.

Death in Custody Act [DCRA] Reporting.—Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Attorney General shall submit a report outlining the Department's plans to implement the DCRA. The report shall address the quality of the data the Department has collected to date and consider ways to improve the quality and transparency of future data collected, including implementing DOJ's 2016 proposed collection plan. It shall also include a timeline for the public release of the report required by the DCRA.

Money Laundering Investigations.—The Committee directs the Attorney General to establish and convene, not later than 60 days after the enactment of this act, an interagency working group to identify the number and status of investigations with a money laundering nexus involving either foreign official corruption or drug trafficking, including the amount of money and other assets of value in various forms that the United States Government seized from individuals involved in these investigations over the fiscal

year. The Committee directs the Attorney General to provide a report with this information to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this act. Such report shall disaggregate the investigations by date and by lead Federal agency.

Election Threats Task Force.—The Committee is concerned by the rise in threats against election workers, administrators, officials, and others associated with the electoral process. The Committee commends DOJ for establishing an Election Threats Task Force 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 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, publicly available on its website.

Better Cybercrime Metrics Act.—The Committee supports the directives described for DOJ in the Better Cybercrime Metrics Act (Public Law 117–116), including the development of a taxonomy for categorizing different types of cybercrime faced by individuals and businesses; the establishment of a category in NIBRS for collecting cybercrime reports from Federal, State, and local officials; and the addition of questions concerning cybercrime in the annual National Crime Victimization Survey.

Analysis of Digital Evidence.—The Department’s law enforcement components increasingly rely on the analysis of digital evidence in the course of their investigations. The Department is directed to provide a briefing, within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this act, on the use and management of evidence from digital devices. The briefing should address opportunities and challenges the components are facing with respect to processing backlogs; training requirements for digital forensic examiners and agents that use digital evidence in criminal investigations; technical and legal impediments to secure transmission and sharing with law enforcement and governmental partners; methods for secure and centralized storage; reliance on the use of removable media; and any resource challenges or gaps with respect to digital evidence.

Spending Plan.—In compliance with section 528 of this act, the Committee directs the Department to submit a spending plan, signed by the Attorney General, within 45 days of enactment of this act.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$127,794,000
Budget estimate, 2023	196,531,000
Committee recommendation	145,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$145,000,000 for General Administration salaries and expenses. The recommendation is

\$17,206,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$51,531,000 below the budget request.

The General Administration 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; Office of Intergovernmental and Public Liaison; and the Justice Management Division [JMD].

Timely Responses to Committee Inquiries and Meeting Report Deadlines.—The Committee has both budgetary and oversight capabilities, and requests for additional information from the Chairs, Vice Chairman, Ranking Members, or their Committee staff to OAG, ODAG, OLA, and any other 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 report or explanatory statement language are not merely suggestions. The Department is to immediately submit reports that remain outstanding from fiscal year 2022. Efforts should be immediately undertaken not only to submit these delayed reports, but also to ensure that full and complete information is provided.

Wildlife Trafficking.—The Committee continues to note the dramatic and disconcerting increase of criminal activity involving wildlife that includes the illegal trade in rhinoceros horns and elephant ivory, poaching of wild animals for their parts, illegal capture and transport of endangered animals, and illegal harvest of timber, as well as money laundering that comes with these products' sale on the black market. There are indisputable linkages between these activities and the financing of armed insurgencies and transnational organized crime that threaten the stability and development of African countries and pose a serious threat to U.S. security interests. Wildlife trafficking is a known vector of the emergence and spread of novel viruses that may have devastating global health impacts.

The Committee directs the Attorney General to continue to submit an annual report on the specific steps the Department is taking to further address wildlife trafficking and the illegal natural resources trade. The Committee further directs the Department to provide dedicated resources for investigating and prosecuting wildlife trafficking crimes and to include this information in the report described in Senate Report 116–127, which was adopted by Public Law 116–93.

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.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$38,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	153,057,000
Committee recommendation	275,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$275,000,000 for Justice Information Sharing Technology. The recommendation is \$237,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$121,943,000 above the budget request.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$760,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,354,889,000
Committee recommendation	950,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$950,000,000 for the Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR], of which \$4,000,000 is a transfer from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee account. The recommendation is \$190,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$404,889,000 below the budget request. The Committee notes this is an increase of 25 percent—well above the increases provided to many of the Department's other major components. This account funds EOIR, including the Board of Immigration Appeals, 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.

Case Backlog and Reporting Requirements.—The Committee remains deeply concerned by the growing backlog of cases in our immigration courts. The current caseload stands at more than 1.8 million cases. To address the backlog, the Committee provided additional resources to EOIR in fiscal year 2022 to hire more immigration judges [IJs] and their legal and support staff [IJ teams]. For fiscal year 2023, the Committee yet again recommends a substantial increase above the enacted level to sustain IJ and IJ team hiring.

The Committee continues to direct the Department to submit an updated IJ team cost break out, which should include salary, position, interpretation contract costs, and rent and facility costs, in its monthly hiring reports to the Committee. There should be a standardized baseline for what constitutes an IJ team cost, and when there are deviations from this baseline, EOIR shall include this in its monthly report by court location.

As directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, EOIR shall continue to submit monthly performance and operating reports detailing the backlog of cases and the hiring of new IJ teams. These reports shall continue to include the cost break outs for IJ teams. As part of the monthly reporting requirement, EOIR shall continue to report on any IJs sent on a temporary basis to any court outside of their assigned location including the number of days designated for the temporary assign-

ment, the location of the temporary assignment, and the IJs home location. The Committee believes that consistent policies regarding docket management and case adjudication will also allow IJs to reduce the overwhelming backlog. The Committee directs EOIR to continue to make its hiring processes for new IJs publicly available and to update its website within 30 days if any of the IJ hiring processes or rules change.

Additionally, the Committee directs EOIR to report on the implementation of its case processing time standards and quotas, including how many judges met those metrics; how those metrics have affected the case backlog; and any employment actions taken against IJs as a result of these metrics. EOIR shall update the Committee if any of the IJ hiring, training, or performance management processes or rules change.

Further, the Committee directs EOIR to provide quarterly briefings regarding hiring, staffing allocations, docket prioritization and management, technology deployment, and other management and operational concerns.

Immigration Judge Hiring.—The Committee understands that a large number of supervisory IJ positions at EOIR were created in prior years, reducing the number of IJs available to adjudicate cases. The Attorney General shall ensure that IJs hired in fiscal year 2023 will adjudicate cases as their primary function. The Committee directs the Department to continue filling vacant IJ and Board of Immigration Appeals [BIA] positions with highly qualified individuals who are trained to conduct fair and impartial adjudications. The Committee further directs EOIR to select individuals from a diverse pool of candidates to include candidates with non-governmental, academic, and private bar experience, to conduct fair, impartial hearings consistent with due process.

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 NGO community, and academia.

Interpretation Transparency.—EOIR is directed to continue to ensure appropriate language access is available for all respondents, including indigenous language speakers, and should inform the Committee of special resource needs as well as identify any possible opportunities for sharing of interpreter resources with other Federal agencies. The Committee further directs that EOIR continue to submit, on a quarterly basis, the number of continuances or adjournments issued for reasons related to interpretation issues for both in-person appearance and videoteleconferencing [VTC], as well as whether the respondent was detained at the time of the continuance.

EOIR Technology Improvements.—The Committee recommendation includes no less than \$50,000,000 for EOIR to improve its technology systems, including for ongoing development of its electronic case management system [ECAS] and the digitization of older paper records. This substantial recommendation reflects the

Committee's view that such improvements will help yield much-needed efficiency gains more quickly than hiring IJs and IJ teams alone can. The Committee has provided generous funding for hiring additional IJs and IJ teams for more than a decade, yet the backlog continues to grow—not shrink. The Committee emphasizes that while hiring additional IJs and IJ teams is an important strategy to address the backlog of cases in our immigration courts, hiring alone is no panacea; rather, investments in hiring must be complemented by investments in technological improvements to allow IJs and IJ teams to do their jobs effectively. EOIR is further directed to continue to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on its ongoing development of the ECAS.

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 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.

BIA Pro Bono Project.—Developed by EOIR and several non-governmental organizations [NGOs], the BIA Pro Bono Project connects pro se respondents with pro bono counsel in BIA proceedings. Representation can reduce procedural errors and enables BIA to provide more effective and timely case review. The Committee encourages continuation of the program and directs EOIR to report, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, on the number cases referred to NGOs and pro bono legal representatives.

Legal Orientation Program [LOP].—The Committee supports LOP, which was created in 2003 and currently informs more than 50,000 detained non-citizens per year about their legal rights and responsibilities in immigration court. The Committee emphasizes that LOP benefits taxpayers by increasing the efficiency of immigration proceedings and reducing costs related to immigration detention. According to a 2012 DOJ report to this Committee, LOP services resulted in net savings to the Government of more than \$17,800,000.

The Committee's recommendation includes no less than \$30,000,000 for services provided by LOP, including \$5,000,000 for the operation of the Immigration Help Desk [ICH]. LOP funding is also provided for LOP for Custodians [LOPC] and the LOPC Call Center, including efforts, pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457), for custodians of unaccompanied, undocumented children to address the custodian's responsibility for the child's appearance at all immigration proceedings and to protect the child from mistreatment, exploitation, and trafficking. The Committee directs the Department

to continue all LOP services and activities, including that of the ICH, without interruption, including during any review of the program and ensure continuity of staffing and service regardless of fluctuations in the immigration court docket or in the population in the detention centers served. The Committee further directs that all component parts of the LOP program, including the ICH, be operated by non-profit NGOs with demonstrated immigration law expertise.

Currently, the LOP activities for detained adults only serve approximately one-quarter of immigration detention centers. The Committee recommends that EOIR work toward a goal of ensuring access to LOP for all detainees, and requests an evaluation of the resources necessary to provide LOP services at additional sites. The Committee directs that attention be paid to geographic equity as LOP expands, and the Committee notes the particular need for legal services at more remote immigration detention sites that are far from legal service providers in urban centers. The Committee directs the Department to utilize all appropriated funds solely for legitimate program purposes.

Disposition of EOIR Adjudications.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 directed EOIR to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security [DHS] to brief the Committees jointly, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of that law, about the steps that each agency takes to effectuate and enforce rulings made by EOIR immigration judges, once the case is considered final, and any challenges EOIR and DHS face in this process. EOIR was further directed to provide to the Committees, within 90 days of the date of enactment of that law and monthly thereafter, and in collaboration with DHS, a report that provides metrics on the number of final orders of removal issued by EOIR that have resulted in actual removals by DHS during the previous month. Such report was to separately identify any such order for which the law does not permit DHS to effectuate the removal within the period reported. The report was to describe instances where removals have not been effectuated due to external circumstances, such as recalcitrant countries or visa sanctions.

This directive was predicated on technical advice from EOIR that information on the execution of removal orders “is maintained and managed exclusively by the DHS.” It was precisely for this reason that the directive contemplates coordination and collaboration with DHS. EOIR is directed to immediately comply with the requirements of the joint explanatory statement.

Furthermore, the Committee directs EOIR to maintain and make available on its public website, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, a database tracking appeals from findings of no credible fear or no reasonable fear.

Online Address Change System.—The Committee recommends that EOIR take steps to develop and pilot a centralized online mechanism that enables individuals going through all immigration court proceedings to change their address online directly with EOIR and automatically provide service to Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

EOIR-NGO Working Group.—The Committee remains concerned about the hearing notice process and looks forward to the receiving

the report directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 under the heading “EOIR Working Group.”

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2022	\$118,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	135,856,000
Committee recommendation	139,856,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$139,856,000 for the Office of Inspector General. The recommendation is \$21,856,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$4,000,000 above the budget request.

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 50 percent of all OIG investigations involve allegations of BOP misconduct. Accordingly, the Committee provides \$4,000,000 for the OIG to establish an interdisciplinary team dedicated to BOP oversight.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$14,238,000
Budget estimate, 2023	14,591,000
Committee recommendation	14,591,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$14,591,000 for the United States Parole Commission. The recommendation is \$353,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,000,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,164,266,000
Committee recommendation	1,100,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,100,000,000 for General Legal Activities salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$100,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$64,266,000 below the budget request.

This amount 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.

INTERPOL Washington.—From within the funds provided for General Legal Activities, the Committee directs the Department to provide no less than the fiscal year 2022 level for INTERPOL Washington. The Committee has provided no-year authority in the amount of \$685,000 to ensure sufficient resources are available for INTERPOL Washington’s dues payments and help the Department better manage fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

The Committee supports INTERPOL Washington’s request for additional investigative analysts and law enforcement personnel in order to support the growing case workload and requests from international partners. In addition, the Committee supports INTERPOL Washington’s long overdue IT modernization efforts. Should additional funding be needed, the Department is encouraged to submit a reprogramming request in order to complete this project. The Department is further directed to support additional secondments of DOJ law enforcement, legal, and other analytical personnel to INTERPOL General Secretariat.

Civil Rights.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to continue its 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 2023 to address such issues in State and local prisons and jails.

Prosecutions Relating to Title 8 United States Code.—The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Judiciary, within 120 days of enactment of this act, on the number of investigations and prosecutions under sections 1325 and 1326 of title 8, United States Code, and the estimated resources dedicated to these investigations and prosecutions.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

Appropriations, 2022	\$19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	31,738,000
Committee recommendation	31,738,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$31,738,000 for legal costs, to be derived from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund. The recommendation is \$12,738,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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, 2021	\$192,776,000
Budget estimate, 2022	273,006,000
Committee recommendation	225,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$225,000,000 for the Antitrust Division. The recommendation is \$32,224,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$48,006,000 below the budget request. This appropriation is offset by \$190,000,000 in pre-merger filing fee collections, resulting in a direct appropriation of \$35,000,000.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$2,419,868,000
Budget estimate, 2023	2,772,350,000
Committee recommendation	2,565,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$2,565,000,000 for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and the 94 USAOs. The recommendation is \$145,132,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$207,350,000 below the budget request.

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 no less than the fiscal year 2022 level for continued civil rights enforcement that will advance both criminal and civil litigation, including the prosecution of sex and labor trafficking.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$239,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	260,277,000
Committee recommendation	260,277,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$260,277,000 for the United States Trustee System Fund. The recommendation is \$21,277,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The appropriation is offset by \$269,000,000 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, 2022	\$2,434,000
Budget estimate, 2023	2,504,000
Committee recommendation	2,504,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$2,504,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The recommendation is \$70,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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.

FEEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$270,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	270,000,000
Committee recommendation	270,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$270,000,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and budget request.

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, 2022	\$21,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	25,024,000
Committee recommendation	25,024,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$25,024,000 for CRS. The recommendation is \$4,024,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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.

Hate Crimes Prevention.—Within the recommendation, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 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, 2022	\$20,514,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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 both the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and budget request.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,580,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,807,138,000
Committee recommendation	1,730,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,730,000,000 for United States Marshals Service [USMS] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$150,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$77,138,000 below the budget request. The core missions of USMS include the apprehension of fugitives; protection of the Federal judiciary and witnesses; execution of warrants and court orders; and the custody and transportation of unsentenced prisoners. The Committee's recommended funding level provides for workforce transformation efforts that will ensure the USMS builds the most flexible, efficient workforce.

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 directly administer 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.

Regional Fugitive Task Forces.—USMS is directed to begin establishing regional fugitive task forces in the New England and Midwest regions. Should USMS need additional resources to fully fund this effort, funding from unobligated balances should be used.

International Operations.—The Committee directs the continued submission of the annual report requested in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93 on the USMS's extradition program and international operations workload. The report should include the number of extraditions and deportations, district cooperation, and extradition requests made by foreign counterparts, as well as any plans for expansion to locations where USMS does not yet have a permanent presence, but where there is an increase in workload due to extraditions. The Committee supports efforts to expand USMS's presence in Europe.

Judicial Security.—In fiscal years 2021 and 2022, Congress 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. The Committee supports the fiscal year 2023 request to upgrade physical access systems. Given the ever-changing threat landscape, the Committee directs USMS

to provide monthly reports on the cost of protective details, threat assessments and intelligence, and other needs required to protect the Federal judiciary. The costs and needs associated with the protection of Supreme Court justices should be specifically broken out in this report.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2022	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	19,260,000
Committee recommendation	19,260,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$19,260,000 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, elevators, and other law enforcement and court security support space. The recommendation is \$4,260,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

Appropriations, 2022	\$2,123,015,000
Budget estimate, 2023	2,129,789,000
Committee recommendation	2,150,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,150,000,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention. The recommendation is \$26,985,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$20,211,000 above the budget request.

The Committee expects USMS and the Department to anticipate the true funding needs for this account to avoid funding shortfalls and the need for emergency reprogrammings to avert deficiencies. The Committee directs USMS to report to the Committee on a monthly basis the current number of individuals in the detention system including offense category, the population change from the prior month to the current month, the population change from the current month to the prior year, the projected number of individuals, and the associated annualized costs. The Committee reminds the Department that these reports need to be submitted in a timely manner.

NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$120,681,000
Budget estimate, 2023	133,512,000
Committee recommendation	128,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$128,000,000 for the National Security Division [NSD]. The recommendation is \$7,319,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$5,512,000 below the budget request.

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 USAO. 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, 2022	\$550,458,000
Budget estimate, 2023	550,458,000
Committee recommendation	550,458,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$550,458,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement. The recommendation is equal to both the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and budget request.

The Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement account funds the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces [OCDETF]. The mission of the OCDETF is 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.

Strike Forces.—The Committee directs the Department to ensure that appropriate personnel, including experienced Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives [ATF], DEA and FBI agents, deputy U.S. marshals, and assistant U.S. attorneys are participating in OCDETF Strike Forces in communities with rising levels of violent crime.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$10,136,295,000
Budget estimate, 2023	10,741,678,000
Committee recommendation	10,741,900,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$10,741,900,000 for the FBI salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$605,605,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$222,000 above the budget request.

Criminal Justice Information Services [CJIS].—The Committee supports the budget request for CJIS. The Committee notes that \$225,444,000 is provided for CJIS, including fee collections, in fiscal year 2023 for the NICS Section. Of this amount, \$100,000,000 was provided by the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (Public Law 117–116).

OIG Audits on NICS Protocols and Procedures.—The Committee directs the FBI to submit a report on NICS protocols and procedures not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act. This report shall provide detailed explanations of how the FBI is addressing each of the recommendations described in both the OIG’s September 2016 Audit of the Handling of Firearms Purchase Denials Through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (Report 16–32) and the July 2021 Audit of Selected Aspects of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s National Instant Criminal Background Check System (Report 21–095). If the FBI is not implementing a specific recommendation from these audits, the FBI

shall explain whether it intends to implement the specific recommendations and if not, the FBI's justification for not pursuing the recommended course of action. Furthermore, the report shall include what, if any, changes to the Standard Operating Procedures the FBI has made since 2015 to better process NICS inquiries in the 3-day period. All unclassified data shall be publicly reported by the FBI.

Computational Technology and Capacity.—The Committee's recommendation supports efforts by the Operational Technology Division and the Science and Technology Branch to develop and procure infrastructure, technology, and associated manpower, in addition to partnerships with industry and academia, to strengthen the FBI's scientific computing initiatives.

Agent Retention.—As the cost of living in many locations across the country outpaces the pay scale, the FBI is directed to take steps to find solutions to retain agents. While the FBI does not have the authority to make changes to Cost of Living Adjustments or additional locality pay beyond that authorized by law, the Committee directs the FBI to continue to work with both the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] and committees of authorizing jurisdiction to try to find a solution.

Information Sharing.—The recommendation provides resources for the FBI to establish two information pilot programs, one for the energy and electricity sector and one for the academic research institution sector, to enhance two-way information sharing between cleared sector partners and the U.S. Government to better identify, develop, and disseminate real-time or near real-time intelligence and mitigation strategies with the FBI.

Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center [TEDAC].—The Committee's recommendation provides no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for full operational funding to TEDAC and the additional operational support associated with the TEDAC campus in fiscal year 2023, which will continue to strengthen the role of TEDAC as the U.S. Government's strategic-level improvised explosive device exploitation center and provide the resources necessary to fully staff the facility.

Hazardous Devices School [HDS] and International Advanced Canine Technology Center.—The Committee recognizes HDS's status as both the sole certification authority of civilian State, local, and Federal bomb technicians and the sole accrediting authority of civilian State, local, and Federal bomb squads intending to utilize any manner of render safe or device defeat within the United States and its territories. The Committee supports the FBI Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate's efforts at no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to more efficiently and effectively disseminate critical threat information to the explosives detection canine community and, in conjunction with government and academic partners, support this national security program.

Counter-Improvised Explosive Device [IED] Research.—HDS conducts critical research on the development of alternative defeat mechanisms for both ground and aviation borne devices, generating a broad range of explosive, high velocity impact events within an enclosed flight range as well as testing on FBI test ranges. The recommendation provides funding to support the development of state-

of-the-art capabilities for researchers to study a range of test articles under various loading conditions. This counter-IED research will bridge critical science and technology gaps in support of domestic and international explosive investigations, even as the threat from ground-based and airborne explosive devices will continue to be a complex security issue for the foreseeable future.

Human Rights Violations.—The Committee directs the FBI to continue 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, at no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee directs the FBI to continue this effort through the International Human Rights Unit [IHRU], which the FBI shall not dissolve or merge with 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 previously proposed realignment of personnel from the HRVWCC to its Civil Rights Unit would diminish the FBI’s ability to adequately pursue human rights violators and upset the delicate relationship the FBI has created between investigators and NGOs focused on identifying and assisting victims of these atrocities.

The Committee supports the FBI’s stated goals of 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 but is skeptical that merging international human rights into the civil rights program will accomplish these objectives. The Committee understands that the FBI has begun to incorporate international human rights issues in its annual civil rights conference efforts and encourages the FBI to continue to expand upon these endeavors.

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 FBI is directed to provide the Committee with a report, within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this act, on its continued efforts to ensure that all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies fully report hate crimes statistics as provided by the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–275, as amended), and the HCPA. The report shall include an assessment of whether jurisdictions reporting zero hate crimes are accurate in their reporting and factors leading to inaccurate reporting. The report shall detail efforts to ensure all law enforcement agencies know of the reporting obligations and shall

describe any gaps in reporting, strategies to overcome those gaps, and challenges to the full nationwide implementation of NIBRS. In addition, the report shall detail the FBI's continued outreach and education on hate crimes reporting, including the number of trainings conducted on best practices to address hate crimes and efforts the FBI is undertaking to help ensure that all victims feel secure reporting hate crimes to law enforcement authorities.

Submission of Hate Crimes Data.—The Committee is concerned that incomplete reporting of hate crime data to the FBI hinders critically needed efforts to understand, prevent, and mitigate the harms of hate crimes. The Committee urges the FBI to conduct outreach and provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies that have not consistently reported hate crimes data, with particular attention to small and rural agencies with the fewest resources for administrative management and data analysis. In addition, the Committee continues to urge State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to include the cost of participation in the FBI's Hate Crime Statistics Act program for the purposes of calculating extraordinary expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes 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.

Combatting Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 directed the FBI, in consultation with each field office's Human Trafficking Program Coordinator, to allocate resources to those field offices in areas of greatest need, including rural areas and States with the highest rates of modern slavery and human trafficking. The FBI was further directed to report, within 90 days of the date of enactment of that law, on the status of these consultations and the allocation of resources. The FBI is directed to immediately comply with the requirements of the joint explanatory statement.

FBI Police.—The Committee encourages the FBI to coordinate with OPM and any other relevant agencies to assist with designating the members of the FBI Police as law enforcement officers to make the rates of basic pay, salary schedule, pay provisions, and benefits for its members equivalent to the rates of basic pay, salary schedule, pay provisions, and benefits applicable to other similar law enforcement divisions.

Background Checks for New Federal Government Senior Appointees.—The FBI plays an essential role in conducting background investigations of individuals appointed for senior positions in the Federal government, including positions subject to Senate confirmation, which places unique demands on the Bureau after changes in administrations. In order to better determine FBI needs regarding background investigations in future transition years, the FBI is directed to submit a report within 120 days of enactment of this act regarding estimates of additional investigative staff,

staff support and other resources and authorities necessary to enable the Bureau to complete the average required background investigations for senior appointees, including those subject to Senate confirmation, (1) during the period between the presidential election and the presidential inauguration and (2) in the first 100 days of a first-term presidential administration.

Anomalous Health Incidents [AHI].—Congress gave the FBI the authority to use \$5,000,000 for payments to assist FBI staff and family members who have experienced injuries due to AHI. The FBI is directed to continue working with other Federal agencies and DOJ leadership in order to create policies and procedures, including a system for handling requests for reimbursement. The Committee directs that this system be in place by October 15, 2022. The FBI is directed to submit quarterly reports on the number of requests for assistance, the unobligated balances of the original funding provided, and any additional resource needs in order to properly respond to the FBI’s AHI victims.

Advanced Threat Analysis and Data Analytics.—The recommendation provides additional resources to support the FBI’s efforts to develop enterprise technical tools, modernize its network infrastructure, and improve its data analytics capabilities. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages the FBI to collaborate with universities on advanced threat analysis and advanced data analytic solutions that are tailored to the needs of FBI investigators.

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

Small, Medium, and Veteran-owned Businesses.—As the Committee continues to prioritize funding to address the FBI’s highest priorities outside of the national capital area, particularly as it pertains to the long-term vision of collocating complementary mission operations, the Committee strongly encourages the FBI to place an increased focus on leveraging the capabilities of established small, medium, and veteran-owned businesses.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2022	\$632,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	61,895,000
Committee recommendation	662,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$662,000,000 for FBI construction. The recommendation is \$30,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$600,105,000 above the budget request.

FBI Headquarters.—The Committee reminds the FBI that it expects to receive the report on the construction of a new headquarters for the FBI in the National Capital Region, as specified in section 534 of division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 117–103). The Committee also notes the direction pro-

vided to the Administrator of the General Services Administration [GSA] as specified in section 530 of division E of the same act, that a site will be selected in as expeditious of a manner as possible. The FBI and GSA have a legal obligation to select a site from one of the three listed in the GSA’s fiscal year 2017 PNCR–FBI–NCR17 prospectus for a new fully consolidated FBI headquarters, and to transmit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, a report on the construction of a new headquarters for the FBI in the National Capital Region. The employees of the FBI deserve a new, secure, modern, consolidated campus.

21st Century Facilities.—The Committee continues to support the FBI’s long-term vision for co-locating complementary mission operations while balancing the eventual transition into a new headquarters building with changing footprints at the Quantico, Clarksburg, Huntsville, and Pocatello facilities. The delay in the new FBI headquarters project only exacerbates the need to secure viable space for supporting a variety of mission, workforce, and land requirements. The Committee recommendation provides \$600,000,000 to further support the FBI’s 21st Century Facility plans, and encourages the FBI to transition from interim facilities to full operating capabilities, including plans for technological requirements. As part of this 21st Century Facility planning, the FBI should continue to research the feasibility of using public-private partnership opportunities, provided that the annual lease and operating costs are reasonable and the facilities can be securely constructed and maintained at a level that meets the FBI’s requirements.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$2,933,181,000
Budget estimate, 2023	3,104,603,000
Committee recommendation	3,146,603,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides total resources of \$3,146,603,000 for the DEA salaries and expenses, of which \$581,487,000 is derived from the DEA’s Diversion Control Fee Account. The recommendation is \$213,422,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$42,000,000 above the budget request. Within the funds provided, \$10,000,000 is to reimburse the expenses of State, local, and Tribal governments to identify, segregate, package, transport, and dispose of hazardous materials at methamphetamine labs, to include training, technical assistance, purchase of equipment and a container program.

The DEA’s mission is 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, manufacturing, 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 Committee's recommendation 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.

Fentanyl and Fentanyl Precursors Trafficked from China.—In a January 2020 intelligence report, DEA observed that China remains the primary source of fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances trafficked through international mail and express consignment operations environment, as well as the main source for all fentanyl-related substances trafficked into the United States. The Committee remains deeply concerned by the opioid epidemic that has taken the lives of thousands of Americans, and the Committee encourages DEA to continue to work towards stemming the flow of China's export of fentanyl and fentanyl precursors.

Hemp Testing Technology.—The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334) removed hemp and its derivatives from the Controlled Substances Act (Public Law 91-513, as amended), and authorized the production, consumption, and sale of hemp and hemp-derived products in the United States. The Act requires random testing to ensure hemp meets the definition under the law of having a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol [THC] concentration of less than 0.3 percent. The Committee is aware that DEA has developed field testing kits that can distinguish between hemp and marijuana on-the-spot. The Committee directs the DEA to continue to work to ensure State and local law enforcement have access to this field test technology so they can more efficiently conduct their drug interdiction efforts at the local level. The Committee further directs the DEA to report back to the Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, and not less than every 6 months thereafter, until such time as testing kits are deployed to State and local law enforcement in the field.

Special Registration for Telemedicine.—Congress took necessary steps in passing the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities [SUPPORT] Act (Public Law 115-271) to combat the worsening opioid overdose epidemic. Section 3232 of the Act amends the Controlled Substances Act to require that no later than 1 year after enactment, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health & Human Services [HHS], promulgate final regulations specifying a Special Registration for the use of telemedicine to prescribe controlled substances under the Ryan Haight Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 110-245). The rulemaking process has not moved forward in the 3 years since the SUPPORT Act was signed into law. The Committee directs the DEA to promulgate final regulations specifying the circumstances in which a Special Registration for telemedicine may be issued and the procedure for obtaining the registration.

Destruction of Controlled Substances.—The Committee encourages DEA to engage in substantive conversations with industry stakeholders on alternatives to incineration that meet the non-re-

trievable standard. DEA is directed to report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, on steps the agency has already taken and plans to take to implement 40 C.F.R. 266.506 (b)(3), and is further directed to review technologies other than incineration that meet the non-retrievable standard.

DEA Aircraft Recapitalization and Enhancement.—The Committee continues to support DEA’s Fleet Modernization Plan, which contemplates both recapitalization of aging aircraft and the deployment of critical investigative enhancements, such intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities. DEA is directed to keep the Committee apprised of the on-going implementation of this plan.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,531,071,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,732,528,000
Committee recommendation	1,650,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,650,000,000 for ATF salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$118,929,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$82,528,000 below the budget request. ATF has diverse law enforcement responsibilities, and the funding increase is provided to allow ATF to carry out these duties and to fill existing positions that are currently vacant.

ATF reduces the criminal use of firearms and illegal firearms trafficking, and assists other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence. ATF investigates bombing and arson incidents and assists with improving public safety by reducing the criminal misuse of and trafficking in explosives, combating acts of arson and arson-for-profit schemes, and removing safety hazards caused by improper and unsafe storage of explosive materials.

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 Information 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 33 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 the request of \$82,948,000 for NIBIN and continues to support 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 region.

Tobacco Enforcement.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 directed ATF to submit a report, within 60 days of the enactment of that law, assessing investments in tobacco initiatives in each fiscal year since 2017 and identifying the amounts proposed to be invested in such programs in fiscal year 2022. ATF is directed to immediately comply with this directive.

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.

Out-of-Business Records [OBRs].—ATF is directed to submit a report, within 60 days of the enactment of this act, that details (1) how many of the total OBRs reflect transactions that occurred before 2002; (2) what year the oldest OBRs are from that are currently maintained in the ATF repository, and (3) for the traces completed in the past 5 years using OBR records, how old the records were that were subject to a trace.

Freedom of Information Act [FOIA] Compliance.—The Committee expects ATF to comply with its obligations under FOIA. ATF is directed to submit a report, within 90 days of enactment of this act, on how ATF assesses agency records for release under FOIA.

Bomb Arson Tracking System [BATS].—The ATF operates BATS, an online case management system which provides State and local arson and explosives investigators access to up-to-date arson and explosives investigative data from across the Nation. The Committee directs ATF to proceed with a fully integrated solution for BATS as the platform is nearing its end cycle. The Committee understands that \$4,200,000 is needed for this project and should the fiscal year 2023 funding not be sufficient to cover the upgrade, the ATF is directed to submit a reprogramming request to use prior year unobligated balances, as part of the spend plan submission.

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 now authorized under the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (Public Law 117–159).

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2022	
Budget estimate, 2023	
Committee recommendation	\$75,000,000

The Committee provides \$75,000,000 for the construction of an ATF forensics laboratory, at the location cited in ATF report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate entitled “ATF Laboratory Facilities Assessment and Alignment with Partnerships”, which provides a mutually beneficial academic setting in which knowledge and skills related to forensic science and ATF’s crime gun intelligence programs are passed on to students and faculty.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$7,865,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	8,005,951,000
Committee recommendation	8,100,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$8,100,000,000 for BOP salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$235,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$94,049,000 above the budget request. 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.

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 (morning watch, day watch, evening watch), it is directed to start recording this data and include these metrics in this report by the end of the 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 DOJ 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. BOP is again directed to provide a report, within 90 days of enactment of this act, 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 supports the use of recruitment and retention bonuses and rejects any further position eliminations.

First Step Act [FSA] Staffing.—In addition, 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 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 90 percent of their work week in their primary positions.

Direct Hire Authority.—The Committee is aware that BOP has requested the OPM to delegate direct hiring authority to BOP facilities. To ensure the safety of staff and inmates, the Committee once again encourages BOP to continue to work with OPM to provide this authority for BOP facilities.

The Committee also directs the BOP to review the current pay scale of BOP’s Correctional Officers as compared with other DOJ law enforcement components and comparable State and local correctional agencies. This review should analyze opportunities to convert the pay band to a higher scale and the resource requirements to do so. The review should be conducted in consultation with the Department’s JMD. The Committee directs this review to be submitted within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Overtime Pay Rate.—BOP shall ensure that every bargaining unit Primary Law Enforcement position is being properly paid overtime at the full overtime rate under the Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. 203). This includes, but is not limited to, the positions of all nursing staff, teachers, Special Education Teachers, Religious Services, and Psychology Services. All of these positions are considered Primary Law Enforcement positions and work with thousands of offenders in extremely hazardous environments. Each of the positions listed work in a correctional environment, and any overtime accrued would be performed in the duties providing a safe and secure correctional environment.

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 programs and productive activities.

The Committee directs BOP to immediately take steps to ensure compliance with FSA requirements, and to ensure that all those incarcerated in BOP facilities have access to robust programming opportunities, including third-party faith-based programs. The Committee further directs BOP to submit a report, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, on such efforts.

The Committee reminds BOP that Congress intended for the FSA to expand BOP partnerships with external organizations. This specifically involves the opportunity for third-party partners to provide Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction Programming [EBRR] and productive activities [PA]—including faith-based programs, taught from a specific faith tradition—within Federal prisons. Further, the Committee reminds BOP that the FSA reflects a singular definition for EBRRs and PAs, regardless of whether the program is internal or external and does not require a third-party review of external program's evidence. BOP is directed to submit a report to the Committee, within 90 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 suitability of an internal BOP program, a contracted BOP program, or an external third-party program as an EBRR or PAs; (3) the number of external faith-based programs that applied to qualify as an EBRR and PAs since the FSA was enacted, including the number that have been denied, the number that are still pending, and the names of any accepted applicants and whether any are taught from a specific faith tradition; (4) actions BOP has taken to promote the opportunity for submissions of external programs for consideration as EBRRs and PAs; and (5) list and describe what program providers make up the “faith-based recidivism-reduction partnerships” noted in the Bureau of Justice Statistics reporting on FSA implementation. The report shall also include efforts to fill all vacant programming and other dedicated FSA positions, efforts to improve transparency regarding EBRR credit calculation, the EBRR programming currently available at each BOP facility, the associated hours of EBRR credit participants earn for participation in each program, and the need for and availability of medication-assisted treatment at each BOP facility.

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 codified in Public Law 116–93, as well as including information on the expansion of these programs per the authority provided under Public Law 116–136.

Restrictive Housing.—The Committee remains concerned about the growth in the restricted housing population in BOP institutions. In 2012, approximately 7.8 percent of Federal inmates in BOP facilities were held in some form of restricted housing. In 2014, that number had dropped to approximately 6.5 percent. Unfortunately, the restricted housing rate has returned to 2012 levels, with approximately 7.3 percent of the Federal prison population currently placed in restricted housing, including special housing units, special management 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.

Contraband Cell Phones in BOP Facilities.—The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 directed BOP to report to the Committees, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment, on the deployment of micro-jamming and managed access technology systems at BOP facilities. This report was to describe the number of contraband devices confiscated through each type of technology at each facility; the comparative efficacy and cost effectiveness of such technologies in detecting and capturing devices and mitigating illicit communications; and, for those technologies found to be effective, the resources that would be required to expand or further deploy such technologies.

BOP is directed to immediately comply with the requirements of the joint explanatory statement. BOP is further directed to submit, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, an updated report on these matters. This updated report should also address the long-term deployment of these technologies in BOP facilities, and the 10-year funding projections necessary to sustain use of the technologies.

Camera System Upgrades.—The Committee supports the budget request to begin the process of upgrading security cameras for BOP institutions. These upgrades 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.

Roadmap to Reentry.—The Committee recognizes the benefits of making our criminal justice system more fair, more efficient, and more effective at reducing recidivism by helping formerly incarcerated individuals successfully return to their communities. To that end, the Committee directs the BOP to reestablish the principles identified in the Justice Department’s “Roadmap to Reentry,” and to begin the process of implementing these principles to improve the correctional practices and programs, including providing (1) individualized reentry plans for individuals; (2) access to education, employment training, life skills, substance abuse, mental health, and other programs; (3) resources and opportunities to build and maintain family relationships; (4) individualized continuity of care; and (5) comprehensive reentry-related information and access to resources.

Extreme Weather Plans.—Recent examples of BOP’s responses to extreme weather events—including extreme heat or cold—raise concerns about unsafe conditions for inmates, correctional officers, and institution staff. The Committee directs BOP to issue clear and consistent policies and guidance across all BOP facilities regarding preparations for and responses to extreme weather events, including by establishing temperature thresholds for health and safety at BOP facilities.

Swift-Certain-Fair [SCF] Model in the Federal Prison System.—The SCF model has been an effective deterrent for incarcerated populations in State and local corrections settings. The Committee directs BOP (1) to establish SCF pilot programs in BOP housing units based upon best practices developed by other applicable corrections agencies, (2) to collect data on the effectiveness of the program, and (3) to provide a report evaluating the pilot and making recommendations on its replication.

BOP Responsiveness During Disasters.—Within 180 days of enactment of this act, BOP shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, Judiciary, and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs a report covering fiscal years 2015 through 2022 of disaster damage describing the scope of physical damage at BOP-owned or managed facilities impacted or struck by a major disaster that explains the effects of the damage on inmates and staff, including (1) injury and loss of life of inmates and staff; (2) access to health and medical care, food, special dietary needs, drinkable water, personal protective equipment, and personal hygiene products; (3) guidance used to adjudicate early release or home confinement requests, data on early release or home confinement approvals, denials, and justification for denials and explanation, as to whether using home confinement or early release was considered; (4) access to cost-free and uninterrupted visitation with legal counsel and visitors with justifications for facility decisions that resulted in suspended or altered visitations; (5) access to appropriate accommodations for inmates with disabilities; (6) access to educational and work programs; (7) assessment of the cost of the damage to the facility and estimates for repairs; (8) the impact on staffing, equipment, and financial resources; and (9) other factors relating to the ability of the

BOP to uphold the health, safety, and civil rights of the correctional population.

This report shall also include agency corrective actions that BOP has undertaken or plans to undertake to improve and modernize emergency preparedness plans, as they relate to natural disasters, extreme weather, and public health emergencies and a timeline to implement any corrective action plans.

BOP Facilities and RRCs in Alaska and Hawaii.—Sustained family connections can reduce recidivism, and the FSA requires BOP to house inmates in facilities as close to their primary residence as possible, and to the extent practicable, within 500 driving miles. This can be impossible for inmates from the States of Alaska and Hawaii, and their families may face insurmountable obstacles to visitation. BOP is directed to conduct a study on the need for and feasibility of a BOP facility in Alaska. The study shall evaluate the cost, size, and location of a potential facility. In addition, BOP is directed to include an examination of the feasibility of expanding the capacity of RRCs in Alaska and Hawaii so as to help those released from incarceration transition back into their community per FSA requirements. BOP is further directed to submit this study to the Committee within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this act.

Improving Reentry by Addressing Dyslexia.—The Committee provides up to \$1,200,000 for a new initiative to address dyslexia. BOP is directed to pilot an evidence-based dyslexia screener with proven psychometrics for validity that meets the requirement of the FSA and is developed by experts outside of BOP who have proven experience in creating clinical screening tools. BOP is further directed to submit a report, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, describing the implementation of this initiative.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2022	\$235,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	179,300,000
Committee recommendation	179,300,000

This Committee’s recommendation includes \$179,300,000 for the construction, acquisition, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal inmates. The recommendation is \$55,700,000 below the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request. Of this amount, \$177,300,000 is designated for the modernization and repair of existing facilities. 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.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED
(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2022	\$2,700,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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 both the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends \$4,437,011,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including: \$4,304,011,000 in discretionary appropriations and \$133,000,000 in mandatory appropriations. The total is \$1,130,267,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$747,289,000 below the budget estimate.

Management and Administration [M&A] Expenses.—The Department shall, in preparing its fiscal year 2023 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 2023 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 is 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 ad-

dressed through the equitable use 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 Grants and Victim Assistance.—The Committee provides a total of \$149,000,000 in discretionary grant funding for Tribes as follows: \$65,000,000 within OJP for Tribal assistance; \$20,000,000 for a Tribal youth program within the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP]; \$40,000,000 for Tribal resources and \$6,000,000 for a Tribal Access Program within the COPS Office; and \$15,000,000 for a special Tribal criminal jurisdiction program and \$3,000,000 for a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney on Tribal land program within the OVW. In addition, a total of \$67,382,100 is provided to Tribal governments and coalitions through OVW programmatic statutory set-asides and another \$87,500,000 is provided to Tribal governments and Tribal coalitions in CVF funding.

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 priorities. The Committee directs OJP to submit, as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2023, 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 use of funds 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.

Science Advisory Board.—The Committee recognizes the contributions of OJP's Science Advisory Board [Board] and encourages the re-establishment of the Board. The Board worked to provide extra-agency review of, and recommendations for, OJP's research, statistics, and grants program. The re-established Board should be comprised of scholars and practitioners in criminology, statistics, and sociology, as well as practitioners in the criminal and juvenile justice fields, and should be tasked with ensuring the programs and activities of OJP are scientifically sound and pertinent to policymakers and practitioners.

Post-Conviction Relief for Trafficking Victims.—The Committee recognizes that serious, sustained efforts and investments in vic-

tim-centered programs are necessary to help address the rise in human trafficking, and is committed to helping victims seek justice and ensure that offenders are held accountable. The Committee is concerned about reports that trafficking victims are prosecuted, both at the Federal and State levels, for crimes directly related to their trafficking. Criminal convictions often disqualify victims from numerous Federal programs and impede their recovery. The Committee is concerned that removing expungement services from eligible activities for OVC grants contradicts the 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report released by the State Department, which encouraged the expansion of vacatur services.

The Committee directs OVC to allow the use of funds for direct representation on vacatur and expungement for a conviction for a non-violent crime that is a direct result of being a trafficking victim. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Department to submit the report required in Senate Report 115–275 and adopted by Public Law 116–6 regarding the Federal Government’s ability to supplement State vacatur programs.

STOP School Violence Act.—A total of \$195,000,000 is provided for the STOP School Violence Act (Division S, title V of Public Law 115–141) grant program for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$60,000,000 is derived from the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act and \$135,000,000, which is \$35,000,000 more than the full authorized program funding level, is provided for in this act. Of the amount provided for in this act, \$82,000,000 is provided to the Bureau of Justice Assistance [BJA] for evidence-based school safety programs outlined in the Act and \$53,000,000 is provided to the COPS Office for a competitive grant program as outlined in the Act. The Committee directs BJA and the COPS Office to work with other Federal agencies to notify States, localities, Tribes, and school districts of funding availability upon release, to increase training and technical assistance for school district applicants, and to provide microgrants for school districts, including rural, Tribal, and low-resourced schools. The Committee recognizes the significant emotional impact of the COVID–19 pandemic on youth and teachers and directs BJA to prioritize evidence-based programming to train students and school personnel on the warning signs of interpersonal violence and suicide for both students and school personnel, and mental health crisis intervention, as permitted under the Act. The Committee directs BJA to prioritize applicants incorporating crisis centers and evidence-based trainings for students and staff within their anonymous reporting systems.

Law Enforcement Training Grants.—The Committee directs the Department to, within existing discretionary grants that provide training for law enforcement agencies, prioritize grants for non-profits and other non-governmental entities that have undergone rigorous evaluation and have a successful track record of administering research-based trainings to law enforcement agencies on the importance of respecting civil and constitutional rights.

Victim Services for Incarcerated Survivors of Sexual Abuse.—The Committee directs DOJ to explore opportunities for releasing existing grant funding, including through OVC’s discretionary grant program, for efforts that would create a hotline to provide sexual abuse and rape crisis counseling services to incarcerated individ-

uals across the country. A hotline would not only help incarcerated survivors, but it would also further meaningful Prison Rape Elimination Act compliance.

OVC Center for Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] Administrators.—The Committee directed OVC to establish a peer-to-peer training and resource center for VOCA Administrators and allowed the use of up to \$5,000,000 for this project in fiscal year 2020. OVC is directed to continue to support the Center’s work.

DOJ Grant Oversight.—The Committee encourages DOJ 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.

Grant Funding for Payment of Bail.—The Committee is aware that GAO is reviewing the scope and impact of taxpayer funds used to pay bail, and has engaged with DOJ as part of this review. The Committee directs the Department to submit, within 60 days of the date of the enactment of this act, a report identifying: (1) all DOJ grants for which the payment of charity bail is an allowable expense, and (2) all awards in fiscal years 2020 and 2021 that supported the payment of charity bail, including the total amount of funding for such purposes.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$575,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,000,000,000
Committee recommendation	732,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$732,000,000 for OVW grants. The recommendation is \$157,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$268,000,000 below the budget request. 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, LGBTQIA 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	230,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	53,000
Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	2,500
Consolidated Youth-Oriented Program	20,000
<i>Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention</i>	4,000
Improving Criminal Justice Responses Program	65,500
<i>Homicide Reduction Initiative</i>	4,000
<i>Lethality Assessment Initiative</i>	4,000
<i>Policing and Prosecution Programs</i>	5,000
<i>Prosecution and Investigation of Online Abuse Initiative</i>	3,000
Sexual Assault Victims Services	100,000
Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement	58,000
Violence on College Campuses	25,000
<i>HBCU, HSI, and Tribal Colleges and Universities</i>	12,500
Legal Assistance for Victims	55,000
Abuse Later in Life Program	10,000
Justice for Families Program	25,000
Disabilities Program	16,000
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	15,000
Rape Survivor Child Custody Act	1,500
Restorative Justice Responses and Evaluations	15,000
National Deaf Services Line	4,000
Culturally Specific Programs	10,000
Underserved Populations Program	5,000
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys	3,000
Financial Assistance Program	4,000
Abby Honold Act	5,000
Sexual Assault Survivor's Bill of Rights	5,000
Holistic Assault Services on College Campuses Demonstration Program	2,000
TOTAL, Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	732,000

National Deaf Services Line.—Most Deaf victims must rely on mainstream service providers for assistance. These providers may not be well-versed in Deaf culture, may not provide appropriate accommodations, and may have little experience accessing and working with American Sign Language interpreters. The Committee provides \$4,000,000 for OVW to launch and maintain a national Deaf services line, which will provide virtual services to Deaf victims of all Violence Against Women Act crimes, provide technical assistance to victim service providers working with Deaf victims, and pilot strategies to expand “for Deaf, by Deaf” in-person services. OVW is directed to provide plans for implementation of this program as part of the fiscal year 2023 spend plan.

Financial Assistance Program.—The Committee provides \$4,000,000 for a pilot program to provide grants to victim service providers, to include Tribal governments and organizations, to provide financial assistance to victims of sexual assault and intimate partner domestic violence. Funding is designed to provide survivors with financial assistance for necessities that are not easily met by traditional service providers and with flexibility to meet self-identified needs quickly. OVW is directed to provide further details on how it plans to administer the program as part of the fiscal year 2023 spend plan.

Survivors' Bill of Rights in the States.—The Committee provides \$5,000,000 for a grant program to incentivize States to develop and enact laws that guarantee certain rights to survivors of sexual assault, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 3772, including the right to receive medical forensic examinations, the preservation of evidence collection kit, and access to information resulting from such kits, prior notification of any destruction or disposal of evidence collection kits, and the right to request further preservation of any such kit. The Committee directs the Department to consult with STOP grant stakeholders to solicit their feedback on increasing formula grants authorized under 34 U.S.C. 10441 et. seq. as part of this incentivization program for States that have a law in place regarding rights to survivors of sexual assault. The Department is directed to submit its plan for administering this program, including the grant solicitation process, as part of the fiscal year 2023 spend plan. Within 1 year of the date of enactment of this act, DOJ shall provide a report to the Committee on any logistical challenges to administering this program, the number of States that have applied for grants, the number of awards made and the respective award amounts, and the level of unmet demand for this program.

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 \$93,467,110 for fiscal year 2023, with \$67,382,110 for Tribal governments and coalitions, \$20,175,000 for culturally specific organizations, and \$5,910,000 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.

Victim Services on Campus.—The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for a demonstration program to expand access to holistic assault services on college campuses with the intent to establish a best practices guide for other institutions to implement. The Department should partner with an accredited post-secondary institution in the greater Gulf Coast region that has expertise in this area, including both an established campus-based sexual assault nurse examiner program and an established campus-based multidisciplinary sexual assault response team, affiliation agreements with both an acute care hospital-based sexual assault program as well as a community-based sexual assault victim service provider, and an existing infrastructure to provide evidence and simulation-based training and education to multidisciplinary team members.

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. There-

fore, 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. The Committee directs OJP to submit an annual report on grant programs that have not received a sufficient number of qualified applicants.

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

Appropriations, 2022	\$70,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	88,000,000
Committee recommendation	88,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$88,000,000 for the Research, Evaluation and Statistics account. The recommendation is \$18,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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	45,000
National Institute of Justice	43,000
<i>Study on School-Based Hate Crimes</i>	1,200
<i>Study on Law Enforcement Responses to Opioid Overdoses</i>	1,000
TOTAL, Research Evaluation and Statistics	88,000

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.

Assessment of NIJ and BJS.—Directives under the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–435) (Evidence Act) and other Congressionally-requested initiatives have given NIJ and BJS additional responsibilities and obligations. The Committee directs OJP to conduct a full assessment of the impact of these dynamics on NIJ and BJS’s ability to keep pace with cutting-edge scientific practices and emerging policy needs. OJP is further directed to develop a forward-looking vision for strengthening these agencies’ ability to respond nimbly to and anticipate future needs and scientific developments over the next decade and identify the resources needed to achieve this vision. These activities should, where possible, be integrated into OJP’s implementation of the Evidence Act. OJP shall provide an update to the Committee on its progress within 180 days from the enactment of this act.

BJS.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$45,000,000 for the BJS. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 level and equal to the budget request.

Data on Police Suicide.—The Committee directed BJS to start the process of maintaining a data set on police suicide for Federal, State, and local law enforcement in fiscal year 2020 and provided \$3,000,000 for this data collection effort in fiscal year 2021. The Committee has not received the status update on this data collection, which was required within 120 days of enactment of Public Law 117–103. BJS is directed to immediately submit that status update and to provide details on the pending final data set within 90 days of enactment of this act.

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.

NIJ.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$43,000,000 for the NIJ, in addition to \$2,500,000 transferred from the OVW for research and evaluation on violence against women and Indian women. The Committee supports the budget request for NIJ to research domestic violence radicalization, school violence research and research on violence against Native Americans, Alaska Natives and other Indigenous communities. The Committee encourages NIJ to undertake additional research regarding domestic violence homicide prevention.

Correctional Education Evaluation.—The Committee directs NIJ to establish a 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. The NIJ was directed to submit a report on the status of this project within 60 days of enactment of Public Law 117–103 and has failed to do so. The Committee directs the immediate submission of this report.

First Step Act Research and Studies.—Rather than transferring critical funding from BOP to NIJ as requested by the Department, the Committee allows up to \$16,000,000 to be available to evaluate, research, and study First Step Act programs and activities.

Study on School-Based Hate Crimes.—The Committee provides \$1,200,000 for NIJ to administer a competitive grant to an accredited research university for a study covering the purposes of the solicitation for opportunity number O–NIJ–2022–171191 in the K–12 education system to understand the scope, characteristics, and outcomes of these incidents.

Study on Law Enforcement Responses to Opioid Overdoses.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for NIJ to administer a competitive grant to an accredited research university for a study regarding law enforcement’s responses to opioid overdoses. The study shall take into account law enforcement’s responses with linked community agencies and also include specific practices utilized to ensure the well-being, assessment, and protection of children in these situations.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$2,213,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	2,517,500,000
Committee recommendation	2,394,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$2,394,500,000 for State and local law enforcement assistance. The recommendation is \$181,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$123,000,000 below the budget request.

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	815,000
<i>Officer Robert Wilson III VALOR Initiative</i>	13,000
<i>NamUs</i>	5,000
<i>Officer Training for Responding to People with Mental Illness and Disabilities</i>	10,000
<i>John R. Justice Grant Program</i>	5,000
<i>Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution</i>	15,500
<i>Kevin and Avonte’s Law</i>	3,000
<i>Project Safe Neighborhoods</i>	20,000
<i>Capital Litigation and Wrongful Conviction Review</i>	15,000
<i>National Center on Restorative Justice</i>	3,000
<i>Ashanti Alert Network</i>	1,000
<i>Family-Based Alternative Sentencing Pilot Programs</i>	3,500
<i>Child Advocacy Training</i>	2,000
<i>Rural Violent Crime Initiative</i>	8,000
<i>Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act</i>	7,500
<i>Drug Data Research Center to Combat Opioid Abuse</i>	4,000
<i>Forensic Ballistics Programs in Higher Education</i>	3,000
<i>Multidisciplinary Partnership Improvements for Protective Orders</i>	5,000
<i>Virtual Training for Law Enforcement</i>	5,000
<i>Byrne Discretionary Projects</i>	102,430
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	100,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	100,000
Economic, High-Tech, White Collar, and Cybercrime Prevention	13,000
<i>Intellectual Property Enforcement Program</i>	2,500
<i>Internet of Things Training Modules</i>	2,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program	30,000
<i>Transfer to NIST/OLES</i>	1,500
National Sex Offender Public Website	1,000
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Initiative	125,000
<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program</i>	25,000
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	35,000
DNA Initiative	173,000
<i>Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants</i>	132,000
<i>State and Local Forensic Activities</i>	20,000
<i>Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants</i>	15,000
<i>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Training Program Grants</i>	6,000
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	75,000
CASA–Special Advocates	15,000
Tribal Assistance	65,000
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	125,000
<i>Smart Probation</i>	8,000
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants</i>	5,000
<i>Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement</i>	5,000
<i>Pay for Success</i>	7,500
<i>Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act</i>	10,000

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
Substance Use Disorder Initiative	455,000
<i>Drug Courts</i>	95,000
<i>Mentally Ill Offender Act</i>	45,000
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	45,000
<i>Veterans Treatment Courts</i>	35,000
<i>Prescription Drug Monitoring</i>	35,000
<i>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program</i>	200,000
Keep Young Athletes Safe Act	2,500
STOP School Violence Act	82,000
Emmett Till Grants	3,000
Hate Crime Prevention Act	15,000
Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act	10,000
Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice	10,000
Body Worn Camera Partnership Program	35,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	40,000
Community Violence Intervention and Prevention	50,000
TOTAL, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	2,394,500

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$815,000,000 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.

Byrne-JAG and the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.—In addition to the funding provided in this act, the Committee notes that an additional \$150,000,000 will be released to State, local, and Tribal governments this fiscal year under the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act [BCSA]. Government agencies and law enforcement can use BCSA funding for the following purposes, including, but not limited to: extreme risk protection order programs, drug courts, mental health courts, and veterans courts.

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 \$11,000,000 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.

Officer Training on Responding to People with Mental Illness or Disabilities.—The Committee understands that law enforcement officers are often the first responders to calls regarding individuals with mental illnesses and often encounter mentally ill individuals and those with disabilities while completing their routine patrol duties. The Committee recognizes the need for support and training so that law enforcement officers and other first responders are better equipped to handle such encounters and help provide appropriate assistance as well as reduce the number of individuals entering the legal system.

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for a competitive grant program to provide awards to State and local law enforcement and correctional facilities to educate, train, and prepare officers so that they are equipped to appropriately interact with mentally ill or disabled individuals in the course of completing their job responsibilities. This training should be developed in conjunction with healthcare professionals to provide crisis intervention training, which shall focus on understanding mental and behavioral health, developing empathy, navigating community resources, de-escalation skills, and practical application training for all first responders. The Committee expects OJP to track the results of this grant program to better establish best practices for law enforcement agencies.

Funding totaling \$5,000,944 has previously been provided for an academic-based model on this training for officers. The Committee understands that the Department has completed pilot trainings for the curriculum and that OJP expects the curriculum to be publicly available in the fall of 2022. The Committee directs that this curriculum, best practices, and any other key information be released by December 31, 2022.

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.

Kevin and Avonte's Law.—The Committee provides funding of \$3,000,000 for competitive grants awarded to non-profit and State and local entities to prevent wandering and locate missing individuals with forms of dementia, such as Alzheimer's Disease, or developmental disabilities, such as autism, as described in the underlying authorization enacted as division Q of Public Law 115–141.

Project Safe Neighborhoods [PSN].—The Committee's recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for PSN. The Committee encourages OJP to use PSN funds to support evidence-based and data-driven focused intervention, deterrence, and prevention initiatives that aim to reduce violence. These initiatives should be trauma-informed, recognizing that people who are at risk of committing

violence often themselves have been victims of violent trauma or have witnessed traumatic experiences in the past.

Group Violence Intervention [GVI].—The Committee recognizes that GVI is a strategy the Department should consider in its efforts to reduce violent crime. The Committee encourages the Department, in conjunction with the PSN program, to fund GVI initiatives in cities where GVI programs have proven to reduce gun violence.

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. Individuals exonerated in 2020 spent an average of about 13 years incarcerated for their wrongful convictions, and 45 percent of 2020 exonerations—58 of the total 129 exonerations—were a result of the work of innocence organizations.

Given the urgent need to identify and remediate wrongful convictions, the Committee directs that at least 50 percent of the \$15,000,000 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 also 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.

Child Advocacy Training.—The Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence acknowledged the need to include curricula in post-secondary educational programs to ensure that every child- and family-serving professional receives training in multiple evidence-based methods for identifying and screening children for exposure to violence. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for a competitive grant program to support child advocacy training in undergraduate, graduate, and continuing education. The grants should support the training of fu-

ture mandated reporters and child protection professionals and support efforts across the country to train child protection professionals in the field, including law enforcement officers, social workers, mental and medical health professionals, and prosecutors.

Drug Data Research Center to Combat Opioid Abuse.—The Committee provides \$4,000,000 for the establishment of a national drug data research center to combat opioid abuse that is at an accredited institution of higher education that conducts research on opioids, has existing expertise in databases, statistics, and geographic information systems, and has an established network of subject and behavioral matter experts.

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 \$3,000,000 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 \$8,000,000 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 intended 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.

Uses of Byrne-JAG Funds.—The Committee continues to recognize that novel equipment and technologies can improve public safety and public trust in criminal justice institutions. OJP is urged to promote awareness, through statements on the OJP website, in “FAQs” and seminars, and in solicitation documents, that Byrne-JAG funds may be used for managed access systems and other cell phone mitigation technologies; fentanyl and methamphetamine detection equipment, including handheld instruments; opioid overdose reversal agents; virtual reality de-escalation training; humane remote restraint devices that enable law enforcement to restrain an uncooperative subject without requiring the infliction of pain; drug detection canines; and hiring and training of cybercrime analysts and investigators.

Virtual Training.—The Committee provides \$5,000,000 to OJP to partner with no fewer than two universities in a joint effort to develop a training regime with artificial intelligence and virtual reality.

Grants to Combat Human Trafficking.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$100,000,000 for services and task force ac-

tivities 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 2023 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 VAWA 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.

Economic, High-Tech, White Collar, and Cybercrime Prevention.—The Committee provides \$13,000,000 to address economic, high-technology, white collar, and Internet crime prevention grants, of which not less than \$2,500,000 is for competitive grants that help State and local law enforcement tackle intellectual property thefts.

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 pur-

chase 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.—A total of \$165,000,000 is provided for this program, of which \$40,000,000 is derived from the BSCA and \$125,000,000 is derived from funding in this act. Funding provided in this act will be used to continue to improve the submission of State criminal and mental health records to 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 Department is directed 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 effectively implement such policies. 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.

Paul Coverdell Forensic Science.—The recommendation provides a total of \$35,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 is to specifically target the challenges the opioid and synthetic drug epidemic has brought to the forensics community as described in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93.

DNA Backlog and Crime Lab Improvements.—The Committee continues its strong support for DNA backlog and crime lab improvements by recommending \$173,000,000 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, \$132,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$15,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, \$6,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, and \$20,000,000 is for other State and local forensic activities.

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 to the Committee as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan with respect to funds appropriated for DNA-related and forensic programs, including the alignment of appropriated funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program.

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 Nurse Examiner [SANE] Training Program Grants.—The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize rural, Tribal, underserved communities, and urban areas without full-time coverage for this program. Within the amount provided for SANE Training Program Grants, \$2,000,000 shall be to establish regional SANE training programs. Regional SANE training programs are identified as establishing a level of excellence in forensic nursing and are qualified to prepare current and future sexual assault nurse examiners/forensic nurse examiners to be profession-ready and meet the applicable State certification and licensure requirements. These programs shall provide training and supervision to nurses with the purpose of increasing sexual assault forensic nurse capacity in rural areas, and in support of population-specific programs and hospitals including, but not limited to, underserved or historically underfunded communities. Entities receiving these funds shall promote best practices in forensic nursing throughout a region, while continuing to research and develop the highest standards of care.

Sexual Assault Kit Initiative.—The Committee’s recommendation includes \$60,000,000 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 Department 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 \$125,000,000 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, up to \$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.

Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act.—The Committee directs BJA to ensure that the program includes grants for peer support specialists and peer-led mental health education classes or support groups for justice-involved individuals and families commensurate with community needs.

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act [CARA] Programs.—The Committee provides a total of \$455,000,000 for CARA programs, including \$95,000,000 for drug courts; \$35,000,000 for veterans treatment courts; \$45,000,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, including access to any of the three MAT options; \$35,000,000 for prescription drug monitoring; \$45,000,000 for the Mentally Ill Offender Act; and \$200,000,000 for the Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Disorder Program [COSSUP].

The Committee directs that funding for COSSUP programs be focused on prevention and education efforts, effective responses to those affected by substance abuse, and services for treatment and recovery from addiction. Of the \$200,000,000 for COSSUP, no 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 enforcement agencies with K–12 students; and no 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], and looks forward to the evaluation to be completed under the NIJ solicitation “NIJ Multisite Impact and Cost-Efficiency Evaluation of Veterans Treatment Courts, Fiscal Year 2022.” OJP is directed to keep the Committee apprised of the status of the evaluation.

The Committee commends BJA for administering the VTC program through a dedicated solicitation in fiscal year 2022, and urges BJA to undertake efforts to promote awareness of this funding opportunity within State court systems. OJP is directed to report, within 180 days of the enactment of this act, on these efforts.

Keep Young Athletes Safe Act.—The Committee again provides funding of \$2,500,000 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 ensure that 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. The Committee reiterates the directive in Senate Report 116–127 and adopted by Public Law 116–93 for OJP to submit a report describing how grant funding was used by the grantees by purpose area for the prior fiscal year, the number of trainings provided, the number of claims investigated, and the number of investigations referred to law enforcement for prosecution.

Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program.—Since fiscal year 2015, the Committee has provided a total of \$202,500,000 for the Body-Worn Camera Partnership Program, as well as direction regarding program requirements and operation. The Committee's recommendation includes \$35,000,000 for this competitive matching grant program that equips State, local, and Tribal law enforcement officers with body-worn cameras. The Committee recommends that jurisdictions continue to follow prior direction to (1) develop camera policies and procedures with community input; (2) commit to a set of narrow and well-defined purposes for which cameras and their footage may be used; (3) specify clear operational policies for recording, retention, and access; (4) require training for both the proper use of body-worn cameras and for the handling and use of the obtained video and audio recordings; (5) ensure that prior to use of body-worn cameras, privacy and data retention policies are already in place; and (6) as appropriate, make footage available to promote accountability, with necessary privacy safeguards.

Funding provided by the Committee also allowed for the creation of the Body-Worn Camera Toolkit, which serves as a comprehensive clearinghouse for jurisdictions interested in planning and implementing a body-worn camera program. The Committee requests that OJP update this Toolkit on an annual basis with any new information, data, and best practices and keep it publicly available on its website.

Justice Reinvestment Initiative [JRI].—The Committee provides \$40,000,000 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, an increase of \$12,000,000 above the enacted level. Of this amount, \$15,000,000 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 \$10,000,000 for grants authorized under the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Crime Act, and \$10,000,000 for grants provided under the Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice program.

Community Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative [CVIPI].—A total of \$100,000,000 is provided for CVIPI in fiscal year 2023. This includes \$50,000,000 from the BSCA and \$50,000,000 in this act. 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.

Byrne Discretionary Grants.—The Committee provides \$102,430,000 for Byrne discretionary grants to prevent crime, improve the criminal justice system, provide victim services, and other related activities. The following table details funding for congressionally-designated projects, which the bill incorporates by reference:

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
67th Precinct Clergy Council, Inc.	Violence Intervention Program	1,000,000
Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault.	Support for Victim Services Organizations	3,000,000
Alaska Police and Fire Chaplains	Counseling and Emotional Support Programs for Law Enforcement Officers and Victims of Crime.	1,000,000
All Faiths Children’s Advocacy Center.	Children’s Safehouse Forensic Interview Program	250,000
Anne Arundel County	Fresh START	400,000
Baton Rouge Police Department ...	Aerial Camera Technology Replacement	500,000

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court.	Bernalillo County Metropolitan Courts' Probation Assistance Program.	240,000
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago.	Youth Mentoring Program	500,000
Boston Medical Center [BMC] Corporation.	Violence Intervention Advocacy Program [VIAP]	370,000
Camden Center for Youth Development, Inc.	Community Coaches	324,000
Charles County Sheriff's Office	Mental Health, Wellness, and Resiliency Program	90,000
Charter Township of Clinton	Police Social Worker	675,000
City and County of Denver	Community-Based Violence Intervention Program	799,000
City and County of Denver	Denver District Attorney's Office Human Trafficking Unit Project	178,000
City and County of Denver	Denver Sheriff Department Housing Navigation Program	750,000
City and County of Denver	Medication-Assisted Treatment Expansion	1,650,000
City and County of Denver	Night Moves Youth Violence Prevention	350,000
City and County of Denver	Substance Use Navigator Program	187,000
City of Albuquerque	Albuquerque Violence Intervention Program and Community Safety Department.	2,050,000
City of Baltimore	Coordinated Systemic Responses to Violence in Baltimore	500,000
City of Charleston	Charleston West Side Mentorship Program	200,000
City of Chicago	Assistance to Chicagoans Who Become Disabled As a Result of Gun and Community Violence.	350,000
City of Detroit	Body Worn Camera Update	1,000,000
City of Elkins	Law Enforcement Technology Upgrades	950,000
City of Erie	Erie Regional Bomb Squad Vehicle	325,000
City of Jersey City	HealthierJC Peaceful Families	500,000
City of Las Cruces	Project LIGHT	485,000
City of Mannington	Law Enforcement Technology Upgrades	66,000
City of Minneapolis	Problem Nature Code Study and Development of Alternatives to Police Response Pilots.	2,500,000
City of New Bedford	Equitable Approaches to Public Safety in the City of New Bedford	562,000
City of North Las Vegas	North Las Vegas—Municipal Court Case Management System Upgrade.	300,000
City of Portsmouth	Public Safety Communications Upgrades	3,000,000
City of Pueblo	Pueblo Crime and Accident Scene Scanner	86,000
City of Scottsdale	Public Safety Communications Equipment	89,000
City of Stockbridge	Stockbridge Police—Mental Health and Wellness Training Program	165,000
City of Syracuse	Syracuse Police Cadet Program	500,000
City of Thornton	Crime and Accident Scene Scanner	102,000
City of Thornton	Rapid DNA Instrument	171,000
City of Trenton	Trenton RISE Center Project	1,000,000
City of Tucson	Tucson Police Department [TPD] and Tucson Public Safety Communications Department [PSCD] Portable Radios Update.	1,845,000
City of Westland	City of Westland Strengthening Families Program	30,000
Clark County	Clark County—Public Defender Counseling Program	175,000
Cleveland Rape Crisis Center	Enhanced Services for Survivors of Rape and Human Trafficking ..	750,000
Cochise County Sheriff's Office	Cochise County Jail	2,200,000
Colorado Access to Justice Commission.	Access to Justice Initiatives for Rural Colorado	627,000
Community Capacity Development	Project Human Justice & Healing	2,000,000
Congregations Organized for a New Connecticut.	Fostering Greater Gun Safety in New Haven Area	67,000
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.	Support for Child Advocacy Organizations and Services for Victims of Crime.	4,000,000
County of Bernalillo	Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion	416,000
Cranston Police Department	Crisis Intervention Team Mental Health Response	500,000
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.	Support for Georgia Domestic Violence Services	3,093,000
Crisis Line & Safe House of Central Georgia.	One Safe Place Macon Family Justice Center	1,200,000
Delaware Division of Forensic Science.	Division of Forensic Science Equipment	670,000
Enough is Enough	Online Exploitation Prevention	960,000
Faith in New York	Restorative Justice Project (Harlem Pilot)	300,000
Forsyth County Sheriff's Office	Mental Health Response Teams in Forsyth County	157,000

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Franklin Regional Council of Governments.	Reduce Reliance on Part-Time Police Officers	165,000
Getting Out and Staying Out, Inc. [GOSO].	Family Therapy for Survivors of Violence and Families of At-Risk Youth in East Harlem.	200,000
Graham County	Graham County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Vehicles	140,000
Granite State Children's Alliance ..	Interview Recording Equipment and Mental/Behavioral Health Supplies for Child Advocacy Centers in NH.	223,000
Greater St. Louis, Inc., Foundation	Strengthening Downtown St. Louis Public Safety System	1,250,000
Hancock County Commission	Courthouse Security Project	250,000
Hancock County Commission	Law Enforcement Equipment and Technology Upgrades	565,000
Hawai'i Department of Public Safety.	Continuing and Higher Education Support Services for Hawai'i Department of Public Safety.	900,000
Hawai'i Department of the Attorney General.	Sexual Assault Nurses and Forensic Examiners	200,000
Haymarket Center	Recidivism Reduction Initiative	775,000
Heartland Alliance for Human Need & Human Rights.	READI Chicago	500,000
Hennepin County	Hennepin County Health Equity Legal Project	500,000
Homesafe, Inc.	Homesafe Services	90,000
Housing Authority of The City of Providence, RI (a.k.a. Providence Housing Authority).	Domestic Violence Prevention and Survivor Support	200,000
Hugoton Police Department	Acquisition of Patrol Vehicles	128,000
Huntington Police Department	Community Engagement and Officer Training Initiative	692,000
Illinois Holocaust Museum & Education Center.	Law Enforcement Action in Democracy (LEAD) Training	299,000
Inspira Health Network	Cumberland County NJ Youth Violence Cessation Initiative	1,000,000
Journey Center for Safety and Healing.	Increased Capacity and Advocacy for Domestic Violence Victims and Survivors in Cuyahoga County.	439,000
LA Economic and Workforce Development Department.	Returning Citizens Housing Stability Pilot Project	1,000,000
La Paz County Sheriff's Office	La Paz Jail Vehicle Replacement	116,000
Lake County Committee on Family Violence.	Forbes House Shelter Expansion	335,000
Lake County State's Attorney's Office.	Gun Violence Prevention Initiative	750,000
Leavenworth County Attorney's Office.	Establishment of a Veterans Treatment Court	1,000,000
Legal Assistance for Low-Income Victims of Crime.	Legal Assistance for Low-Income Victims of Crime	255,000
Madison Lake Police Department ..	City of Madison Lake Law Enforcement Enhancement	164,000
Manchester Police Department	New Hampshire Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness	110,000
Marshall University	Forensic Science Training and Services	1,500,000
Maui County	West Maui Communications Channel Expansion	180,000
McDowell County Commission	Acquisition of Patrol Vehicles	123,000
Mercer County Commission	Mercer County Sheriff's Department Police Vehicles and Equipment	300,000
Metropolitan Family Services	Violence Reduction Initiative	800,000
Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence.	Emergency Operation Funding	500,000
Minneapolis Police Department	Minneapolis Police Department Police Recruitment Through PEACE (Pathways Encouraging Active Community Engagement).	1,894,000
Missing and Murdered Diné Relatives.	Missing and Murdered Diné Relatives Relief Fund	25,000
Mississippi Department of Corrections.	Contraband Cell Phone Interdiction Systems	4,000,000
Mountain State Educational Services Cooperative.	Project EQ	892,000
Municipality of Anchorage	Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Fleet Replacement	2,000,000
Nashua Police Department	Hazardous Device Unit Equipment	110,000
New Hampshire Department of Justice.	New Hampshire Drug Task Force	409,000
New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault.	NJCASA Accessibility Capacity Building Project	445,000
New Jersey Coalition to End Domestic Violence.	NJCEDV Legal Representation Project	500,000

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
New Mexico Department of Public Safety.	Emergency Power Distribution for Vulnerable New Mexico State Police District Facilities Project.	600,000
Nonviolence Institute	Strengthening Nonviolence Interventions	150,000
Northern Michigan Law Enforcement Training Group.	Public Safety Training Equipment	1,000,000
Ohio QRT Association	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Outreach Resources	160,000
Ohio University	Human Trafficking Prevention	323,000
Oklahoma State University Center for Health Sciences.	Forensic DNA Laboratory	500,000
Olathe Police Department	Acquisition of Training Center Equipment and Technology	1,685,000
Philadelphia Mural Arts Advocates	Philadelphia Restorative Justice Programming	250,000
Philadelphia Office of Domestic Violence Strategies.	Supervised Child Visitation and Exchange Program	300,000
Providence Police Department	Crime and Gun Violence Reduction Initiative	1,000,000
Region 4 Planning and Development Council.	Community District Ranger Department Police Cruiser	54,000
Regional Youth Adult Social Action Partnership.	Bridgeport Gun Violence Prevention	237,000
Rio Blanco County	Equipment for Rio Blanco County Law Enforcement Training Center	350,000
Rise Up Rochester, Inc.	Rise Up Rochester Anti-Violence Safe Housing Project	400,000
San Carlos Apache Tribe	San Carlos Apache Police Department Equipment Modernization ...	674,000
Seton Hall University	Seton Hall Law School—Community-Based Reentry and Support Services.	632,000
Southwest Women's Law Center ...	American Indian/Alaska Native Women Survivors of Domestic Violence Support Program.	60,000
St. Louis Police Department	St. Louis Regional Violent Crime Initiative	3,750,000
St. Nicks Alliance	North Brooklyn Anti-Violence Initiative	1,000,000
Taos Community Foundation	Taos LEAD (Let Everyone Advance with Dignity)	113,000
The Homeless Advocacy Project [HAP].	HAP Embedded Legal Professional (H.E.L.P.) Program Pilot	83,000
The Legal Clinic	Immigration Legal Services for Hawai'i's Vulnerable Residents	120,000
Third Judicial District Attorney's Office.	Border Prosecution Division	300,000
Tides Family Services	Juvenile Justice Program	100,000
Town of Clendenin Police Department.	Clendenin Police Personnel and Equipment	200,000
Town of Gorham	Pine Mountain Repeater & 4-site Simulcast System	426,000
Town of Kittery	Equipment Purchases for Kittery, Eliot, and York Law Enforcement Community Outreach Program.	70,000
Town of Lexington	Police Technology Modernization	2,275,000
Town of Marion Police Department	Police Leadership in Southwest Virginia	83,000
Town of Wellton	Town of Wellton—Police Department Equipment	44,000
University of Alaska	Forensic Training Program for Healthcare Providers and Advocates	500,000
University of Maryland, Baltimore	Train the Trainer Interdisciplinary Certificate in Violence Prevention for Non-Profit Leaders.	1,100,000
Vermont Department of Public Safety.	Public Safety Training and Modernization	1,500,000
Vermont Law School	The Justice Reform Clinic Project	975,000
Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence.	Center for Leadership and Learning	5,000,000
Virginia Hospital & Healthcare Association Foundation.	Virginia Center for Hospital-Based Violence Intervention	885,000
West Virginia Department of Agriculture.	WVDA Law Enforcement Liaison	81,000
Women Helping Women	Women Helping Women Survivor Services Expansion	764,000
Yavapai County Sheriff's Office ...	Yavapai County Sheriff's Office Aerial Platform for Sedona & Prescott Communities.	2,108,000
Youth Outreach Services	Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiative	500,000

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2022	\$360,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	760,000,000
Committee recommendation	471,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$471,000,000 for juvenile justice programs. The recommendation is \$111,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$289,000,000 below the budget request.

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	90,000
<i>Emergency Planning-Juvenile Detention Facilities</i>	500
Youth Mentoring Grants	110,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	78,500
<i>Prevention of Trafficking of Girls</i>	5,000
<i>Tribal Youth</i>	20,000
<i>Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal</i>	500
<i>Girls in the Justice System</i>	6,500
<i>Opioid Affected Youth Initiative</i>	16,000
<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	15,000
<i>Protecting Vulnerable and At-Risk Youth</i>	5,000
Victims of Child Abuse Programs	50,000
Missing & Exploited Children Programs	110,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	5,000
Juvenile Indigent Defense	2,500
Alternatives to Youth Detention	25,000
TOTAL, Juvenile Justice	471,000

Any deviation from the above table is subject to the reprogramming requirements of section 505 of this act.

Arts in Juvenile Justice.—The Department is to continue to develop the Arts in the Juvenile Justice Demonstration Program as described in fiscal year 2022. In addition, OJJDP is encouraged 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 2022 as well as plans for fiscal year 2023 funds including ex-

pansion of the program and creation of best practices to replicate these kinds of partnerships.

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 \$110,000,000 for competitive, peer-reviewed youth mentoring grants, of which \$16,500,000 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.

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 \$6,500,000 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.—According to DOJ, 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 \$15,000,000 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.

Protecting Vulnerable and At-risk Youth.—The Committee provides \$5,000,000 to support the continuation of a pilot demonstration program, through which at least four community-based organizations, to include those in underserved rural communities, can apply for funding to develop, implement, and build replicable treatment models for residential-based innovative care, treatment, and services. The primary population served by such pilot programs

shall include adolescents and youth transitioning out of foster care who have experienced a history of foster care involvement, child poverty, child abuse or neglect, human trafficking, juvenile justice involvement, substance abuse disorder, or gang involvement. Community-based programs providing crisis stabilization, emergency shelter, and addiction treatment for adolescents and transitional age residential programs with reputable outcomes shall be accorded priority in funding under this program.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$50,000,000 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 report 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.

Missing and Exploited Children Programs.—The Committee recommends \$110,000,000 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 2023, 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 OJJDP is directed to continue to ensure that all grantees report regularly on these programs.

Within funds provided, the Committee directs that the full authorized amount of \$40,000,000 be provided for the purposes of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–267),

up to \$32,200,000 of which shall be used to carry out the requirements of 34 U.S.C. 11293(b).

Within the funds provided, \$4,400,000 is provided for the AMBER Alert program. The Committee continues to recognize the diverse and unique challenges, identified in the report to Congress directed by the Ashlynnne 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 information 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 2022. 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.

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.

Alternatives to Youth Incarceration.—The Committee provides \$25,000,000 for an initiative for States, localities, territories and Tribes in order to provide resources to close and repurpose youth prisons and detention facilities. Funding shall support grantees in a robust planning process to close youth prisons and redirect resources to support more effective alternatives to incarceration; for community-based programs for system-involved youth as well as services outside of the justice system; and for grantees to assess and respond to the economic impact of youth prison closures, such as the training and re-employment of workers from youth prisons.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$152,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	167,800,000
Committee recommendation	167,800,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$167,800,000 for public safety officers benefits. The recommendation is \$15,800,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and is equal to the budget request. 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, \$133,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office and considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes.

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, 2022	\$511,744,000
Budget estimate, 2023	651,000,000
Committee recommendation	583,711,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$583,711,000 for community oriented policing services. The recommendation is \$71,967,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$67,289,000 below the budget request.

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

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
 [In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee Recommendation
COPS Hiring Grants	307,000
<i>Tribal Resources Grant Program</i>	40,000
<i>Regional Information Sharing Activities</i>	48,000
<i>Tribal Access Program</i>	6,000
<i>Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act</i>	10,000
<i>Collaborative Reform Model</i>	7,500
POLICE Act	11,000
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	20,000
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	40,000
STOP School Violence Act	53,000
Community Policing Development	60,000
COPS Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment Projects	92,711
TOTAL, Community Oriented Policing Services	583,711

Any deviations from the above table are subject to the re-programming requirements of section 505 of this act.

COPS Hiring Program.—The Committee recommends \$307,000,000 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. 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.

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.

Addressing Racial, Ethnic, and Demographic Gaps in Law Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned about racial, ethnic, and demographic gaps in law enforcement agencies. In fiscal years 2021 and 2022, the Committee directed the COPS Hiring Program to give additional consideration to applicants that commit to recruiting officers from the communities in which they will serve. The Committee continues to support this effort and directs the COPS Office to submit a report, within 30 days of the enactment of this act, on the application of this criterion in COPS Hiring Program awards.

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 by providing guidance on promising practices through the development and testing of innovative strategies, building knowledge about effective practices and outcomes, and supporting new, creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities. The Committee provides \$60,000,000 for CPD which is directed to be provided in

competitive grants directly to these law enforcement agencies in the following manner: \$16,500,000 is to expand the use of crisis intervention teams in order to embed mental and behavioral health services with law enforcement including funding for specialized training; \$25,000,000 is for officer training in de-escalation, implicit bias, and duty to intervene techniques, of which no less than \$2,000,000 is for grants to regional de-escalation training centers that are administered by accredited universities of higher education and offer de-escalation training certified by a national certification program; \$12,000,000 is for assisting agencies with gaining accreditation to ensure compliance with national and international standards covering all aspects of law enforcement policies, procedures, practices, and operations of which no less than \$5,000,000 is to be provided for small and rural law enforcement agencies for this purpose; \$5,000,000 is for the continuation of the CPD Microgrants program which provides funding for demonstration and pilot projects that offer creative ideas to advance crime fighting, community engagement, problem solving, or organizational changes to support community policing; and \$1,500,000 is for grants to support tolerance, diversity, and anti-bias training programs offered by organizations with well-established experience training law enforcement personnel and criminal justice professionals.

Collaborative Reform Model.—The Committee provides \$7,500,000 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 \$48,000,000 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 \$20,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 above both the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and budget request, 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 \$40,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000

above both the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the budget request, 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.

POLICE Act.—The COPS Office's Preparing for Active Shooter Situations [PASS] program has supported training for more than 130,000 law enforcement first responders in a response protocol adopted by the FBI as the National standard for special agent tactical instructors. Many State and local police departments have also adopted this response protocol as a standard for active shooter response, ensuring law enforcement officers arriving on the scene understand how others are trained to respond. 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 an integrated training with campus police officers and local law enforcement. The Committee further encourages the continued development of e-learning resources to supplement in-person training.

COPS Law Enforcement Technology.—The Committee provides \$92,711,000 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. COPS is directed to ensure that all equipment funded under this program meets the requirements of NIST's Office of Law Enforcement Standards. The accompanying table details funding for congressionally-designated activities, which are incorporated by reference in the bill:

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Albuquerque Police Department	Albuquerque Police Department—Cell Site Simulators (CSS)	860,000
Albuquerque Police Department	Albuquerque Police Department Investigation Technology Enhancement Tools.	480,000
Albuquerque Police Department	Smart Camera Technology Project	480,000
Allen County Sheriff	Acquisition of a Chemical Analyzer	156,000
Andover Police Department	911 Service Technology Updates	358,000
Augusta University	Augusta University—Public Safety Equipment	2,677,000
Belknap County Sheriff's Office	IT Enhancements for Belknap County Sheriff's Office	600,000
Bloomfield Police Department	Equipment for Police Department Training Room	40,000
Bloomfield Police Department	Town of Bloomfield Cruiser Camera Upgrades	112,000
Brandon Police Department	Public Safety Vehicle Upgrades for Brandon Police Department.	18,000
City of Bridgeport	City of Bridgeport Forensic Technology	500,000
City of Carbondale	Technology Upgrades	600,000
City of Cayce	Police Equipment Upgrade	858,000
City of Charles Town	Charles Town Police Department Technology Upgrade	400,000
City of Charleston	Training Simulator and Ongoing Training and Equipment Support.	750,000
City of College Park	College Park Police Department—Public Safety Technology and Equipment.	373,000
City of Dover Police Department	City of Dover—Wireless Camera Network System	600,000
City of Englewood	Englewood Public Safety Communication Enhancement Project.	1,790,000
City of Gautier	Police Department Equipment Upgrades	510,000
City of Henderson	Henderson—Dispatch Consoles	2,624,000
City of Henderson	Henderson—Eldorado Valley Training Facility Equipment	2,049,000
City of Highland Park	Highland Park Police Department Pilot Project for Mental Health Co-Response Model.	500,000
City of Las Cruces	Southern New Mexico Regional Public Safety Equipment	1,750,000
City of Medford	City of Medford Radio System Upgrade	1,444,000
City of Milton	Acquisition of Access Control and Live Scan Fingerprint Station.	63,000
City of New London	City of New London Emergency Communications Equipment Upgrades.	2,218,000
City of North Las Vegas	North Las Vegas—Police Department Technology Upgrade	100,000
City of Petersburg	Petersburg Emergency Public Safety Communications System	3,203,000
City of Powder Springs	Powder Springs—Law Enforcement Radio Networks	500,000
City of Reno	Reno Police Department—Forensics Software & Equipment	1,500,000
City of Rifle	In-Car and Body-Worn Cameras	317,000
City of Saco, Maine	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	667,000
City of Saint Peter	Saint Peter Police Department Technology Upgrade	33,000
City of St. Helens, Oregon	St. Helens Law Enforcement Technology	340,000
City of Stamford	Equipment for Regional Police Academy	250,000
City of Sumter	Ballistic Evidence System Upgrade	510,000
City of Washington	Public Safety Radio System Upgrades	900,000
Colwich Police Department	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	16,000
County of Cumberland	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	1,000,000
County of Waldo	911 Dispatch Center Equipment Upgrade	165,000
Cumberland County, NC	Law Enforcement Communications Systems Upgrades	2,474,000
Delta County	Delta Dispatch System Upgrade	500,000
Derby Police Department	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	47,000
Dodge City Police Department	Acquisition of an Emergency Response Vehicle	327,000
Douglas County	Douglas County Communications Radio System Upgrade	355,000
Douglas County Sheriff's Office	Douglas County Emergency Mobile Command Center	241,000
Edwards County Sheriff	Public Safety Communications Network Updates	1,210,000
Elko Sheriff's Department	Rapid DNA Instrument	486,000

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Ellis County Sheriff	Acquisition of Body Scanners	198,000
Exeter Police Department	Exeter Police Mobile Radio Communications Upgrades	112,000
Great Bend Police Department	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	132,000
Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources.	Strengthening Hawai'i State Natural Resource Law Enforcement.	1,000,000
Hays Police Department	Acquisition of Body Worn Cameras	90,000
Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	Hillsborough County Sheriff K-9 Niko Specialized Vehicle Project.	76,000
Hollis Department of Emergency Management.	Public Safety Radio Infrastructure and Interoperability Upgrade.	702,000
Hutchinson Police Department	Radio Upgrades	495,000
Independence Police Department	Acquisition of Mobile Camera Technology	330,000
Interagency Communications Interoperability System.	ICI System Regional Public Safety Radio Network Upgrade	2,500,000
Jacksonville Police Department	Implementation of a Rapid DNA Regional System	405,000
Jefferson County Sheriff	Acquisition of Black Water Vision Technology	129,000
Jemez Pueblo Police Department	Jemez Pueblo Police—In-Vehicle Cameras and Equipment	147,000
Junction City Police Department	Acquisition of Mobile Camera Technology	147,000
Kansas City, Kansas, Police Department	Establishment of a Real Time Crime Center	905,000
Laconia Police Department	Dispatch Technology Integration System	200,000
Las Cruces Police Department	Las Cruces Police Department Crime Deterrence Equipment	450,000
Le Sueur Police Department	Le Sueur Police Department Radio and Communications Upgrade.	180,000
Lenexa Police Department	Acquisition of Community Communications Technology	84,000
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	Lincoln County Radio System Upgrade	2,000,000
Manchester School District	Manchester School Emergency Notification System	2,401,000
Milwaukee Police Department	Public Safety Radio System Upgrade	6,000,000
Mississippi Department of Public Safety	Office of Capitol Police Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment.	854,000
Morton County Sheriff	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	190,000
Municipality of Anchorage	Communications Technology and Equipment Replacement	1,740,000
Municipality of Anchorage	Security Equipment and Technology	250,000
Nashua Police Department	Nashua Police Department Small Platform Response Vehicle	90,000
National Tactical Officers Association ..	Mental Health Critical Incident Training	1,000,000
New London Police Department	New London CAD/RMS Program Project	413,000
Newfields, NH, Police	Newfields Police Technology Equipment	28,000
Office of the State's Attorney, Prince George's County.	Digital Discovery Capability	500,000
Portsmouth Police Department	Police Department Mobile Data Terminals	30,000
Prairie Village Police Department	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	638,000
Rooks County Sheriff	Acquisition of a Training Simulator	55,000
Russell Police Department	Public Safety Communications Network Updates	259,000
Salina Police Department	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	240,000
Saline County Sheriff	Acquisition of Body Scanners	314,000
Sanbornton Police Department	Sanbornton Police Department Radio System	22,000
Scott County	Scott County Sheriff's Office Specialized Rescue Vehicle	350,000
Seward County Sheriff	Acquisition of Body Scanners	153,000
Shawnee County Sheriff	Acquisition of Mobile Camera Technology	1,664,000
Shawnee Police Department	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	83,000
Snomish County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA System	448,000
Tiverton Police Department	Public Safety Communications Upgrade	500,000
Topeka Police Department	Acquisition of Hazardous Device Response Vehicle and Equipment.	385,000
Torrance Police Department	Torrance Police Department Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras ..	1,615,000
Town of Bristol Police Department	Mobile Command Unit Upgrade	175,000
Town of Foster	Communication Dispatch Equipment	120,000
Town of Gloucester	Town of Gloucester—Police Equipment	490,000
Town of Harrison	Harrison Public Safety Communication Project	563,000
Town of Moorsville	Law Enforcement Communications Systems Upgrades	1,105,000
Town of Newington	Newington Emergency Communications Infrastructure	170,000
Town of North Smithfield	Police Vehicles and Equipment	375,000

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Town of Winchester	Town of Winchester Radio Upgrades	850,000
Township of South Hackensack	South Hackensack Police Communications Upgrade Project	210,000
Union County Emergency Services	Union County Public Safety Radio System Upgrade	2,000,000
University of Mississippi Medical Center	UMMC Police and Public Safety Department Technology and Equipment.	755,000
University of New Haven	Community-Based Gun Violence Reduction Project at University of New Haven.	1,000,000
Vermont Department of Public Safety	Transition to Statewide Regional Emergency Communications	9,000,000
Wabausee County Sheriff	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	156,000
Wallace County Sheriff	Acquisition of Night Operations Technology	77,000
Washington County Emergency Management Agency.	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	3,178,000
Waterbury Police Department	City of Waterbury Real-Time Crime and Pandemic Center	930,000
West Virginia University	Campus Security Upgrades at WVU Potomac	358,000
Wheeler County Office of Emergency Management.	Wheeler County Radio System Upgrade	1,019,000
Whitfield County	Whitfield County - Forensic Equipment Purchase	75,000
Wichita Police Department	Establishment of a Real Time Crime Center	1,650,000

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 5 percent between appropriations, but limits to 10 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 provides for expenses incurred from serious illness, injury or death while on duty for certain Department of Justice law enforcement personnel.

Section 220 requires the Department of Justice to submit a report regarding whistleblower protections.

TITLE III

SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Appropriations, 2022	\$6,652,000
Budget Estimate, 2023	7,965,000
Committee recommendation	7,700,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,700,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP]. The recommendation is \$1,048,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$265,000 below the budget request.

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.

Open Access to Federal Research.—OSTP has worked since the enactment of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358) to establish procedures and define policies across the government for public access to Federal research, a process that has taken a number of years to implement. The Committee expects OSTP to ensure federally-funded research is accessible to the public and to maintain the current structures in place that make federally-funded research accessible to the public as expeditiously as possible. Within 270 days of enactment of this act, OSTP is directed to deliver a report to the Committee on article processing charges and transformative agreement costs borne by Federal research grant awards made during the past three fiscal years and how these financing models are affecting which researchers can publish.

Emerging Contaminants.—OSTP submitted the “Update to the Plan for Addressing Critical Research Gaps Related to Emerging Contaminants in Drinking Water” in January 2022, which includes an updated cross-agency Federal research strategy for addressing

critical research gaps related to detecting and assessing exposure to emerging contaminants in drinking water through the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative. The joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 directed OSTP to update the Committee on program, policy, or budgetary resources included in the fiscal year 2023 budget request, by agency, to support the implementation of the Federal research strategy, as well as anticipated needs for fiscal year 2024. The Committee eagerly awaits this update.

Geoengineering.—The Committee directs OSTP to develop an interagency working group, in coordination with NOAA, NASA, and other relevant agencies, to manage near-term climate hazard risk and coordinate research in climate intervention. The interagency working group should also establish a research governance framework to provide guidance on transparency, engagement, and risk management for publicly funded work in solar geoengineering research.

OSTP Management.—The Committee was concerned with reports of employee harassment and retaliation at OSTP and notes that OSTP is now under new management. The Committee expects OSTP, as the office within the Executive Office of the President that provides scientific policy guidance and coordinates science policy across the Federal government, and its leaders, to set an example for other agencies in promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion, particularly among those underrepresented in STEM fields.

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,965,000
Budget Estimate, 2023	1,965,000
Committee recommendation	1,965,000

The Committee provides \$1,965,000 for the National Space Council. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the budget request.

The National Space Council provides advice and assistance to the President on national space policy and strategy. The Council reviews U.S. Government space policy, including long-range goals; develops strategies for national space activities; and develops recommendations for the President on space policy and space-related issues. The National Space Council’s additional roles are to monitor and coordinate implementation of the Nation’s objectives in space by executive departments and agencies; foster close coordination, cooperation, and technology and information exchange among the civil, national security, and commercial space sectors; and facilitate resolution of differences concerning major space and space-related policy issues.

The Committee directs the National Space Council to continue to provide the Committee with quarterly briefings on its activities, including its current assessment of current and emerging threats to maintaining U.S. leadership in space-based activities by the Federal Government, industry, and academia and any associated plans and policies to maintain that leadership.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$24,041,300,000
Budget Estimate, 2023	25,973,800,000
Committee recommendation	25,973,800,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$25,973,800,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. The recommendation is \$1,932,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

NASA was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-568) to conduct space and aeronautical research and development and to conduct flight activities for peaceful purposes. NASA's unique mission of exploration, discovery, and innovation is intended to preserve the United States' role as both a world leader in aviation and as the pre-eminent space-faring nation. It is NASA's mission to advance human and robotic exploration, use, and development of space; advance and communicate scientific knowledge and understanding of the Earth, the Moon, the solar system, and the universe; and research, develop, verify, and transfer advanced aeronautics and space technologies.

The bill continues investments in human spaceflight that will enable travel to the Moon, and eventually Mars, with NASA-developed crew and launch vehicles; build a Gateway, landers, space suits, and other infrastructure for Moon landings; enable the burgeoning domestic launch industry that is bringing cargo and crew to the International Space Station and encouraging the development of new destinations in low-Earth orbit [LEO]; and support NASA's science and technology programs. These elements should be viewed as complementary pieces of a balanced whole. NASA is the American people's space agency. In advancing the U.S. national interest, NASA should seek, to the extent practicable, to retain public ownership of technologies, scientific data, and discoveries made using public funds.

For Science, the Committee's recommendation strives to keep NASA's near-term launches on track to continue progress in exploring our solar system and the universe, understanding the Sun, and observing our changing planet. The Committee expects NASA to continue making progress on the recommendations of the National Academies' decadal surveys, now and in the future.

For Exploration and Space Operations, the Committee's recommendation maintains support for ongoing activities in LEO, for the production of the vehicles that will take U.S. astronauts to the Moon, and for the continued development of systems that will enable human exploration of space.

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.

Nearly 80 percent of NASA funding goes out as grants or contracts. NASA's acquisition management continues to be on GAO's

“High Risk List.” The annual appropriations provided in this bill only represent a fraction of the life cycle cost of NASA’s major projects costing more than \$250,000,000. In its most recent assessment, GAO analyzed 37 major projects, 12 of which are related to the return of humans to the Moon. For the sixth year in a row, NASA’s performance has deteriorated, with total cost overruns of \$12,000,000,000 and schedule delays of 28.1 years. According to GAO, “While COVID–19 effects are not the primary driver of cost increases and delays across the portfolio, these effects exacerbated cost and schedule growth and the majority of projects in the portfolio are working to mitigate them.” NASA must do better if the agency is to realize fully its current ambitious plans for science and exploration. Cost growth and schedule delays mean that NASA must annually choose among continuing ongoing projects, moving projects from formulation into development, and beginning new projects, including those that meet high priority National needs and decadal survey recommendations. When NASA prolongs projects or provides insufficient funding early in their development, the inevitable result is cost and schedule overruns caused by inadequate early funding for technology development and project management. NASA is directed to continue to cooperate fully with GAO to provide timely program analysis, evaluation data, and relevant information so that GAO can continue to report to Congress shortly after the annual budget submission, and semiannually thereafter, on the status of large-scale NASA programs, projects, and activities. NASA shall also work expeditiously to address any GAO recommendations intended to correct its practices that lead to performance delays and cost overruns.

In addition, NASA is directed to provide the Committee, with its budget justification, the reserves assumed by NASA to be necessary within the amount proposed for each directorate, theme, program, project, and activity; or, if the proposed funding level for a directorate, theme, program, project, or activity is based on confidence level budgeting, the confidence level and reserves assumed in the proposed funding level. NASA has not complied with this directive in the past. The agency shall immediately provide this information to the Committee and continue to do so, as directed, in the future.

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 reflect the most recent NASA analysis and expectation. Keeping the Committee up to date should reduce NASA’s propensity to submit spending plans that disregard congressional direction.

The Federal funding priorities for NASA set forth in this bill and explanatory statement should not be interpreted as suggestions. They are equivalent to any statutory requirement levied upon NASA in this act. 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, 2022	\$7,614,400,000
Budget Estimate, 2023	7,988,300,000
Committee recommendation	8,045,700,000

The Committee provides \$8,045,700,000 for Science, which is \$431,300,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$57,400,000 above the budget request. 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 notes that the number of commercial providers offering suborbital and orbital platforms for scientific experiments continues to grow, making these platforms affordable and essential for researchers, particularly when missions require tailored launch to mission-dependent orbits, locations, and schedules or frequent iteration and repetition. NASA shall ensure that its merit review systems encourage principal investigators [PIs] to use these platforms. In fiscal year 2023, NASA expects to launch approximately 24 small satellite missions. Due to continued and increasing demand for these services, NASA is directed to continue competitive processes to ensure they are readily available, including encouraging the utilization of Venture-Class Acquisition of Dedicated and Rideshare opportunities.

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 its operations funds are spent on scientifically productive missions.

SCIENCE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Earth Science	2,346,100
Planetary Science	3,209,800
Astrophysics	1,561,000
Heliophysics	828,400
Biological and Physical Science	100,400

SCIENCE—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Total, Science	8,045,700

Earth Science.—Within the amount for Earth Science, the Committee recommendation includes \$112,800,000 for the Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, ocean Ecosystem [PACE] mission to maintain its target launch date; and no less than \$194,500,000 for Earth Venture Class Missions to support missions under development while maintaining the cadence of future missions. As articulated by the National Academies' Earth Science and Applications from Space Decadal Survey report, the Committee acknowledges the vital role of the Venture Class Missions program in supporting the development of novel remote sensing technologies and sustaining the scientific workforce. The Committee remains supportive of NASA's collaborative research that works to advance our understanding of the behavior of the Earth by engaging academia, particularly students, in studies and investigations, as these partnerships ensure that NASA's data expertise remains up-to-date and increases the research capacities at universities. NASA should consider setting aside funding within an appropriate Earth Science program, including Venture Class Missions, for educational payloads.

The recommendation fully supports, at no less than the request level, Airborne Science, Earth System Explorers, Sustainable Land Imaging and the Geosynchronous Littoral Imaging and Monitoring Radiometer [GLIMR] instrument. 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 climate interventions, and for calibrating and enhancing the value of NASA's satellite and Earth Sciences programs.

Harmful Algal Blooms [HABs].—The Committee notes that NASA has unique capabilities and experience in using aerial vehicles to conduct surveillance activities for remote sensing of HABs in the Great Lakes and other regions with high spatial resolution, and to measure toxicity in algal blooms. The Committee supports NASA contributions, in coordination with NOAA and other Federal agencies under the Harmful Algal Bloom Research and Hypoxia Control Act, as amended, (section 9 of Public Law 115-423) to freshwater HAB monitoring and detection and urges NASA to continue using crewed and uncrewed aircraft to perform this work.

Earth System Observatory.—The Committee is pleased to see NASA's continued support for the Earth System Observatory to address high priority "designated observables" [DOs] identified by the decadal survey. In keeping with the report and previous direction from Congress to move forward on DO missions, NASA should plan to competitively select future missions. The Committee believes an increase in competed, PI-led missions will encourage responsible cost and schedule constraints, develop novel remote sensing technologies, and leverage the talents and expertise of scientists at universities and research institutions. The Committee notes that

NASA expects to complete its mission concept reviews for the four DO missions addressing Aerosols; Clouds, Convection, and Precipitation; Mass Change; and Surface Biology and Geology during fiscal year 2022 for missions launching as early as 2028. Within 45 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall submit to the Committee estimated costs, by fiscal year, and schedules for each of the first four DO missions. The Committee expects future budgets to articulate funding for each mission separately. The recommendation supports Decadal Survey and Future Missions at up to the request level.

Space-Based Wildfire Detection Technologies.—While wildfire science and technology research is not a new activity for NASA, the Committee is pleased that NASA is engaging local, state, and private sector stakeholders in establishing a program that enables early detection and mitigation of wildland fires. Up to \$8,000,000 is provided for NASA to initiate concept studies, in collaboration with commercial providers, to develop and demonstrate low-cost and scalable technologies that passively monitor areas of the United States susceptible to wildland fires and provide early warning to first responders.

Use of On-Orbit Assembly Platforms.—The Committee notes interest from industry in partnering with NASA, to support the development and demonstration of a prototype on-orbit robotically assembled Earth Science Platform designed to address critical gaps in NASA's climate, weather, and ecosystem monitoring. Such a platform could demonstrate a space-based capability for autonomous and simultaneous operation of multiple modular Earth remote sensing instruments that utilizes robotic assembly and on-orbit structure manufacturing technologies derived from the OSAM-2 SBIR Phase III effort. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall submit to the Committee and make public an analysis of whether such a mission is feasible and fits within NASA's plans for Earth Science or for commercially-developed LEO platforms funded in Space Operations.

Remote Sensing of Marginal Ice Zones.—NASA shall report to the Committee on whether and how long-range, multi-day endurance polar monitoring Unmanned Aircraft Systems could be utilized to address remote sensing of marginal ice zones, including recommended cost and development timetable, if appropriate. Some contend that current efforts do not capture parameters such as sea surface temperatures and snow/ice coverage on the recurring basis necessary to validate less granular satellite data and refine climate models.

Planetary Science.—The Committee recommendation includes no less than \$127,600,000 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 the development of the Near Earth Object Surveyor Mission [NEOSM]. The recommendation includes funding at twice the level requested for NEOSM and welcomes NASA's commitment to a 2026 launch. NASA is reminded of its mandate to detect 90 percent of objects greater than 140 meters in size that threaten Earth. The Committee expects NASA to continue the selection and launch cadence of Small Innovative Mis-

sions for Planetary Exploration [SIMPLEx], New Frontiers and Discovery class missions in spite of any cost pressures from planetary flagship missions or the Mars program and to include appropriate funding within the 2024 budget request. The Committee is concerned that NASA has delayed the release of the final announcement of opportunity for the next New Frontiers mission to late 2024 and imposed a cost cap that does not reflect the evolutionary increases needed to maintain world class sciences on the eventual mission to be selected. In addition, the Committee expects NASA to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this act describing how NASA's planned investments over the next 5 years meet the recommendations of the Planetary Science Decadal Survey, including for New Frontiers and for the exploration of Uranus. Within the \$488,100,000 for New Frontiers, \$400,100,000 is provided for the Dragonfly mission to ensure a launch readiness date of no later than 2027.

The recommendation includes up to the full budget request level for Lunar Discovery and Exploration, including \$22,100,000 to continue the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter, and up to the request level for Commercial Lunar Payload Services. The Committee is aware of NASA's recent announcement delaying the Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover [VIPER] to a 2024 delivery date. The Committee supports NASA's commitment to utilizing public-private partnerships to advance its lunar science and exploration agenda and encourages the agency to leverage the resources and expertise of both private industry and universities in pursuit of these goals. The Committee directs that the Lunar Discovery and Exploration program adhere to the lunar science priorities established by decadal surveys and the National Research Council's consensus report titled "Scientific Context for the Exploration of the Moon." Activities funded within the program should meet both lunar science and human exploration needs.

Mars Sample Return [MSR].—The Committee recommendation includes \$822,300,000, an increase of \$169,100,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. In spite of Congress providing the full request for this mission, NASA's fiscal year 2023 budget documents reveal that the mission is no longer aiming for the 2026 launch window, instead slipping into the 2028 launch window. Given that sample return was the highest priority of the previous planetary science decadal survey, NASA shall provide the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act a year-by-year funding profile for a planned 2028 MSR launch along with any guardrails it has put in place to ensure that MSR does not continue to grow in cost while incurring launch delays. The Committee is supportive of utilizing a variant of the successful Ingenuity helicopter to retrieve samples on Mars if the inclusion of this technology can be done within the overall cost and schedule profile for MSR.

Astrophysics.—The Committee recommendation for Astrophysics includes no less than \$98,300,000 for the Hubble Space Telescope, \$245,600,000 for Astrophysics Explorers, and \$482,200,000 for the Nancy Grace Roman Wide-Field InfraRed Survey Telescope [Roman]. The Committee is encouraged by NASA's commitment to accelerate the cadence of Astrophysics Explorer missions and to continue a new line of small Pioneer-class missions that leverage

advancements in low-cost platforms such as CubeSats and balloons to support groundbreaking science. Such activities can improve scientific understanding while simultaneously developing the scientific workforce through increased research opportunities for students and faculty.

Roman Telescope.—The Committee notes this telescope was the highest priority of the 2010 Astrophysics decadal survey to further investigate fundamental questions about the nature of dark energy. The Committee reiterates the expectation that NASA will use a firm \$3,500,000,000 development cost cap in its future execution of the mission.

Science Mission Directorate [SMD] Education.—The Committee provides no less than \$55,600,000 for education and outreach efforts. The Committee further supports the recommendation that the Astrophysics program continue to administer this SMD-wide education funding. 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.

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 \$329,800,000 for Astrophysics Research.

James Webb Space Telescope.—The Committee lauds NASA for the successful launch and stunning first scientific images of the James Webb Space Telescope [JWST] and provides \$172,500,000 for JWST within Astrophysics. JWST recently unveiled its initial observations with capabilities that exceeded all expectations. JWST will fundamentally change our understanding of the universe and our place within it, and demonstrates continued U.S. leadership in science and technology.

Astrophysics Decadal Survey.—The Astrophysics decadal survey, “Pathways to Discovery in Astronomy and Astrophysics for the 2020s” [Astro2020], recommends the establishment of a technology development program to mature science and technologies needed for the recommended missions beginning with those needed for a large telescope to observe habitable exoplanets. In order to cement continued American leadership in astronomy, the Committee expects that NASA will provide appropriate levels of support for technology maturation to implement the Astro2020 recommendations.

Heliophysics.—The recommendation provides \$828,400,000 for Heliophysics. The Committee notes that it has once again rejected NASA’s proposal to reduce Heliophysics funding, instead providing an increase of \$50,500,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Committee 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 also notes that the priorities outlined below are guided by the recommendations of the National Research Council decadal survey titled “Solar and Space Physics: A Science for a Technological Society.” The Committee is supportive of NASA’s collaboration with external stakeholders on efforts to foster scientific consensus on future directions.

The Committee is disappointed in the execution of prior year Heliophysics funding. In particular, Congress provided funding to jump start formulation for the decadal survey-recommended Geospace Dynamics Constellation [GDC] and the Dynamical Neutral Atmosphere-Ionosphere Coupling [DYNAMIC] missions. Yet that funding was not obligated in a timely manner, and NASA appears to be impeding progress on these missions. The Committee expects all NASA programs to obligate the funding provided by Congress in a timely manner and directs the Heliophysics Division to brief the Committee quarterly on its execution, including the status of all projects in development and any solicitations expected in the next quarter. The briefing should include any solicitations that will be delayed due to perceived lack of funding.

Solar Terrestrial Probe.—The recommendation includes \$213,000,000 for Solar Terrestrial Probes to: support continued development of Interstellar Mapping and Acceleration Probe [IMAP]; implement accompanying Missions of Opportunity [MOs]; maintain operations for ongoing missions, including the Magnetospheric Multiscale [MMS] mission at no less than \$26,000,000; and continue formulation for the DYNAMIC mission as a cost-capped, Piled mission at no less than \$10,000,000 above the request. The Committee directs NASA to maintain operations and scientific analysis for MMS at a level that will achieve the phase two objective of night side reconnection events and issue the instrument solicitation for DYNAMIC.

Heliophysics Explorer.—The Committee is encouraged by NASA’s commitment to accelerate the cadence of alternating Small Explorer [SMEX] and Mid-sized Explorer missions while also enabling a regular selection of MOs to allow heliophysics researchers to rapidly respond to and participate in missions both inside and outside of NASA. This commitment follows the recommendations of the National Research Council Decadal Survey and can accelerate scientific understanding while developing the scientific workforce through increased research opportunities for students and faculty. The Committee notes the issuance of the draft SMEX solicitation and MOs and looks forward to the final release of those solicitations in a timely manner. The recommendation provides \$15,000,000 above the request for Heliophysics Explorers.

Diversify, Realize, Integrate, Venture, Educate [DRIVE] Initiative.—The Committee supports the ongoing execution of the DRIVE initiative, a top priority of the National Research Council Decadal Survey and encourages NASA to implement the goal of increasing the competitive research program to 25 percent of the Heliophysics budget request to enable the development of new technologies, in-

cluding advanced computational tools, establish competitively-awarded DRIVE Science Centers, support multidisciplinary research collaboration using integrated observatory data, and support early career investigators. In addition, the Committee recognizes that the continued success of DRIVE relies upon a robustly supported research budget, and provides \$236,800,000, an increase of \$11,500,000 above the request, for Heliophysics Research. Within Heliophysics Research, the Committee recommendation supports Research Range at the request level.

Heliophysics Technology Program.—The Committee recognizes the critical role that technology development programs play in enabling novel and transformative capabilities and mission concepts, and notes the contributions of these programs in other Divisions within the Science Mission Directorate. Activities supported by such programs in Heliophysics help sustain a robust community of technologists with unique connections to the discipline while also contributing to the workforce development pipeline through funded research and technology development at universities. The recommendation supports the request level for this transformative activity.

Geospace Dynamics Constellation [GDC].—The Committee provides \$152,300,000 for Living with a Star [LWS], which supports a diverse portfolio of activities that contribute to our understanding of the societal impact of the Sun-Earth system. This includes \$15,000,000 above the request level for the upcoming GDC mission, which will meet the recommendations of the Heliophysics decadal survey through improved understanding of the variability of the space weather environment surrounding Earth. The Committee notes LWS supports GDC and other missions alongside a portfolio of applied research activities designed to maximize the scientific value of LWS missions and create a pipeline of enabling technologies.

Space Weather.—The Committee notes that Space Weather is no longer within the LWS funding line but is its own program. In response to the Space Weather Action Plan and the recommendations of the decadal survey, the Committee recommendation provides no less than \$25,000,000 for Space Weather. The Committee also 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 generate using data from those assets, including current and future ground-based telescopes and instruments, such as the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope.

Within funding for Space Weather, the Committee allocates \$2,000,000 for a center-based mechanism to support multidisciplinary space weather research, advance new capabilities, and foster collaboration among university, government, and industry participants aimed at improving research-to-operations and operations-to-research. NASA should coordinate with NOAA to ensure that research pursued through this activity meets NOAA operational needs.

Biological and Physical Science.—The recommendation provides the full requested amount of \$100,400,000 for Biological and Physical Science within Science.

AERONAUTICS

Appropriations, 2022	\$880,700,000
Budget Estimate, 2023	971,500,000
Committee recommendation	971,500,000

The Committee provides \$971,500,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$90,800,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the same as the budget request. 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 in partnership with the Joint Planning and Development Office.

The Committee supports New Aviation Horizons and is encouraged by NASA’s efforts toward developing a Low Boom Flight Demonstrator X-plane, referred to as the Low Boom Flight Demonstrator [LBFD]. Appropriate funds are also included to enable the next X-plane demonstration planned beyond LBFD.

Electric Air Flight.—The Committee encourages NASA to accelerate research and development for next generation commercial engine technologies for electrified aircraft propulsion and to work to further strengthen collaborations with the Department of Energy to overcome energy storage challenges for novel modes of mobility, including electric air flight. The Committee is further encouraged by NASA’s efforts within its Electrified Powertrain Flight Demonstration project, which focuses on flight demonstrations that advance the state-of-the-art in megawatt-class aircraft.

Optimization of Stitched Composites.—NASA has invested in early technology development in stitched composites that will help lead to revolutionary aircraft structures. As these technologies have evolved, the need to optimize stitched composites is necessary for efficient, sustainable aircraft. The Committee provides \$10,000,000 to facilitate this ongoing work and encourages NASA to partner with industry to further NASA’s goals in developing large-scale components and high-rate manufacturing techniques for use in subsonic aircraft.

Aircraft Thrust Management Demonstration.—The Committee supports NASA’s effort to support subsonic aircraft fuel efficiency improvements and efforts to reduce emissions as a bridge to the electrification of aircraft propulsion. The Committee encourages NASA to continue its research and work towards developing a test hybrid-electric drag reduction system that will reduce fuel consumption and reduce carbon emissions on a legacy aircraft platform. NASA is further encouraged to utilize cost share opportunities with industry in furthering these efforts.

Hypersonics Technology.—The Committee notes that opportunities for low-speed hypersonic flight enable development of the next generation of commercial aeronautics travel. The development of new hypersonic capabilities can sustain hypersonic competency for national needs while advancing fundamental hypersonics research.

Both require technology development that includes hypersonic propulsion systems, reusable vehicle technologies, high-temperature materials, including carbon fiber components, polymer ceramic composites, and systems analysis. The Committee provides \$50,000,000 for hypersonics technology research, which is equal to the fiscal year 2022 funding level. Within this amount, the Committee provides \$10,000,000 for collaborative work between industry and academia for carbon/carbon material testing and \$5,000,000 to develop and mature automation of high-temperature ceramic matrix composites for material characterization, both of which will benefit the next generation of very high-temperature composites for hypersonic vehicles.

Advanced Materials Research.—The Committee recognizes the continuing role NASA and university research institutions play in developing and demonstrating capabilities of advanced materials platforms, such as composite thermoplastic fibers, for next-generation air and space vehicles. NASA is encouraged to partner with academic institutions that have strong capabilities in aviation, aerospace structures, and materials testing and evaluation, and the Committee provides \$7,000,000 above the request to advance university-led aeronautics advanced materials research

Advanced Capabilities for Emergency Response Operations [ACERO].—The Committee recognizes the unique capabilities NASA has in developing aircraft management systems through its Airspace Operations and Safety Program and provides the request level for efforts related to traffic management for emergency response operations. ACERO is anticipated to provide additional support to wildfire management agencies regarding more precise identification of fire ignition sites, better standalone sensors for micro weather modeling, 24/7 airspace management of mixed-use vehicles, and integration of a new class of aircraft for nighttime fire suppression.

Cleaner, Quieter Airplanes.—The Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate continues to make significant strides in demonstrating new technologies, including systems architecture, components, integration of propulsion systems and airframe structures, and in electric or hybrid-electric aircraft concepts that are capable of reducing both carbon and noise emissions. The Committee supports NASA’s Sustainable Flight National Partnership and other efforts to bring these technologies to market.

Aerosciences Evaluation and Test Capabilities [AETC].—The Committee recommendation provides the requested amount for AETC activities. This funding is intended to provide the necessary support for operations and maintenance so that AETC capabilities are available for use across NASA.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,100,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2023	1,437,900,000
Committee recommendation	1,263,850,000

The Committee provides \$1,263,850,000 for Space Technology, which is \$163,850,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$174,050,000 below the budget request. The Space Technology mission directorate funds basic research that can advance multi-pur-

pose 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.

The Committee is supportive of many of the technologies being developed within Space Technology, which will have wide-ranging benefits for NASA missions and throughout the agency. Of particular note are the enabling technologies of Solar Electric Propulsion, Fission Surface Power, Moon-to-Mars Planetary Autonomous Construction Technology, Archinaut-2, in-space robotic manufacturing, and active debris removal technology development. These key supporting technologies will provide enabling capabilities for multiple robotic and human exploration missions. The Committee is also supportive of the Regional Economic Development Program, including partnering with the NIST Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership and its local offices to target technologies of interest to NASA's overarching mission of exploration, while also driving innovation and economic growth. NASA is encouraged to expand the program to all 50 States and provide the Committee, within 30 days of enactment of this act, its plans for expanding this activity.

The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to advance large scale production and use of innovative nanomaterials, including carbon nanotubes and carbon/carbon composites.

In-Space Additive Manufacturing Capabilities.—Additive manufacturing systems will be capable of producing unlimited size high-strength parts in space using starting materials from Earth. Developing and demonstrating in-space manufacturing capabilities such as 3D printing, additive friction, and laser-assisted cold spray capabilities could dramatically change how future missions will be developed and provide mission cost savings. In order to advance these capabilities, the Committee provides not less than \$15,000,000 for the research, development, and enhancement of in-space additive manufacturing capabilities.

On-Orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing-1 [OSAM-1].—The Committee recommends \$227,000,000 for the OSAM-1 to conduct and demonstrate the capabilities to refuel satellites in LEO utilizing Landsat-7. As the program progresses from research to implementation, the Committee encourages NASA to work with private sector and university partners to facilitate commercialization of the technologies developed within the program. The Committee encourages NASA to make OSAM-1's capabilities available to other government agencies that own and operate satellites. NASA is directed to keep the program on track for launch no later than 2025.

Nuclear Propulsion.—NASA is continuing its work to develop the foundational technologies and advance low-enriched uranium nuclear thermal propulsion systems that can provide significantly faster trip times for crewed missions than non-nuclear options and advancing nuclear thermal propulsion [NTP] to enable an in-space demonstration is the next step in developing this technology. The Committee provides \$110,000,000 for the development of NTP, of which not less than \$45,000,000 is for reactor development, not less than \$45,000,000 is for fuel materials development, and not less

than \$20,000,000 is for non-nuclear systems development and acquisition planning. The Committee encourages NASA to coordinate with other relevant Federal departments to maximize the total effort for this propulsion capability. Within 180 days of the enactment of this act, NASA, in conjunction with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit a multi-year plan that enables technology development leading to an in-space demonstration and describes future missions and propulsion and power systems enabled by this capability. NASA is encouraged to develop innovative nuclear technologies that enable a regular cadence of extended duration robotic missions to the lunar surface and Mars.

Space Nuclear Technologies Portfolio.—Space Technology-funded projects on space nuclear technologies, including the development of fission surface power, NTP, and nuclear electric propulsion, are critical to the success and sustainability of missions to the Moon and Mars, as well as satellites and space vehicles. Fission surface power systems, due to their ruggedness, resilience, and ability to survive the lunar night and operate in permanently shaded craters, are essential to sustained, long-duration missions on the lunar surface. The Committee is supportive of past and ongoing investments in a mix of technologies, such as vertical solar arrays and fission surface power, and urges NASA to devote the resources required to ensure that these systems are fully developed and prepared for deployment when the time for surface missions arrives in the mid-2020s. As it relates to nuclear propulsion systems, the need for these capabilities is understood and of paramount importance, as described by the National Academies. The Committee encourages NASA to continue making the appropriate investments in developing these technologies now, so that the agency has adequate time to mature, develop, test, and human-rate them in collaboration with private sector experts. NASA is encouraged to identify areas of alignment between nuclear propulsion and fission surface power research.

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.

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, 2022	\$6,791,700,000
Budget Estimate, 2023	7,478,283,000
Committee recommendation	7,547,750,000

The Committee provides \$7,547,750,000 for Exploration, which is \$756,050,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$69,467,000 above the budget request.

The Exploration account funds the capabilities required to develop, demonstrate, and deploy the transportation, life support, and surface systems that will enable sustained human presence beyond

LEO and throughout the solar system. The Committee believes the Nation deserves a safe and robust human spaceflight program to explore beyond LEO, including establishing a sustainable lunar presence, and ensuring U.S. leadership in space.

EXPLORATION
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Orion	1,338,700
Space Launch System	2,600,000
Exploration Ground Systems	799,150
Exploration Research and Development	2,600,300
<i>Gateway</i>	779,200
<i>Human Landing System</i>	1,485,600
Human Exploration Requirements and Architecture	48,300
Mars Campaign Development	161,300
Total, Exploration	7,547,750

The Committee supports NASA’s goal of returning U.S. astronauts to the surface of the Moon through the Artemis program and provides funding to move its lunar program forward. While the Artemis program is steadily progressing, many challenges remain for the initial crewed landing on the Moon. The Committee eagerly awaits the upcoming Artemis 1 launch yet notes that other critical elements remain in early development and threaten to delay crewed flights to the Moon. NASA also must work on developing the needed systems that will make Artemis a program that will support a sustained lunar presence on and around the Moon. To accomplish this goal, NASA must coordinate and systematically advance the many programs under development through a plan that reflects the complexity of this undertaking. The Committee has provided funds for NASA to advance its human exploration program and expects NASA to provide further definition of the program and refined cost estimates that reflect NASA’s plans as they become available.

The Space Launch System [SLS], Orion multi-purpose crew vehicle [Orion], and Exploration Ground Systems [EGS] are all critical infrastructure for the development and sustainment of the Nation’s human exploration goals. These investments are critical to human exploration of space beyond LEO, and provide flexibility for a variety of missions and destinations including the Moon and Mars.

The Committee provides \$2,600,000,000 for SLS; \$1,338,700,000 for Orion; and \$799,150,000 for EGS. These funding levels ensure the earliest possible crewed launch of SLS, as well as prepare for the development of future science and crewed missions.

As SLS, Orion, EGS, and eventually other elements of the Artemis architecture transition from development to production and operations, the long-term cost effectiveness of these capabilities will only be realized with a rebalancing of the workforce. NASA should strive to appropriately align its workforce during this transition to operations to drive affordability and prepare for achieving future exploration goals. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, NASA shall provide the Committee with a workforce plan that identifies, by center, the anticipated impacts to its workforce

as the Artemis program transitions from development to operations and the future program, mission, and technology development assignments necessary to maintain NASA's capabilities at its centers.

The Committee directs NASA to follow its "Priority of Use" clause for ensuring that its missions are prioritized and that mission-related activities and schedules of NASA missions are not impacted by outside activities at its centers. In particular, NASA shall ensure that any non-Federal activities do not interfere with the progress of, and schedule for, the Artemis missions, and will report to the Committee any conflicting activities and how the conflict was resolved 15 days prior to any activity taking place. Ensuring that NASA's missions and launch schedules are prioritized will become increasingly important as NASA utilizes its ground and launch facilities as it begins the launch campaign associated with returning astronauts to the Moon.

Lunar Cargo.—As NASA further refines its strategy for a sustainable presence and exploration of the lunar surface, the Committee encourages NASA to continue its exploration of a cargo variant of SLS for use in the Artemis program and for other purposes. Developing the planned cargo variant of SLS can assist in future missions to deliver surface habitats, transit habitats, and surface rovers that will be needed for a sustained presence on the Moon.

Orion Transition to Operations.—The Committee is supportive of transitioning management and funding for programs from Exploration to Space Operations as the programs mature and are in production rather than development. This type of activity is to be expected over time, and NASA should be able to provide a clear order of operations for transition, as well the budgetary requirements as part of any budget request. Instead, NASA has requested transfer language in its budget request and provided evolving budget information about which funds belong in which account. Any transition must not distract programs that are currently focused on upcoming missions, but should naturally evolve as development activities are completed. The Committee has provided NASA with the ability to address the transition of Orion as part of activities related to Artemis 4 and subsequent missions, and expects NASA to request development and operations funding separately in the appropriate amounts and accounts in future requests, rather than relying on transfer authority.

The Committee has high confidence in the leadership of Space Operations and Exploration to execute the transition of this program successfully.

Block 1B Development.—The Committee is supportive of NASA's plans to fully develop the capabilities of SLS and directs NASA to continue the simultaneous development of activities authorized under section 302(c)(1)(a) and (b) of Public Law 111-267. Enabling the evolution of SLS from the vehicle to be used in Artemis 1 to the Block 1B variant and eventually the 130 metric ton variant requires the continued development of the interim Block 1B variation of SLS, including the continued development of the Exploration Upper Stage [EUS]. It also requires modifications to SLS, the continued construction of a block 1B compatible mobile launch platform [MLP-2], and development of any additional processing and launch capabilities. To further enable NASA's goals for the Artemis

program, the Committee provides no less than \$600,000,000 for Block 1B development for EUS engine development and associated stage adapter work from within the amounts provided for SLS, and no less than \$281,350,000 for MLP-2 from within amounts provided for EGS.

Mobile Launch Platform 2 [MLP-2].—The Committee recognizes that in order for NASA’s planned Artemis 4 mission, which will utilize the Block 1B variant of SLS, a second mobile launch platform known as MLP-2 will be necessary. Challenges experienced by both NASA and the awardee have led to significant cost increases and potential delays. In fact, the Inspector General found that “an ML-2 project analysis provided only a 3.9 percent confidence level that the \$1,000,000,000 cost and October 2023 delivery estimates were accurate.” This is a stunningly low confidence level. The Committee understands that a review of MLP-2’s cost and schedule will soon be completed. While the Committee awaits the outcome of that review, the recommendation includes \$281,350,000 for MLP-2, an increase of \$49,250,000 above the request. This represents one-half of NASA’s current estimate of the additional fiscal year 2023 need. The Committee expects NASA to find the other half of the estimated need from within other resources provided and cautions NASA against proposing reductions in Congressional priorities. Once the review has been completed, NASA is directed, within 15 days, to provide the Committee with the results, including any funding deviation from the interim funding level, and a recommendation of what resources from within NASA’s budget should be used to offset any additional costs. The results of the review should also be provided to the OIG and GAO.

Artemis Campaign Development.—The Committee provides \$2,600,300,000 for Exploration Research and Development, which is comprised of Gateway, Advanced Exploration Systems, Advanced Cislunar and Surface Capabilities, and the Human Landing System. As NASA continues to refine its Artemis program, greater attention must be paid to near-term objectives, while still maintaining early work for technologies that will enable a sustainable lunar presence.

Space Suits.—The Committee notes that in 2022 NASA finally began the process for developing the space suits that will be necessary for the crewed landing on the Moon scheduled for 2025. This is an extremely ambitious timeline and will require coordination across multiple programs including the Human Landing System and the initial testing on board the International Space Station.

Human Landing System.—NASA anticipates an uncrewed Human Landing System [HLS] test in 2024, with an Artemis 3 crewed landing in 2025. This is also an ambitious schedule due to the technical challenges involved with testing vehicles that will carry astronauts to the lunar surface ahead of the Artemis 3 mission. In addition, NASA has also begun the process of selecting sustainable crew landers necessary for the Artemis program to maintain regular access to the lunar surface. The Committee believes that having at least two teams providing services using the Gateway should be the end goal of the current development program. To that end, the Committee provides no less than \$1,485,600,000, the same as the request, for HLS, of which no less than

\$500,000,000 shall be for Sustaining Lunar Development activities. Using this funding, NASA is expected to ensure redundancy and competition, including robust support for research, development, testing, and evaluation for no fewer than two HLS teams. In order to support HLS program development, no less than the requested level for the Lunar Lander office is also provided.

Habitat Systems Research and Development.—To facilitate NASA’s plan for a sustained lunar presence, the Committee includes the request level for habitation systems research and development. The Committee expects NASA to establish within fiscal year 2023 a habitation systems program office that aligns with the current habitat formulation center of expertise. NASA is further requested to continue acquisition planning to support launch readiness of a lunar surface habitat by 2028.

SPACE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2022	\$4,041,300,000
Budget estimate, 2023	4,266,317,000
Committee recommendation	4,293,500,000

The Committee provides \$4,293,500,000 for Space Operations, which is \$252,200,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$27,183,000 above the budget request. The Space Operations account supports the International Space Station [ISS] and the supporting functions required to conduct operations in space at up to the full requested level. The ISS is a complex of research laboratories in LEO in which American, Russian, and international partner astronauts conduct unique scientific and technological investigations in a microgravity environment.

Commercial Crew and Cargo.—The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 above the requested level of funding for Commercial Crew and Cargo, including the full requested amount to enable cargo flights for all three current providers within the Commercial Crew and Cargo program. The Committee notes that since 2011, it has been NASA’s goal to have two providers for crew services to the ISS, yet only one is currently fully operational. Previous experience with Commercial Cargo where NASA was required to use an alternative launch vehicle when both providers were unable to provide services suggests that maintaining crew launch redundancy may require more than two service providers. The recommendation provides \$50,000,000 for certification activities necessary to allow NASA to bring on another commercial crew provider. NASA is also encouraged to qualify U.S. suborbital vehicles in order to procure flights for NASA personnel and allow human-tended payloads through flight opportunities, if appropriate. NASA’s qualification process should prioritize safety and avoid unnecessary duplication of existing licensing procedures.

Commercial LEO Development.—The Committee supports maintaining the ISS as long as it can be safely operated. However, it is anticipated that current commercial efforts to develop viable alternatives will allow NASA to meet anticipated mission requirements using free flyers in LEO before the end of the decade. The recommendation provides the full budget request of \$224,200,000 for Commercial LEO activities to allow for continued opportunities for LEO commercialization that are not primarily dependent on

continual NASA funding. This funding should be primarily focused on solving supply rather than demand problems. NASA's goal should be to buy services to meet its needs and grow promising research across all industries rather than to fund one-time novelty events, which are not indicators of future sustainable expansion of commercial activity in LEO. NASA shall not use funds provided in this or any other act to subsidize the cost of any project that is primarily intended for marketing, advertising, or entertainment.

Rocket Propulsion Test Program and Testing Infrastructure.—The Committee recommends the fiscal year 2023 requested amount for the NASA Rocket Propulsion Test program to ensure that test infrastructure remains adequate to support the SLS and other propulsion development programs. In managing the program and its infrastructure, NASA should prioritize facility and fixed infrastructure improvements specific to infrastructure that is shared among users of the facility in a continued effort to attract and facilitate commercial partnerships at NASA's test centers. The Committee looks forward to the report on the historical use of Rocket Propulsion Test Program funds, including allocation of resources to specific field centers and directs NASA to provide, not later than 90 days from enactment of this act, a forward-looking plan describing how NASA intends to maintain and modernize its propulsion testing facilities to address current and future testing needs.

Space Communications.—The Committee recognizes and appreciates the complexities involved in sustaining NASA's Near Space and Deep Space communications networks and infrastructure, which support NASA's scientific and exploration activities. With the proliferation of commercial satellites capable of providing communications for NASA's needs, this program represents a significant opportunity to deliver more economical and efficient services. The Committee supports NASA's goal to commercialize its Direct-To-Earth communications services. However, much work remains to demonstrate that services tailored to non-space users are capable of meeting NASA mission needs when NASA's Tracking and Data Relay Satellites reach the end of their service lives in the 2030s. If commercialization plans cannot meet NASA's needs, the agency will need to plan and budget for replacement of essential services.

The Committee directs NASA to provide a timeline for sustainment of the existing network and infrastructure upgrades in the fiscal year 2024 budget request. NASA is also directed to identify adequate resources and provide a plan to address any upgrades identified in its Deep Space Network "Road to Green" study. NASA is directed to brief the Committee on these plans within 30 days after the enactment of this act. The recommendation supports the full request for the Communications Services Program.

Human Research Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Human Research Program to the current ISS mission as well as to preparing for upcoming Artemis missions. Crew health and safety will be integral to future crewed Moon and Mars missions, and NASA is directed to continue its efforts into understanding the effects of living and working in space on astronauts.

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 \$15,000,000 for NASA-owned launch facilities, of which no less than \$10,000,000 shall be used to fill critical maintenance, capacity, and range safety gaps at the Wallops Flight Facility launch complex, including co-funding of upgrades at Pad 0A. The Committee further directs NASA to submit a reprogramming to transfer this funding to Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration [CECR], if appropriate. The Committee acknowledges that NASA’s original intent for this program was as a bridge between Constellation and new programs proposed in its fiscal year 2011 budget request. If NASA does not support continuation of this program, the agency should robustly fund needed investments in its launch facilities in this account and in CECR, specifically identifying them in the budget request.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS
ENGAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2022	\$137,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	150,100,000
Committee recommendation	150,100,000

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 \$150,100,000 for STEM Engagement, which is \$13,100,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request. 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 ENGAGEMENT
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
NASA Space Grant	57,000
Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research	26,000
Minority University Research and Education Project	48,100
STEM Education and Accountability Projects	19,000
TOTAL, STEM Engagement	150,100

Space Grant.—The Committee provides \$57,000,000 for Space Grant and directs that all 52 participating jurisdictions be supported at no less than \$850,000. NASA shall limit administrative costs to the fiscal year 2022 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.

Competitive Program.—The Committee provides no less than \$5,000,000 for the Competitive Program for Science, Museums, Planetariums, and NASA Visitors Centers within the STEM Education and Accountability Projects, also known as “Teams Engaging Affiliate Museums and Informal Institutions [TEAM II] program.” This competitive grant program supports interactive exhibits, pro-

fessional development activities, and community-based programs to engage students, teachers, and the public in STEM.

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.

SAFETY, SECURITY, AND MISSION SERVICES

Appropriations, 2022	\$3,020,600,000
Budget estimate, 2023	3,208,700,000
Committee recommendation	3,228,700,000

The Committee provides \$3,228,700,000 for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, which is \$208,100,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$20,000,000 above the budget request. 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.

Independent Verification and Validation [IV&V] Program.—Within the amounts provided for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, the Committee recommends \$39,100,000 for NASA’s IV&V Program. If necessary, NASA shall fund additional IV&V activities from within the mission directorates that make use of IV&V services. The Committee applauds NASA’s changes to the IV&V Program’s governance and funding model to better align program requirements and associated costs, including the establishment of the IV&V Advisory Board to provide strategic direction for the program and work through program requirements with IV&V and the mission directorates.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee’s recommendation includes the full request for Agency Information Technology Services to support shifting NASA’s IT model to one that enhances cybersecurity with strong governance and information security practices.

High Performance Computing.—NASA’s High Performance Computing has historically been budgeted in the Earth Sciences Division, even though it is an agency-wide resource. All other NASA agency-wide Information Technology and Mission Enabling Services are budgeted annually in the Mission Services and Capabilities program within Safety, Security, and Mission Services. As NASA embarks on a significant major restructuring of its High Performance Computing program based on the recently published Needs Assessment, NASA should consider taking the complementary step of separately identifying, budgeting, and managing its High Performance Computing Program as a distinct budget element within Mission Services and Capabilities in future budget years.

NASA Special Projects.—Within the appropriation for Safety, Security and Mission Services, the Committee recommendation also provides \$27,246,000 for the following Special Projects:

NASA SPECIAL PROJECTS

Recipient	Project Purpose	Recommended (\$)
Central Allegheny Challenger Learning Center.	Central Allegheny Challenger Learning Center	1,495,000
Cosmosphere, Inc.	Support for STEM Education Programs and Galleries/exhibits Revitalization.	3,000,000
Cuyahoga Community College District ...	Cleanroom Classroom Laboratory Equipment	195,000
Frostburg State University	Frostburg State University Regional Science Education Center	750,000
LSU National Center for Advanced Manufacturing.	Digital Manufacturing Technology Upgrades	2,500,000
Mingo County Redevelopment Authority	Mingo County Redevelopment Authority Advanced Air Mobility Education Program.	2,900,000
Museum of Science	Building a Pathway to Belonging Pilot Project	500,000
NHADEC	Next Generation Innovation for a Resilient Supply Chain	2,307,000
University of Delaware, Delaware State University.	Space Education Excellence for Delaware (SEED)	900,000
University of Maryland, Baltimore County.	Earth and Space Institute Research and Equipment	1,000,000
University of New Mexico	Long Wavelength Array Technology Upgrades	983,000
West Chester University of Pennsylvania	West Chester University Moonshot for Equity: I Want to STEM	716,000
Wichita State University	Support for Advanced Materials Research and Research Equipment at the National Institute for Aviation Research.	10,000,000

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$410,300,000
Budget estimate, 2023	424,300,000
Committee recommendation	424,300,000

The Committee provides \$424,300,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is \$14,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request. 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. The Committee recommendation includes the full request for Exploration and Space Operations Construction of Facilities [CoF].

Unmet Construction Needs.—The Committee is disappointed at the gulf between the amount NASA requested for this account and the cost of the projects identified as shovel ready and needed. The Inspector General issued a report titled “NASA’s Construction of Facilities” on September 8, 2021, that recommended NASA “develop and institute an Agency-wide process to prioritize and fund institutional and programmatic CoF projects that align with Agency-level missions and require business case analyses to be completed and considered as part of the process prior to the projects’ approval.” NASA is directed to include no fewer than the top 10 construction projects that are needed but unfunded in its fiscal year 2024 budget request, along with any unmet repairs that result from damage from wildfires, hurricanes, or other natural disasters.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2022	\$45,300,000
Budget estimate, 2023	48,400,000
Committee recommendation	48,400,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$48,400,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is \$3,100,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the equal to the budget request. 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 52, 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 2023.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$8,838,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	10,492,080,000
Committee recommendation	10,338,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$10,338,000,000 for the National Science Foundation [NSF]. The recommendation is \$1,500,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$154,080,000 below the budget request.

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, 2022	\$7,159,400,000
Budget estimate, 2023	8,425,987,000
Committee recommendation	8,321,907,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$8,321,907,000 for Research and Related Activities [R&RA]. The recommendation is \$1,162,507,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$104,080,000 below the budget request.

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; Engineering; Geosciences; Mathematical and Physical Sciences; Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences; Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships; Office of Cyberinfrastructure; 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 2023 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.

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 within R&RA. 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].—The Committee provides up to \$200,000,000 for the Regional Innovation Engines program. The Committee believes that NSF Engines will be transformative for communities across the country, especially for those within Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR] States. The Committee directs NSF to award at least 20 percent of NSF Engines to institutions in EPSCoR States.

Infrastructure Investments.—The Committee supports NSF's role in building and operating groundbreaking research facilities, especially in areas that maintain or enhance U.S. leadership in key disciplines. The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining, improving, and modernizing Federal laboratories and the need to provide appropriate funding to support such activities to keep up with costs due to inflation. Furthermore, the need for continued investment in world-class, major research facilities is not expected to diminish over the coming decade. Unless otherwise noted, within amounts provided, NSF is directed to allocate no less than the fiscal year 2022 enacted levels to maintain its core research levels, including support for existing scientific research laboratories, observational networks, and other research infrastructure assets, such as its astronomy assets, the current academic research fleet, feder-

ally-funded research and development centers, and the national high performance computing centers.

Scientific Facilities and Instrumentation.—A critical component of the Nation’s scientific enterprise is the infrastructure that supports researchers in discovery science. Investments to advance the frontiers of research and education in science and engineering are critical to the Nation’s innovation enterprise. The Committee encourages NSF to fully fund its U.S. scientific research facilities and instruments to adequately support scientists and students engaged in sustained, cutting-edge research. The recommendation fully funds the operations of the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope [DKI-ST], the Very Long Baseline Array [VLBA] receivers, and the Center for High Energy X-Ray Science [CHEXS].

Astronomy.—U.S.-based astronomy researchers and facilities funded through NSF continue to make groundbreaking discoveries utilizing world-class scientific research instruments and facilities. The Committee recognizes the recent release by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine [NAS] of the 2020 Decadal Survey in Astronomy and Astrophysics, Astro2020. The Committee notes that NSF is currently assessing how to best implement the recommendations included in Astro2020 while enabling ongoing research in the United States, at facilities across the globe, and at observatories operated by universities, including the National Optical-Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory, the National Radio Astronomy Observatories, and the National Solar Observatory [NSO]. NSF is encouraged to provide appropriate levels of support for operating its current facilities, developing instrumentation, and preparing for enabling future world-class scientific research facilities. NSF is also expected to support a balanced portfolio of astronomy research grants by scientists and students engaged in ground-breaking research.

Kitt Peak National Observatory.—The Committee notes with great concern that the Kitt Peak National Observatory operations and infrastructure were severely impacted by the Contreras Fire. With this in mind and keeping safety as the number one priority, NSF is directed to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the extent of the damage, the plan to resume operations and rebuild or repair impacted infrastructure, along with any associated cost estimates. NSF shall keep the Committee informed of any other activities related to this facility.

Solar Astronomy.—The Committee commends NSF’s ongoing efforts to partner with academic institutions and the NSO to operate the Richard B. Dunn Solar Telescope [DST]. The Committee directs NSF to continue working with the NSO and the academic community to ensure DST and its associated instrumentation remain available for continued research.

Green Bank Observatory [GBO].—The Committee recognizes the significant investment NSF has made to develop the world-class scientific facility at the GBO and the benefit other agencies have gained through their use of the GBO facility. The Committee has therefore encouraged the development and support of multi-agency management plans for GBO, and supports NSF’s efforts to complete these plans at GBO. In order to provide stability for the facility as these plans are finalized, the Committee recommends no less

than the request level to support operations and maintenance at GBO through multi-agency plans or through the Foundation.

Climate and Clean Energy.—The Committee supports the administration's requests for the U.S. Global Change Research Program and Clean Energy Technology.

Navigating the New Arctic.—As NSF continues the Navigating the New Arctic program, the Committee encourages NSF to expand its support of research and infrastructure in the North Atlantic region of the Arctic, which is critical for understanding how Arctic warming will affect the environmental and socio-economic conditions of communities along the Atlantic Seaboard. In addition, to maximize investments, the Committee encourages NSF to develop new multinational partnerships to support research teams that address pan-Arctic and global concerns linked to Arctic change.

EPSCoR.—The Committee underscores the importance of the EPSCoR program in spurring innovation and strengthening the research capabilities of institutions that are historically underserved by Federal research and development funding. The EPSCoR program is funded at no less than \$247,250,000. EPSCoR represents an effort to raise the capabilities and provide opportunities for students and institutions in States across the country. The Committee believes that good ideas and high-quality research are not bound to certain geographical areas but exist across the country. NSF shall make every effort to achieve efficiencies to ensure that no more than 5 percent of the amounts provided for the program are used for administration and other overhead costs.

Geography of Innovation.—The Committee commends NSF's commitment to a "Geography of Innovation" and the recognition that the success of our Nation's research enterprise relies on success in every State, not a select few. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report requested in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-103 directing NSF to review its large funding initiatives and center mechanisms to assess how the Foundation can ensure institutions in EPSCoR States and Minority Servicing Institutions are not only participants, but leading large NSF investments.

Growing Research Access for Nationally Transformative Equity and Diversity [GRANTED].—The Committee supports NSF's new GRANTED initiative that will provide support to mitigate the barriers to competitiveness at underserved institutions within the Nation's research enterprise. Many underserved and emerging research institutions will benefit from GRANTED's goal for the development of leadership in research administration, enhancement of institutional research administrative support, and support service infrastructure. NSF is encouraged to leverage its expertise to ensure institutions participating in GRANTED are able to implement best practices in order to increase the likelihood of award success through increased research capacity.

Biological Infrastructure.—The Committee commends NSF for its investments in critical biological infrastructure such as computational tools that have transformed how researchers approach biological questions. The Committee directs NSF to review its biological infrastructure investments and develop a plan for how to review their impact and to consider what other mechanistic ap-

proaches could give NSF more flexibility to evaluate and maintain critical infrastructure during its useful life.

Understanding Rules of Life.—One of the research gaps in biological knowledge is the inability to look at an organism’s genetics and environment and predict its observable characteristics. Research in this area will open new doors to answer fundamental questions in life sciences. To that end, the Committee supports NSF’s funding for research, including plant genomics, and directs NSF to continue to advance the ongoing plant genomics research program, to further its work in crop-based genomics research, and to maintain a focus on research related to crops of economic importance. These activities directly address the Understanding Rules of Life research question that is a focus of NSF.

VORTEX-SE.—NSF has been working in conjunction with NOAA to build a full research campaign to study the unique characteristics of tornadoes in the southeastern United States. The Committee expects that future budget requests for VORTEX-SE will include adequate budgetary resources for associated research and instrumentation that will maximize the scientific return of this ongoing research. As part of VORTEX-SE, the Committee encourages NSF to look beyond its traditional research disciplines and programs and to utilize collaborative opportunities for co-funding grants that enhance understanding of the fundamental natural processes and hazards of tornadoes in the southeast and to improve models of these seasonal extreme events.

Quantum Science.—The Committee supports 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 up to the budget request level for quantum information science research, as authorized in the National Quantum Initiative Act (Public Law 115-368), 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 \$211,000,000 for activities authorized under section 301 of the National Quantum Initiative Act and \$50,000,000 for National Quantum Information Science Research Centers, as authorized in section 302 of that Act.

Artificial Intelligence [AI].—The Committee believes it is important to maintain leadership in AI and commends NSF for its significant investments in this area. The Committee provides up to the request level of \$734,410,000 for AI research. The Committee encourages NSF to continue its efforts in workforce development for AI and other emerging technologies, including education programs for non-computer science students, with focused outreach to community colleges, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and Minority Serving Institutions. In addition, the Committee encourages NSF to increase the pipeline of students graduating with AI and data literacy through partnerships and cooperative agreements.

Social Media Content Moderation Algorithms.—The Committee encourages NSF to fund meritorious research into the safety and

ethical effects of content moderation and recommendation algorithms and to advance new technical methods to reduce the likelihood of unexpected negative effects from algorithms, as authorized under section 5401 of the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–283).

Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure.—The recommendation fully funds the Mid-scale Research Instrumentation program and encourages the Foundation to make no fewer than two mid-scale awards to EPSCoR States.

Ocean Research.—The Committee supports the work of the Division of Ocean Sciences to advance research, infrastructure, and education of all aspects of the ocean and the integrated Earth system. The Committee encourages NSF to support the construction or acquisition of local-class research vessels through the Major Research Instrumentation Program or Mid-scale Research Infrastructure that will provide outstanding experiential, place-based education and to support innovative research and educational programs focused on understanding and sustaining the near-coastal marine and estuarine environments.

Academic Research Infrastructure.—The Committee recognizes there is considerable support for academic research infrastructure construction and modernization across all directorates. The modernization and replacement of obsolete facilities, including those widely used by scientific communities to facilitate research and access to research environments, are essential to ensuring investments in principal investigator-driven basic and applied investigations maximize U.S. scientific and economic competitiveness. The Committee encourages NSF to evaluate its requirements for facilities that support access to critical research facilities and platforms that benefit large segments of the science and technology community to ensure research facilities and platforms will have adequate institutional support capabilities.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs] Excellence in Research.—The Committee supports the HBCUs Excellence in Research program, and the recommendation includes \$37,930,000 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.

Disaster Research.—The Committee encourages NSF to fund grants for meritorious landslide research, data collection, and warning systems in fulfillment of the National Landslide Preparedness Act (Public Law 116–323) and the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Reauthorization Act (Public Law 115–307). NSF is encouraged to prioritize funding for the deployment of early warning systems in States with high levels of both landslides and seismic activities.

Seismology and Geodesy Facilities.—The Committee supports the recommendations of the NSF analysis titled “Portfolio Review of EAR Seismology and Geodesy Instrumentation,” particularly those recommendations related to broadening the funding mechanisms for long-term support for seismic and geodetic facilities. Federal departments and agencies that utilize these facilities and the data they produce, including NOAA, the U.S. Air Force, the National Nuclear Security Administration, the National Energy Technology

Laboratory, and the U.S. Geological Survey, should contribute annually to the long-term support and recapitalization of facility instrumentation. The Committee directs NSF to continue efforts to negotiate memoranda of understanding or other funding agreements with these agencies and to include an update on the status of these negotiations as part of the fiscal year 2024 budget justification.

Sustainable Chemistry Research.—The Committee directs NSF to continue research and related activities associated with the Sustainable Chemistry Basic Research program authorized under section 509 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358). In addition, NSF is encouraged to coordinate with OSTP to implement the provisions in subtitle E of title II of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences [SBE].—The Committee supports the SBE Directorate and recognizes the fundamental importance of the research it 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. 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 encourages NSF to continue its support of these programs.

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics [NCSES].—The Committee commends NSF for its stewardship of NCSES, including respecting its independence as one of thirteen principal Federal statistical agencies. NCSES provides statistics that inform U.S. research and development infrastructure, U.S. innovation and competitiveness, and STEM workforce. The Committee supports the request and staffing increases to fulfill the NCSES’s leadership of government-wide evidence building activities and initiatives required of the Federal statistical agencies under the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–435). The Committee encourages NSF to address NCSES staffing to allow the Center to build its in-house capacity and expertise to perform its work nimbly, efficiently, and in a cost-efficient manner.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2022	\$249,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	187,230,000
Committee recommendation	187,230,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$187,230,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction [MREFC]. The recommendation is \$61,770,000 below the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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 includes funding at the requested level for the continued construction of the Vera C. Rubin Observatory (previously known as the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope), the Antarctic Infrastructure Recapitalization (previously known as the Antarctic Infrastructure Modernization for Science), Regional Class Research Vessels, and the High Luminosity-Large Hadron Collider Upgrade. The Committee encourages NSF and the National Science Board to continue planning and budgeting for the next generation of major facilities needed to ensure the United States maintains its scientific leadership.

The recommendation provides \$76,250,000 for Mid-scale Research Infrastructure, which is equal to the request level. 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.

STEM EDUCATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,006,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,377,180,000
Committee recommendation	1,327,180,000

The Committee’s recommendation accepts the proposal to rename the Directorate for Education and Human Resources as the Directorate for STEM Education and provides \$1,327,180,000. The recommendation is \$321,180,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$50,000,000 below the budget request.

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.

Advanced Technological Education.—The Committee provides \$75,000,000 for Advanced Technological Education.

Graduate Research Fellowship Program [GRFP].—The Committee accepts the proposal to consolidate GRFP within STEM Education and provides up to \$355,000,000 for the program. The Committee notes that GRFP has a long history of supporting outstanding graduate students studying sciences, engineering, and mathematics fields, including behavioral science, and selects recipients who go on to achieve high levels of success in their future academic and professional careers. The Committee is supportive of the proposed increase to the fellowship stipend and encourages NSF to consider a similar proposal as part of the fiscal year 2024 budget request.

Robert Noyce Scholarship Program.—The Committee provides \$67,000,000 for the Robert Noyce Scholarship Program.

Informal Science Education.—The Committee maintains its strong support for NSF's informal science education program and provides no less than \$70,000,000 for Advancing Informal STEM Learning. The Committee encourages NSF to coordinate and provide necessary support for investments in 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, including leveraging the research directorates to support activities that match their respective content areas.

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 United States innovation economy. The Committee believes that hands-on and experiential learning opportunities outside of the classroom are critical for student success in STEM subjects and careers, stimulating students' interest, increasing confidence, and creating motivation to pursue a related career. In particular, hands-on and experiential learning opportunities can be particularly successful in inspiring interest in students who traditionally have been underrepresented in STEM fields, including girls, students of color, and students from disadvantaged backgrounds. Therefore, the Committee encourages NSF to provide grants to support development of hands-on learning opportunities in STEM education, including through afterschool activities and innovative learning opportunities such as robotics competitions.

Broadening Participation.—The Committee supports the requested increases related to Broadening Participation in STEM programs. Global leadership requires diverse ideas, and NSF is encouraged to ensure the Foundation partners with communities with significant populations of underrepresented groups within STEM research and education as well as the STEM workforce. The Committee provides no less than \$46,500,000 for the HBCUs Undergraduate Program, \$12,000,000 for the Alliance for Graduate Education and the Professoriate, \$69,500,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation, \$22,000,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program, and \$33,000,000 for Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology. In addition,

\$55,000,000 is provided for the Hispanic Serving Institutions program to build capacity at institutions of higher education that typically do not receive high levels of NSF funding.

Inclusion Across the Nation of Communities of Learners of Underrepresented Discoverers in Engineering and Science [INCLUDES].—The Committee supports the Big Idea to broaden participation in science and engineering by developing networks and partnerships that involve organizations and consortia from different sectors committed to the common agenda of STEM inclusion. The recommendation provides \$46,500,000 for INCLUDES. The Committee encourages NSF to ensure the agency partners with communities with significant populations of underrepresented groups in the STEM workforce.

Transformational Education Innovation and Translation.—The Committee encourages NSF to collaborate with the Department of Education on transformational education innovation and translation, including interventions grounded in scientific understanding, advancing the scientific understanding of learning, and fostering inclusive education research and development ecosystems that involve students, teachers, and parents to improve student outcomes and achievement. This may include instrumenting large-scale digital learning platforms to create a research infrastructure that drives continuous improvement in the use of the learning sciences.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2022	\$400,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	473,200,000
Committee recommendation	473,200,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$473,200,000 for Agency Operations and Award Management. The recommendation is \$73,200,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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, 2022	\$4,600,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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 \$490,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The National Science Board is the governing body of NSF and is charged with serving as an independent adviser to the President and Congress on policy matters related to science and engineering research and education.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2022	\$19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	23,393,000
Committee recommendation	23,393,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$23,393,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The recommendation is \$4,393,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The OIG appropriation provides audit and investigation functions to identify and correct deficiencies that could lead to instances of fraud, waste, or mismanagement.

NSF NONRECURRING EXPENSES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes the requested provision establishing the NSF Nonrecurring Expenses Fund to reinvest funds that would otherwise expire to support the national science and research enterprise.

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, 2022	\$13,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	13,850,000
Committee recommendation	13,850,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$13,850,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, \$850,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Donations.—The Commission shall provide to the Committee quarterly updates on all gifts and donations, as well as the terms of and specific activities funded by the gift or donation. Additionally, anticipated funding from gifts or donations shall be included in the Commission’s annual spend plan.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$420,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	464,650,000
Committee recommendation	460,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$460,000,000 for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] salaries and expenses. This recommendation is \$40,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$4,650,000 below the budget request.

The EEOC is the leading Federal agency dedicated to eradicating employment discrimination in both the public and private sectors on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, pregnancy, age, disability, and family medical history or genetic information. The EEOC serves both U.S. public and private workplaces by helping provide a fair and inclusive workplace, which engenders employee satisfaction and commitment and enhances employee retention, productivity, and profitability.

Inventory Backlog Reduction.—The Committee notes that at the end of fiscal year 2021, the EEOC had a private sector inventory of 42,811 cases and a substantial Federal sector hearing inventory. While this represents a decrease in the inventory backlog, it still represents a substantial number of unresolved cases. Using appropriated funds for activities that do not directly resolve this backlog of existing and incoming claims denies cases with complainants the opportunity of a timely resolution. Therefore, the Committee directs the EEOC to prioritize its staffing and resources toward reducing the number of current and outstanding unresolved private

sector pending charges and public sector hearings. EEOC is directed to report to the Committee and post on its public website, within 30 days of enactment of this act, on the number of A, B, and C charges for each of the last 5 fiscal years.

Public Comment on EEOC Guidance.—The Committee is concerned that, as the EEOC conducts its business in protecting against employment discrimination, its guidance proposals 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.

Equal Pay Data and Report.—The Committee anticipates EEOC's study analyzing summary pay information collected through the revised EEO-1 form for 2017 and 2018, and directs EEOC to simultaneously publish a publicly available report describing the methodology and results of the analysis, identifying whether any operational needs would be created by a future pay data collection effort, and describing steps the agency plans to take to ensure that any pay data is kept confidential and secure. Within 120 days of the enactment of this act, the EEOC shall submit a report to the Committee setting forth a timeline and process for analyzing the summary pay information collected through the revised EEO-1 form. Any proposed changes to the collection and analysis of EEO-1 data shall be published in the Federal Register for a public comment period of no less than 30 days.

National Equal Pay Enforcement Task Force.—The National Equal Payment Enforcement Task Force was established in 2010 to bring together representatives from the EEOC, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, and the Office of Personnel Management to improve compliance, public education, and enforcement of equal pay laws. The Committee supports interagency collaboration, where appropriate, and encourages EEOC to explore whether reinstating the task force would further the agency's mission.

Countering Sexual Harassment in the Workplace.—The Committee encourages EEOC to prioritize developing and disseminating resource materials on comprehensive trainings to foster respectful workplaces free of harassment and discrimination, including best practices and training resources that address the needs of a diverse set of workplaces. EEOC is also encouraged to use funds to increase public awareness regarding access to workplace trainings, educate the public about the EEOC's work, and explain how to report instances of harassment or discrimination. Resources and public education campaigns should be made available in multiple languages.

State and Local Enforcement Assistance.—The Committee recommends up to \$31,500,000 to assist State and local enforcement agencies. This will help ensure that EEOC provides adequate resources to its State partners.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$110,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	106,818,000
Committee recommendation	122,400,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$122,400,000 for International Trade Commission [ITC] salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$12,400,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$15,582,000 above the administration’s budget request. The ITC’s direct request to Congress was \$122,400,000, which is equal to the amount provided.

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. The Committee reminds the administration and the Office of Management and Budget that Congress granted ITC specific bypass authority for submitting its budget estimate to the Legislative Branch, pursuant to section 175 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2232). Therefore, all future budget estimates for ITC shall be transmitted to Congress without revision by the President, pursuant to such Act.

Analysis of the Impacts of Trade Enforcement Actions.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the impact of active tariffs under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862) and section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2232). The Committee looks forward to receiving the report on the effects of these tariffs, as directed by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 under the heading “Trade Enforcement Analysis.”

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$489,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	700,000,000
Committee recommendation	539,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$539,000,000 for payment to LSC. The recommendation is \$50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$161,000,000 below the President’s budget request.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$495,800,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts; \$25,500,000 for management and administration; \$5,000,000 for client self-help and information technology; \$5,700,000 for the Office of the Inspector General; \$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.

Pro Bono Innovation Fund.—The Committee’s recommendation provides no less than \$5,000,000 to continue the Pro Bono Innovation Fund. This fund supports innovative projects that promote and enhance pro bono initiatives throughout the Nation, as well as leverages Federal dollars to increase free legal aid for low-income Americans by engaging private attorneys.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—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 illegal aliens; (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.

The Committee’s recommendation adopts the administration’s proposal to permit LSC recipients to operate with boards of directors that have as few as 33 percent attorneys without requiring appointment by bar associations. This provision improves the ability of LSC recipients to have fiscal experts, community representatives, and others with diverse skills and perspectives on their governing bodies.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$4,200,000
Budget estimate, 2023	4,500,000
Committee recommendation	4,500,000

The Committee provides \$4,500,000 for the Marine Mammal Commission. The recommendation is \$300,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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, 2022	\$56,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	61,540,000
Committee recommendation	61,540,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$61,540,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR]. The recommendation is \$5,540,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request. USTR is responsible for developing and leading international negotiations for the United States 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 2023.

The United States Mexico-Canada Agreement [USMCA] Implementation Act.—The Committee notes that Public Law 116–113 provided funds for USTR activities to implement the USMCA from fiscal years 2020 through 2023, inclusive, but the law does not fund USTR activities beginning in fiscal year 2024. Section 540 of this act extends availability of those funds for an additional year. To the extent additional discretionary funds may be required to implement the agreement beyond fiscal year 2024, the Committee directs USTR to articulate those funding needs in its annual budget requests.

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.

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

Section 301 Exclusion Processes.—The Committee remains bewildered by USTR's refusal to follow Congressional direction. The direction in this report is neither advisory nor optional. Therefore, the recommendation includes language conditioning the release of certain funds upon the written certification by USTR to the Committees on Appropriations that USTR has established an exclusion process as required by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

De Minimis Thresholds.—The Committee recognizes the importance of securing commercially-meaningful de minimis or "duty-free" thresholds in other countries, and strongly supports the \$800

de minimis level established in the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act (Public Law 114–125) and the higher de minimis levels in Canada and Mexico secured by USTR through the negotiation of the USMCA.

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.

China Trade Deal Costs.—The Committee notes the creation of the Bilateral Evaluation and Dispute Resolution Office within USTR as part of the Economic and Trade Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People’s Republic of China, also known as the U.S.-China Phase One deal. The Committee requests, on a biannual basis, a report documenting USTR’s obligations related to the Bilateral Evaluation and Dispute Resolution Office.

United States-Canada Softwood Lumber Dispute.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the softwood lumber industry in the U.S. economy and encourages USTR and the Department of Commerce to work toward a resolution to this dispute that supports U.S. industry, workers, and consumers.

Rare Earth Minerals.—The Committee is concerned by China’s dominant share of the global rare earth mining market and believes that China’s dominance in this area is a threat to the economic stability, well-being, and competitiveness of key industries in the United States. The Committee believes it should be a whole-of-government priority to reduce reliance on China for rare earth minerals, including through improving and strengthening trade relations and economic ties with strategic allies.

The Committee awaits the transmission of the report directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, under the heading “Rare Earth Minerals.”

Quad Strategic Partnership.—The Committee recognizes that the Quad strategic partnership between the United States, India, Japan, and Australia is an important, strategic partnership that furthers U.S. global leadership. Therefore, the Committee encourages USTR to further promote and strengthen the economic ties within this partnership.

Parity for American Exports.—The Committee directs the USTR to seek parity for American exports, which have been targeted and unduly harmed by retaliatory tariffs resulting from ongoing international trade disputes, to allow them to fairly compete in overseas markets.

USMCA.—The Committee directs USTR to provide quarterly expenditure reports, by object class, no later than 30 days after the

end of each fiscal quarter, for funding provided to USTR by title IX of the USMCA Implementation Act (Public Law 116–113).

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund as authorized under the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125). The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and the budget request.

Trade Enforcement Trust Fund.—The Committee supports efforts to enforce U.S. rights under trade agreements and to increase compliance of U.S. trade partners. The Committee directs USTR, as part of its fiscal year 2023 spending plan, to provide a breakdown of expenses for the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund’s activities.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$7,200,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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 \$440,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

SJI was created in 1984 to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in State courts.

Fines, Fees, and Bail Practices.—The Committee encourages SJI to continue investments in the areas of fines, fees, and bail practices, including assisting State courts in taking a leadership role in reviewing these practices to ensure processes are fair and access to justice is assured; implementing alternative forms of sanctions; developing processes for indigency review; promoting transparency, governance, structural reforms that promote access to justice, accountability, and oversight; and supporting projects that implement the principles of Conference of Chief Justices/Conference of State Court Administrators National Task Force on Fines, Fees, and Bail Practices.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the departments, agencies, offices, and commissions funded in the accompanying act. Similar provisions were included in the fiscal year 2022 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 2023 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.

Section 520 prohibits contracts or grant awards in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the prospective contractor or grantee 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. The BOP Buildings and Facilities rescission relates to two projects proposed for rescission in the fiscal year 2023 budget request. One of these identified projects has an unobligated balance of \$506,600,000, and the other identified project has an unobligated balance of \$19,200,000.

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, OSTP, or the National Space Council 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, OSTP, or the National Space Council 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, agency, 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 DOJ to prevent States from implementing laws related to a certain section of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 92-522, as amended).

Section 531 prohibits the use of funds by the DOJ to prevent States from implementing State laws related to medical marijuana.

Section 532 requires quarterly reports from DOC, NASA, and NSF 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 limits funds pertaining to certain activities related to the export of firearms.

Section 535 limits funds that would deny permits to import certain products.

Section 536 prohibits funds made available by this bill from being used to deny the importation of certain shotgun models.

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 allows the Departments of Commerce and Justice to use certain funds for payments pursuant to section 901(i)(2) of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020.

Section 539 prohibits the use of funds made available by this bill to the Department of Justice to investigate or prosecute an individual who crosses state lines to access abortion services, or who assists another individual to obtain abortion services.

Section 540 extends the availability of certain funds.

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 2023, either in whole or in part, and therefore fall under this rule:

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2023

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Department of Commerce:	
International Trade Administration:	
Export Promotion	1996
Bureau of Industry and Security:	
Export Administration	1994
Economic Development Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2008
Economic Development Assistance Programs:	
Public Works and Economic Development	2008
Economic and Statistics Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	n/a
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	1993
National Institute of Standards and Technology:	
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	2013
Industrial Technology Services	2013
Construction of Research Facilities	2013
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:	
Operations, Research, and Facilities:	
National Ocean Service:	1993
Coral Reef Conservation	2004
Coastal Zone Management	1999
National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund	2019
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
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
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Climate Laboratories and Cooperative Institutes	1993
Ocean Exploration Research	2015
Ocean Acidification	2012
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction:	
National Ocean Service:	
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
Department of Justice:	
General Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009
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

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
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:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prisoner 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:	
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:	
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:	
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	2012
Body-Worn Camera Partnership	n/a
VALOR Initiative	n/a
Smart Policing	n/a
Smart Prosecution	n/a
John R. Justice Grant Program	2014
Adam Walsh Act	2009
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011
Smart Probation	n/a
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	n/a
Pay for Success (Discretionary)	n/a
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	n/a
National Sex Offender Website	n/a
Veterans Treatment Courts Program	n/a
Rape Kit Backlog	n/a
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	n/a
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	n/a
Juvenile Justice Programs:	
Emergency Planning in Juvenile Justice Facilities	n/a
COPS Programs:	
COPS Hiring Program	2009
Regional Information Sharing Activities	2003
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:	
Science	2017
Aeronautics	2017
Exploration	2017
Space Operations	2017

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Education	2017
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2017
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	2017
Office of the Inspector General	2017
National Science Foundation	2013
Related Agencies:	
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2000
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 28—JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

Part II—Department of Justice

CHAPTER 31—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

§ 509. Functions of the Attorney General

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EDITORIAL NOTES

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN EXPENSES
INCURRED BY FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND DRUG EN-
FORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Pub. L. 101-647, title XXXII, § 3201, Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4916, as amended by Pub. L. 105-277, div. A, § 101(b) [title I, § 109(a)], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-50 , 2681-67, provided that: “Appropriations in this or any other Act hereafter for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, [or the Immigration and Naturalization Service] *the Federal Prison System, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, or the United States Marshals Service* are available, in an amount of not to exceed **[\$25,000]** *\$50,000* each per fiscal year, to pay humanitarian expenses incurred by or for any employee thereof (or any member of the employee’s immediate family) that results from or is incident to serious illness, serious injury, or death occurring to the employee while on official duty or business.”

TITLE 51—NATIONAL AND COMMERCIAL SPACE PROGRAMS

SUBTITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 301—APPROPRIATIONS, BUDGETS, AND ACCOUNTING

§ 30102. Working capital fund

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—* * *

(b) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—* * *

* * * * *

(2) CAPITAL REPAIRS.—The fund shall also be available for the purpose of funding capital repairs, renovations, rehabilitation, sustainment, demolition, or replacement of Administration real property, on a reimbursable basis within the Administration.

(3) *INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) MODERNIZATION.*—*The fund shall also be available for the purpose of funding IT Modernization activities, as described in section 1077(b)(3)(A)–(E) of Public Law 115–91, on a non-reimbursable basis.*

[(3)] (4) NO FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION.—Amounts in the fund are available without regard to fiscal year limitation.

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](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 report, 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 report contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV.

Account	Recipient	Location	Project	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
DOC-NIST Construction	Missouri State University	Springfield, MO	Construction at Cheek Hall Science and Mathematics Facilities.	\$5,000,000	Blunt
DOC-NIST Construction	The Curators of the University of Missouri.	Rolla, MO	Construction at Manufacturing Technology and Innovation Campus.	20,000,000	Blunt
DOC-NIST Construction	West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey.	Morgantown, WV	Modernization of Repository Facilities	2,000,000	Capito, Manchin
DOC-NIST Construction	Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences.	East Boothbay, ME	Construction of an Innovation and Education Wing at Bigelow Laboratory.	12,326,000	Collins, King
DOC-NIST Construction	University of Maine System	Penobscot County, ME	Construction of an Advanced-Manufacturing Materials Research Facility.	8,000,000	Collins, King
DOC-NIST Construction	University of New England	Biddeford, ME	Construction of a Coastal Research Deployment Facility	3,500,000	Collins, King
DOC-NIST Construction	University of Oklahoma	Norman, OK	Expansion of National Weather Center Facilities	9,500,000	Inhofe
DOC-NIST Construction	Champlain College	Burlington, VT	Cybersecurity and Information Technology Nexus Research	10,000,000	Leahy
DOC-NIST Construction	Norwich University	Northfield, VT	Multi-disciplinary Cyber Fusion Research and Development Center.	16,400,000	Leahy
DOC-NIST Construction	Fort Hays State University	Hays, KS	Renovation of Forsyth Library	2,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST Construction	University of Kansas Cancer Center	Kansas City, KS	Planning and Construction of a Cancer Research Facility at the KU Cancer Center.	28,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST Construction	Seacoast Science Center	Rye, NH	Seacoast Science Center Renovation and Program Expansion.	5,000,000	Shaheen
DOC-NIST Construction	Marion Military Institute	Marion, AL	Construction of a New Math and Science Facility	35,000,000	Shelby
DOC-NIST Construction	The University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.	Tuscaloosa, AL	Construction of a High-performance Computing and Data Center for Water and Hydrological Scientific Research, Education, and Forecasting.	45,000,000	Shelby
DOC-NIST STRS	Colorado School of Mines	Golden, CO	Solidified Natural Gas: Methane Emission Capture and Conversion.	1,150,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOC-NIST STRS	University of Washington	Seattle, WA	Quantum Technologies Teaching and Testbed (QT3)	2,500,000	Cantwell, Murray
DOC-NIST STRS	Mountwest Community & Technical College.	Cabell County, WV	Mountwest Cybersecurity Center	850,000	Capito, Manchin
DOC-NIST STRS	West Virginia University	Morgantown, WV	WVU Advanced Imaging and Chemical Analysis Equipment	2,500,000	Capito, Manchin
DOC-NIST STRS	Bowie State University	Bowie, MD	STEM Diversity in Research Opportunities Collaboration	1,500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DOC-NIST STRS	Morgan State University	Baltimore City, MD	Center for Equitable Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning.	2,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DOC-NIST STRS	Delaware Innovation Space	Wilmington, DE	Biotechnology, Chemistry, and Materials Science Research Lab Equipment.	2,475,000	Carper, Coons
DOC-NIST STRS	University of Delaware	Newark, DE	Equipment for Gene Therapy Production Suite	5,000,000	Carper, Coons
DOC-NIST STRS	Tulane University	New Orleans, LA	Advanced Semiconductor Research Equipment	2,000,000	Cassidy

DOC-NIST STRS	Maine Mineral and Gem Museum	Bethel, ME	Equipment for Lithium and Geological Research	725,000	Collins, King
DOC-NIST STRS	University of Maine System	Orono, ME	PFAS Analytical Laboratory Equipment	5,000,000	Collins, King
DOC-NIST STRS	University of Illinois-Chicago—Public Health	Chicago, IL	Community-driven Air Quality and Environmental Justice Assessment	2,000,000	Duckworth
DOC-NIST STRS	Northern Illinois University	Dekalb, IL	Advanced Electronics Initiative	1,000,000	Durbin
DOC-NIST STRS	New York Medical College	Westchester County, NY	Women's Institute for Science Entrepreneurship (WISE)	825,000	Gillibrand
DOC-NIST STRS	Clarkson University	St. Lawrence County, NY	Clarkson Green Energy on Demand	875,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Stony Brook University	Suffolk County, NY	Long Island Quantum Internet Center	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	University at Albany, State University of New York	Albany County, NY	Advancement of the Ion Beam Laboratory	520,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
DOC-NIST STRS	Mississippi State University	Starkville, MS	Inclement Weather Research Laboratory	1,000,000	Hyde-Smith
DOC-NIST STRS	University of Mississippi	Oxford, MS	InfraSound Calibration Standards Facility	1,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC-NIST STRS	University of Southern Mississippi	Hattiesburg, MS	Advanced Clean Energy Materials Validation and Product Demonstration	3,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
DOC-NIST STRS	University of Minnesota, The Hormel Institute	Austin, MN	CryoEM Support Technology	1,500,000	Klobuchar
DOC-NIST STRS	Springfield Museums	Springfield, MA	Biomes Around the World	465,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NIST STRS	Columbia Gorge Community College	The Dalles, OR	Advanced Manufacturing Skills Equipment	441,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NIST STRS	Wichita State University	Wichita, KS	Research of Metallic Additive Manufacturing Materials and Processes	5,000,000	Moran
DOC-NIST STRS	University of Rhode Island	South Kingstown, RI	Quantum Information Science Research Initiative	1,000,000	Reed
DOC-NIST STRS	University of New Hampshire	Strafford County, NH	Enhancement of the University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center	1,137,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF	University of New Hampshire	Newcastle, NH	Marine Waterfront Facility Equipment	494,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Greenwave	New Haven, CT	Connecticut Kelp Innovation Center	2,390,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC-NOAA ORF	Sea Research Foundation, Inc., d/b/a Mystic Aquarium	Mystic, CT	Blue Economy Career Development Center	650,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOC-NOAA ORF	University of North Carolina Wilmington	Wilmington, NC	Acquisition of Marine Research Equipment	750,000	Burr
DOC-NOAA ORF	Upper Columbia United Tribes	Spokane, WA	Salmon Reintroduction Assessments and Development of Adult Collection Facilities in the Upper Columbia	5,000,000	Cantwell, Murray
DOC-NOAA ORF	Morgan State University	Calvert County, MD	Morgan State University's PEARL Lab Student Research Enhancements	1,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	St. Mary's River Watershed Association	Lexington Park, MD	Oyster Restoration in the St. Mary's River Shellfish Sanctuary	185,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science	Dorchester County, MD	UMCES Oyster Research to Enhance Resiliency	960,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Maritime Exchange for the Delaware River and Bay	Wilmington, DE	Delaware River and Estuary Ecosystem Data Gathering Initiative	356,000	Carper, Coons
DOC-NOAA ORF	Downeast Institute	Beals, ME	Support for Shellfish Research and Hatchery Activities	670,000	Collins, King

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DOC-NOAA ORF	Healthy Schools Campaign	Chicago, IL	Space to Grow: Greening Chicago Schoolyards	750,000	Duckworth
DOC-NOAA ORF	Scripps Institution of Oceanography	Orange County, LA County, Ventura County, San Diego County, CA	Southern California Bight Demonstration Project—Ocean and Pollution Mapping, Living Marine Resources Assessment, and Modeling.	6,000,000	Ferstein, Padilla
DOC-NOAA ORF	University at Albany, State University of New York.	Albany County, NY	Vertical Sensing Evaluation Initiative	1,350,000	Gillbrand, Schumer
DOC-NOAA ORF	The Nature Conservancy Hawaii	Statewide, HI	Reef Restoration Project	1,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	University of Hawaii Manoa	Honolulu (UH Manoa) and Statewide, HI	Shoreline Equity and Adaptation Hub	2,250,000	Hirono, Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	University of Southern Mississippi	City of Hattiesburg, Forrest County, MS	Data Assembly HUB for Uncrewed Systems	2,500,000	Hyde-Smith
DOC-NOAA ORF	Northern Virginia Regional Commission.	13 member jurisdictions, including Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties, the independent cities Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, Manassas Park, and incorporated towns of Dumfries, Herndon, Leesburg, and Vienna, VA.	Northern Virginia Rainfall and Flood Preparedness	115,000	Kaine, Warner
DOC-NOAA ORF	Leahy Center for Lake Champlain, Inc.	Burlington, VT	Inspiring Lake Champlain Stewardship	750,000	Leahy
DOC-NOAA ORF	Gloucester Fishermen's Wives Development Program.	Gloucester, MA	Reducing Energy Costs and Reducing Emissions in the Massachusetts Commercial Fishing and Seafood Industries.	1,991,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary.	Scituate, MA	Building Local Capacity for Managing Extreme Weather Events.	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Town of Manchester-by-the-Sea, MA	Manchester-by-the-Sea, MA	Building Local Capacity for Managing Extreme Weather Events.	500,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	Woods Hole, MA	Mission-critical Secure Underwater Research Facility	950,000	Markey, Warren
DOC-NOAA ORF	Coquille Indian Tribe	North Bend, OR	Coquille River Salmon Conservation	750,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NOAA ORF	Portland State University	Portland, OR, OR	Oregon Microplastics Research Center	785,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NOAA ORF	Tillamook Estuaries Partnership	Caribaldi, OR	Instrumentation for Climate Change Monitoring in Rural Tillamook County Estuaries.	625,000	Merkley, Wyden
DOC-NOAA ORF	Aleut Community of St. Paul Island	St. Paul/Statewide, AK	Surveillance Monitoring of Fisheries and Ecosystems	250,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Bering Sea Fisheries Research Foundation.	Bering Sea, AK	Bering Sea Fisheries Monitoring	2,750,000	Murkowski

DOC-NOAA ORF	North Slope Borough Dept. of Wildlife Management	Utqiagvik, AK	Marine Mammal Co-Management Research	2,700,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	University of Alaska	Fairbanks/Statewide, AK	Arctic Seasonal Weather Forecasting	1,000,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	University of Alaska	Fairbanks/Statewide, AK	Baseline Fishery Surveys	1,750,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association	Yukon River Drainage, AK	Yukon River Research, Surveys, and Community Engagement	825,000	Murkowski
DOC-NOAA ORF	Northwest Straits Commission	Whatcom, San Juan, Skagit, Island, Jefferson, Clallam, and Snohomish Counties, WA	Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Initiative	3,000,000	Murray
DOC-NOAA ORF	Ferris State University	Big Rapids, MI	Ferris State Center for Virtual Learning	1,000,000	Peters, Stabenow
DOC-NOAA ORF	Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation	Narragansett/Newport, RI	Cooperative Fisheries Research, Gear Development, and Gear Removal	500,000	Reed
DOC-NOAA ORF	University of Rhode Island	South Kingstown, RI	Aquaculture Resilience	1,300,000	Reed
DOC-NOAA ORF	Save the Bay	Providence, RI	Habitat Restoration Strategies for Rhode Island Waters	1,660,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOC-NOAA ORF	Memphremagog Community Maritime	Newport, VT	Memphremagog Maritime Education Center—Newport	150,000	Sanders
DOC-NOAA ORF	Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Pouhala Marsh Wetland Restoration	600,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources	Hawai'i County, HI	West Hawai'i Resilient Coral Transplant	900,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Kaua'i County	Kaua'i County, HI	Waimea Wetlands Restoration	1,200,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Maunaloa Fishpond Heritage Center	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Maunaloa Coastal Watershed Restoration	400,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	University of Hawai'i Sea Grant College Program	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Waikiki Watershed Resilience	500,000	Schatz
DOC-NOAA ORF	Riverkeeper, Inc.	Ossining, NY	Publicly Accessible Water Quality Portal	250,000	Schumer
DOC-NOAA ORF	Great Bay Stewards, Inc.	Rockingham and Strafford Counties, NH	Elgrass Education Project at the Great Bay Discovery Center	100,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF	NERACOOS	Rockingham County, NH	Building a Coastal Resilience Monitoring System for New Hampshire	1,850,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF	University of New Hampshire	Strafford County, NH	Detecting Harmful Algal Blooms and Microplastics in the Great Bay and Beyond	722,000	Shaheen
DOC-NOAA ORF	Great Lakes Commission	Washtenaw County, MI	Great Lakes Regional Coordination	3,000,000	Stabenow
DOC-NOAA ORF	University of Rhode Island	Narragansett, RI	Blue Tech Initiative	2,250,000	Whitehouse
DOI-COPS Tech	Milwaukee Police Department	Milwaukee, WI	Public Safety Radio System Upgrade	6,000,000	Baldwin
DOI-COPS Tech	City of Rifle	Rifle, CO	In-Car and Body-Worn Cameras	317,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOI-COPS Tech	Bloomfield Police Department	Bloomfield, CT	Equipment for Police Department Training Room	40,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOI-COPS Tech	Bloomfield Police Department	Bloomfield, CT	Town of Bloomfield Cruiser Camera Upgrades	112,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOI-COPS Tech	City of Bridgeport	Bridgeport, CT	City of Bridgeport Forensic Technology	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOI-COPS Tech	City of New London	New London, CT	City of New London Emergency Communications Equipment Upgrades	2,218,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DOI-COPS Tech	City of Stamford	Stamford, CT	Equipment for Regional Police Academy	250,000	Blumenthal, Murphy

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D0J-COPS Tech	Town of Winchester	Winchester, CT	Town of Winchester Radio Upgrades	850,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D0J-COPS Tech	University of New Haven	West Haven, CT	Community-Based Gun Violence Reduction Project at University of New Haven	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D0J-COPS Tech	Waterbury Police Department	Waterbury, CT	City of Waterbury Real-Time Crime and Pandemic Center	930,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Englewood	Bergen, NJ	Englewood Public Safety Communication Enhancement Project	1,790,000	Booker, Menendez
D0J-COPS Tech	Town of Harrison	Hudson, NJ	Harrison Public Safety Communication Project	563,000	Booker, Menendez
D0J-COPS Tech	Township of South Hackensack	Bergen, NJ	South Hackensack Police Communications Upgrade Project	210,000	Booker, Menendez
D0J-COPS Tech	National Tactical Officers Association	Statewide, OH	Mental Health Critical Incident Training	1,000,000	Brown
D0J-COPS Tech	Cumberland County, NC	Cumberland County, NC	Law Enforcement Communications Systems Upgrades	2,474,000	Burr, Tillis
D0J-COPS Tech	Jacksonville Police Department	Jacksonville, NC	Implementation of a Rapid DNA Regional System	405,000	Burr, Tillis
D0J-COPS Tech	Town of Mooresville	Mooresville, NC	Law Enforcement Communications Systems Upgrades	1,105,000	Burr, Tillis
D0J-COPS Tech	Snohomish County Sheriff's Office	Snohomish County, WA	Rapid DNA System	448,000	Cantwell
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Milton	Milton, WV	Acquisition of Access Control and Live Scan Fingerprint Station	63,000	Capito
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Charles Town	Charles Town, WV	Charles Town Police Department Technology Upgrade	400,000	Capito, Manchin
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Charleston	Charleston, WV	Training Simulator and Ongoing Training and Equipment Support	750,000	Capito, Manchin
D0J-COPS Tech	West Virginia University	Keyser, WV	Campus Security Upgrades at WVU Potomac	358,000	Capito, Manchin
D0J-COPS Tech	Office of the State's Attorney, Prince George's County	Upper Marlboro, MD	Digital Discovery Capability	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Dover Police Department	Dover, DE	City of Dover—Wireless Camera Network System	600,000	Carper, Coons
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Saco, Maine	Saco, ME	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	667,000	Collins
D0J-COPS Tech	County of Cumberland	Cumberland County, ME	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	1,000,000	Collins, King
D0J-COPS Tech	County of Waldo	Belfast, ME	911 Dispatch Center Equipment Upgrade	165,000	Collins, King
D0J-COPS Tech	Washington County Emergency Management Agency	Washington County, ME	Public Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	3,178,000	Collins, King
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Henderson	Henderson, NV	Henderson—Dispatch Consoles	2,624,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Henderson	Henderson, NV	Henderson—Eldorado Valley Training Facility Equipment	2,049,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D0J-COPS Tech	City of North Las Vegas	North Las Vegas, NV	North Las Vegas—Police Department Technology Upgrade	100,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Reno	Reno, NV	Reno Police Department—Forensics Software & Equipment	1,500,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D0J-COPS Tech	Elko Sheriff's Department	Elko, NV	Rapid DNA Instrument	486,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D0J-COPS Tech	City of Carbondale	Carbondale, IL	Technology Upgrades	600,000	Durbin
D0J-COPS Tech	Interagency Communications Interoperability System	Glendale, CA	ICI System Regional Public Safety Radio Network Upgrade	2,500,000	Feinstein, Padilla
D0J-COPS Tech	Torrance Police Department	Torrance, CA	Torrance Police Department Body-Worn and In-Car Cameras	1,615,000	Feinstein, Padilla

D01-COPS Tech	City of Cayce	City of Cayce, SC	Police Equipment Upgrade	858,000	Graham
D01-COPS Tech	City of Sumter	City of Sumter, SC	Ballistic Evidence System Upgrade	510,000	Graham
D01-COPS Tech	Albuquerque Police Department	Albuquerque, NM	Albuquerque Police Department—Cell Site Simulators (CSS)	860,000	Heinrich
D01-COPS Tech	Albuquerque Police Department	Albuquerque, NM	Albuquerque Police Department Investigation Technology Enhancement Tools	480,000	Heinrich
D01-COPS Tech	City of Las Cruces	Las Cruces, NM	Southern New Mexico Regional Public Safety Equipment	1,750,000	Heinrich
D01-COPS Tech	Jemez Pueblo Police Department	Jemez Pueblo, NM	Jemez Pueblo Police—In-Vehicle Cameras and Equipment	147,000	Heinrich
D01-COPS Tech	Las Cruces Police Department	Las Cruces, NM	Las Cruces Police Department Crime Deterrence Equipment	450,000	Heinrich
D01-COPS Tech	Delta County	Delta, CO	Delta Dispatch System Upgrade	500,000	Hickenlooper
D01-COPS Tech	City of Gautier	City of Gautier, MS	Police Department Equipment Upgrades	510,000	Hyde-Smith
D01-COPS Tech	University of Mississippi Medical Center	Jackson and Hinds Counties, MS	UMMC Police and Public Safety Department Technology and Equipment	755,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
D01-COPS Tech	City of Petersburg	City of Petersburg, VA	Petersburg Emergency Public Safety Communications System	3,203,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-COPS Tech	City of Saint Peter	Saint Peter, MN	Saint Peter Police Department Technology Upgrade	33,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-COPS Tech	Le Sueur Police Department	Le Sueur, MN	Le Sueur Police Department Radio and Communications Upgrade	180,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-COPS Tech	Scott County	Scott County, MN	Scott County Sheriff's Office Specialized Rescue Vehicle	350,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-COPS Tech	Vermont Department of Public Safety	Statewide, VT	Transition to Statewide Regional Emergency Communications	9,000,000	Leahy
D01-COPS Tech	Albuquerque Police Department	Albuquerque, NM	Smart Camera Technology Project	480,000	Lujan
D01-COPS Tech	City of Medford	Medford, OR	City of Medford Radio System Upgrade	1,444,000	Merkley, Wyden
D01-COPS Tech	City of St. Helens, Oregon	St. Helens, OR	St. Helens Law Enforcement Technology	340,000	Merkley, Wyden
D01-COPS Tech	Douglas County	Roseburg, OR	Douglas County Communications Radio System Upgrade	355,000	Merkley, Wyden
D01-COPS Tech	Douglas County Sheriff's Office	Roseburg, OR	Douglas County Emergency Mobile Command Center	241,000	Merkley, Wyden
D01-COPS Tech	Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	Newport, OR	Lincoln County Radio System Upgrade	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
D01-COPS Tech	Union County Emergency Services	La Grande, OR	Union County Public Safety Radio System Upgrade	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
D01-COPS Tech	Wheeler County Office of Emergency Management	Fossil, OR	Wheeler County Radio System Upgrade	1,019,000	Merkley, Wyden
D01-COPS Tech	Allen County Sheriff	Allen County, KS	Acquisition of a Chemical Analyzer	156,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Andover Police Department	Andover, KS	911 Service Technology Updates	358,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Cowich Police Department	Cowich, KS	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras	16,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Derby Police Department	Derby, KS	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras	47,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Dodge City Police Department	Dodge City, KS	Acquisition of an Emergency Response Vehicle	327,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Edwards County Sheriff	Edwards County, KS	Public Safety Communications Network Updates	1,210,000	Moran
D01-COPS Tech	Ellis County Sheriff	Ellis County, KS	Acquisition of Body Scanners	198,000	Moran

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D0J-COPS Tech	Great Bend Police Department	Great Bend, KS	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	132,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Hays Police Department	Hays, KS	Acquisition of Body Worn Cameras	90,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Hutchinson Police Department	Hutchinson, KS	Radio Upgrades	495,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Independence Police Department	Independence, KS	Acquisition of Mobile Camera Technology	330,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Jefferson County Sheriff	Jefferson County, KS	Acquisition of Black Water Vision Technology	129,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Junction City Police Department	Junction City, KS	Acquisition of Mobile Camera Technology	147,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Kansas City, Kansas, Police Department	Kansas City, KS	Establishment of a Real Time Crime Center	905,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Lenexa Police Department	Lenexa, KS	Acquisition of Community Communications Technology	84,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Morton County Sheriff	Morton County, KS	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	190,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Prairie Village Police Department	Prairie Village, KS	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	638,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Rooks County Sheriff	Rooks County, KS	Acquisition of a Training Simulator	55,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Russell Police Department	Russell, KS	Public Safety Communications Network Updates	259,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Salina Police Department	Salina, KS	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	240,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Saline County Sheriff	Saline County, KS	Acquisition of Body Scanners	314,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Seward County Sheriff	Seward County, KS	Acquisition of Body Scanners	153,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Shawnee County Sheriff	Shawnee County, KS	Acquisition of Mobile Camera Technology	1,664,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Shawnee Police Department	Shawnee, KS	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	83,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Topeka Police Department	Topeka, KS	Acquisition of Hazardous Device Response Vehicle and Equipment.	385,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Wabaunsee County Sheriff	Wabaunsee County, KS	Acquisition of License Plate Recognition Technology and Cameras.	156,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Wallace County Sheriff	Wallace County, KS	Acquisition of Night Operations Technology	77,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Wichita Police Department	Wichita, KS	Establishment of a Real Time Crime Center	1,650,000	Moran
D0J-COPS Tech	Municipality of Anchorage	Anchorage, AK	Communications Technology and Equipment Replacement	1,740,000	Murkowski
D0J-COPS Tech	Municipality of Anchorage	Anchorage, AK	Security Equipment and Technology	250,000	Murkowski
D0J-COPS Tech	City of College Park	College Park, GA	College Park Police Department—Public Safety Technology and Equipment	373,000	Ossoff, Warnock
D0J-COPS Tech	Town of Bristol Police Department	Bristol, RI	Mobile Command Unit Upgrade	175,000	Reed
D0J-COPS Tech	Town of Foster	Foster, RI	Communication Dispatch Equipment	120,000	Reed
D0J-COPS Tech	Town of Glocester	Glocester, RI	Town of Glocester—Police Equipment	490,000	Reed
D0J-COPS Tech	Town of North Smithfield	North Smithfield, RI	Police Vehicles and Equipment	375,000	Reed

DOJ-COPS Tech	Portsmouth Police Department	Portsmouth, RI	Police Department Mobile Data Terminals	30,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOJ-COPS Tech	Tiverton Police Department	Tiverton, RI	Public Safety Communications Upgrade	500,000	Reed, Whitehouse
DOJ-COPS Tech	Brandon Police Department	Brandon, VT	Public Safety Vehicle Upgrades for Brandon Police Department.	18,000	Sanders
DOJ-COPS Tech	Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources.	Statewide, HI	Strengthening Hawai'i State Natural Resource Law Enforcement.	1,000,000	Schatz
DOJ-COPS Tech	Beknap County Sheriff's Office	Beknap County, NH	IT Enhancements for Belknap County Sheriff Office	600,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech	Exeter Police Department	Exeter, NH	Exeter Police Mobile Radio Communications Upgrades	112,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech	Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	Hillsborough County, NH	Hillsborough County Sheriff K-9 Niko Specialized Vehicle Project.	76,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech	Hollis Department of Emergency Management.	Hollis, NH	Public Safety Radio Infrastructure and Interoperability Upgrade.	702,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech	Laconia Police Department	Laconia, NH	Dispatch Technology Integration System	200,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech	Manchester School District	Manchester, NH	Manchester School Emergency Notification System	2,401,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech	Nashua Police Department	Nashua, NH	Nashua Police Department Small Platform Response Vehicle.	90,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech	New London Police Department	New London, NH	New London CAD/RMS Program Project	413,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech	Newfields, NH, Police	Newfields, NH	Newfields Police Technology Equipment	28,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech	Sanbornton Police Department	Sanbornton, NH	Sanbornton Police Department Radio System	22,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech	Town of Newington	Rockingham County, NH	Newington Emergency Communications Infrastructure	170,000	Shaheen
DOJ-COPS Tech	City of Highland Park	Wayne County, MI	Highland Park Police Department Pilot Project for Mental Health Co-Response Model.	500,000	Stabenow
DOJ-COPS Tech	City of Washington	Washington, NC	Public Safety Radio System Upgrades	900,000	Tillis
DOJ-COPS Tech	Augusta University	City of Augusta, GA	Augusta University—Public Safety Equipment	2,677,000	Warmock
DOJ-COPS Tech	City of Powder Springs	City of Powder Springs, GA	Powder Springs—Law Enforcement Radio Networks	500,000	Warmock
DOJ-COPS Tech	Whitfield County	Whitfield County, GA	Whitfield County—Forensic Equipment Purchase	75,000	Warmock
DOJ-COPS Tech	Mississippi Department of Public Safety.	Jackson, MS	Office of Capitol Police Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment.	854,000	Wicker
DOJ-OJP Byne	City and County of Denver	Denver, CO	Community-Based Violence Intervention Program	799,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byne	City and County of Denver	Denver, CO	Denver District Attorney's Office Human Trafficking Unit Project.	178,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byne	City and County of Denver	Denver, CO	Denver Sheriff Department Housing Navigation Program	750,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byne	City and County of Denver	Denver, CO	Medication-Assisted Treatment Expansion	1,650,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byne	City and County of Denver	Denver, CO	Night Moves Youth Violence Prevention	350,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byne	City and County of Denver	Denver, CO	Substance Use Navigator Program	187,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byne	City of Pueblo	Pueblo, CO	Pueblo Crime and Accident Scene Scammer	86,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byne	City of Thornton	Thornton, CO	Crime and Accident Scene Scammer	102,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byne	City of Thornton	Thornton, CO	Rapid DNA Instrument	171,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
DOJ-OJP Byne	Colorado Access to Justice Commission.	Denver, CO	Access to Justice Initiatives for Rural Colorado	627,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper

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D0J-OJP Byrne	Rio Blanco County	Meeher, CO	Equipment for Rio Blanco County Law Enforcement Training Center.	350,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
D0J-OJP Byrne	Congregations Organized for a New Connecticut.	Hamden, CT	Fostering Greater Gun Safety in New Haven Area	67,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D0J-OJP Byrne	Regional Youth Adult Social Action Partnership.	Bridgeport, CT	Bridgeport Gun Violence Prevention	237,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
D0J-OJP Byrne	Greater St. Louis, Inc., Foundation	St. Louis, MO	Strengthening Downtown St. Louis Public Safety System	1,250,000	Blunt
D0J-OJP Byrne	St. Louis Police Department	St. Louis, MO	St. Louis Regional Violent Crime Initiative	3,750,000	Blunt
D0J-OJP Byrne	Camden Center for Youth Development, Inc.	Camden, NJ	Community Coaches	324,000	Booker
D0J-OJP Byrne	Legal Assistance for Low-Income Victims of Crime.	Bergen, Hudson, Passaic, NJ	Legal Assistance for Low-Income Victims of Crime	255,000	Booker
D0J-OJP Byrne	New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault.	Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren, NJ.	NICASA Accessibility Capacity Building Project	445,000	Booker
D0J-OJP Byrne	New Jersey Coalition to End Domestic Violence.	Atlantic, NJ	NICEDV Legal Representation Project	500,000	Booker
D0J-OJP Byrne	Seton Hall University	Essex, NJ	Seton Hall Law School—Community-Based Reentry and Support Services.	632,000	Booker
D0J-OJP Byrne	Inspira Health Network	Cumberland, NJ	Cumberland County NJ Youth Violence Cessation Initiative	1,000,000	Booker, Menendez
D0J-OJP Byrne	Cleveland Rape Crisis Center	Cuyahoga, Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake, OH.	Enhanced Services for Survivors of Rape and Human Trafficking.	750,000	Brown
D0J-OJP Byrne	Homesafe, Inc.	Ashtabula, OH	Homesafe Services	90,000	Brown
D0J-OJP Byrne	Journey Center for Safety and Healing	Cuyahoga, OH	Increased Capacity and Advocacy for Domestic Violence Victims and Survivors in Cuyahoga County.	439,000	Brown
D0J-OJP Byrne	Lake County Committee on Family Violence.	Lake, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Summit, Ashtabula, OH.	Forbes House Shelter Expansion	335,000	Brown

D01-OJP Byrne	Ohio QRT Association	Hamilton, Franklin, Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark, Montgomery, Adams, Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Auglaize, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, OH, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Medina, Summit, Geauga, Lake, OH	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Outreach Resources	160,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Ohio University		Human Trafficking Prevention	323,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Women Helping Women		Women Helping Women Survivor Services Expansion	764,000	Brown
D01-OJP Byrne	Hancock County Commission	Hancock County, WV	Courthouse Security Project	250,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Hancock County Commission	Hancock County, WV	Law Enforcement Equipment and Technology Upgrades	565,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	Huntington Police Department	Huntington, WV	Community Engagement and Officer Training Initiative	692,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	McDowell County Commission	McDowell County, WV	Acquisition of Patrol Vehicles	123,000	Capito
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Elkins	Elkins, WV	Law Enforcement Technology Upgrades	950,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Mannington	Mannington, WV	Law Enforcement Technology Upgrades	66,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Marshall University	Huntington, WV	Forensic Science Training and Services	1,500,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Region 4 Planning and Development Council	Pocahontas County, WV	Community District Ranger Department Police Cruiser	54,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	Kanawha County, WV	WDA Law Enforcement Liaison	81,000	Capito, Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Anne Arundel County	Millersville, MD	Fresh START	400,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	Charles County Sheriff's Office	Charles County, MD	Mental Health, Wellness, and Resiliency Program	90,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Baltimore	Baltimore City, MD	Coordinated Systemic Responses to Violence in Baltimore	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	University of Maryland, Baltimore	Baltimore City, MD	Train the Trainer Interdisciplinary Certificate in Violence Prevention for Non-Profit Leaders	1,100,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
D01-OJP Byrne	Delaware Division of Forensic Science	Wilmington, DE	Division of Forensic Science Equipment	670,000	Carper, Coons
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Erie	Erie, PA	Erie Regional Bomb Squad Vehicle	325,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	Philadelphia Mural Arts Advocates	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Restorative Justice Programming	250,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	Philadelphia Office of Domestic Violence Strategies	Philadelphia, PA	Supervised Child Visitation and Exchange Program	300,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	The Homeless Advocacy Project (HAP)	Philadelphia, PA	HAP Embedded Legal Professional (H.E.L.P.) Program Pilot	83,000	Casey
D01-OJP Byrne	Baton Rouge Police Department	Baton Rouge, LA	Aerial Camera Technology Replacement	500,000	Cassidy
D01-OJP Byrne	Town of Kittery	Kittery, ME	Equipment Purchases for Kittery, Eliot, and York Law Enforcement Community Outreach Program	70,000	Collins
D01-OJP Byrne	City of North Las Vegas	North Las Vegas, NV	North Las Vegas—Municipal Court Case Management System Upgrade	300,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
D01-OJP Byrne	Clark County	Clark County, NV	Clark County—Public Defender Counseling Program	175,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen

Account	Recipient	Location	Project	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Chicago	Chicago, IL	Assistance to Chicagoans Who Become Disabled As a Result of Gun and Community Violence.	350,000	Duckworth
D01-OJP Byrne	Heartland Alliance for Human Need & Human Rights.	Chicago, IL	READI Chicago	500,000	Duckworth
D01-OJP Byrne	Illinois Holocaust Museum & Education Center.	Skokie, IL	Law Enforcement Action in Democracy (LEAD) Training	299,000	Duckworth
D01-OJP Byrne	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago.	Chicago, IL	Youth Mentoring Program	500,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Haymarket Center	Chicago, IL	Recidivism Reduction Initiative	775,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Lake County State's Attorney's Office	Lake County, IL	Gun Violence Prevention Initiative	750,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Metropolitan Family Services	Chicago, IL	Violence Reduction Initiative	800,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	Youth Outreach Services	Chicago, IL	Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiative	500,000	Durbin
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Syracuse	Onondaga County, NY	Syracuse Police Cadet Program	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	St. Nick's Alliance	Kings County, NY	North Brooklyn Anti-Violence Initiative	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Enough is Enough	Mount Pleasant, SC	Online Exploitation Prevention	960,000	Graham
D01-OJP Byrne	Town of Lexington	Town of Lexington, SC	Police Technology Modernization	2,275,000	Graham
D01-OJP Byrne	All Faiths Children's Advocacy Center	Albuquerque, NM	Children's Safehouse Forensic Interview Program	250,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	Albuquerque, NM	Bernalillo County Metropolitan Courts—Probation Assistance Program.	240,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	New Mexico Department of Public Safety.	Raton, NM	Emergency Power Distribution for Vulnerable New Mexico State Police District Facilities Project.	600,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Southwest Women's Law Center	Albuquerque, NM	American Indian/Alaskan Native Women Survivors of Domestic Violence Support Program.	60,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Taos Community Foundation	Taos, NM	Taos LEAD (Let Everyone Advance with Dignity)	113,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	Third Judicial District Attorney's Office.	Las Cruces, NM	Border Prosecution Division	300,000	Heinrich
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Albuquerque	Albuquerque, NM	Albuquerque Violence Intervention Program and Community Safety Department.	2,050,000	Heinrich, Luján
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Las Cruces	Las Cruces, NM	Project LIGHT	485,000	Heinrich, Luján
D01-OJP Byrne	County of Bernalillo	Bernalillo County, NM	Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion	416,000	Heinrich, Luján
D01-OJP Byrne	The Legal Clinic	City and County of Honolulu, HI	Immigration Legal Services for Hawaii's Vulnerable Residents.	120,000	Hirono, Schatz
D01-OJP Byrne	Mississippi Department of Corrections	Jackson, MS	Contraband Cell Phone Interdiction Systems	4,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
D01-OJP Byrne	Oklahoma State University Center for Health Services.	Tulsa, OK	Forensic DNA Laboratory	497,000	Inhofe
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Portsmouth	City of Portsmouth, VA	Public Safety Communications Upgrades	3,000,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	Town of Marion Police Department	Town of Marion, VA	Police Leadership in Southwest Virginia	83,000	Kaine, Warner

D01-OJP Byrne	Virginia Hospital & Healthcare Association Foundation.	Roanoke, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Bristol, Hampton, Portsmouth, and Danville, VA.	Virginia Center for Hospital-Based Violence Intervention ...	885,000	Kaine, Warner
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Tucson	Tucson, AZ	Tucson Police Department (TPD) and Tucson Public Safety Communications Department (PSCD) Portable Radios Update.	1,845,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Cochise County Sheriff's Office	Bisbee, AZ	Cochise County Jail	2,200,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Graham County Sheriff's Office	Graham County, AZ	Graham County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Vehicles	140,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	La Paz County Sheriff's Office	La Paz County, AZ	La Paz Jail Vehicle Replacement	116,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	San Carlos Apache Tribe	San Carlos, AZ	San Carlos Apache Police Department Equipment Modernization.	674,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	Yavapai County Sheriff's Office	Prescott, AZ	Yavapai County Sheriff's Office Aerial Platform for Sedona & Prescott Communities.	2,108,000	Kelly, Sinema
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Minneapolis	Minneapolis, MN	Problem Nature Code Study and Development of Alternatives to Police Response Pilots.	2,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Hennepin County	Hennepin County, MN	Hennepin County Health Equity Legal Project	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Madison Lake Police Department	Madison Lake, MN	City of Madison Lake Police Position Funding	164,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Minneapolis Police Department	Minneapolis, MN	Minneapolis Police Department Police Recruitment Through PEACE (Pathways Encouraging Active Community Engagement).	1,894,000	Klobuchar, Smith
D01-OJP Byrne	Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence.	Montpelier, VT	Center for Leadership and Learning	5,000,000	Leahy
D01-OJP Byrne	Missing and Murdered Diné Relatives	San Juan County, McKinley County, Cibola County, NM.	Missing and Murdered Diné Relatives Relief Fund	25,000	Lujan
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Charleston	Charleston, WV	Charleston West Side Mentorship Program	200,000	Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Mercer County Commission	Mercer County, WV	Mercer County Sheriff's Department Police Vehicles and Equipment.	300,000	Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Mountain State Educational Services Cooperative.	Dunbar, WV	Project EQ	892,000	Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Town of Clendenin Police Department	Clendenin, WV	Clendenin Police Personnel and Equipment	200,000	Manchin
D01-OJP Byrne	Boston Medical Center (BMC) Corporation.	Boston, MA	Violence Intervention Advocacy Program (VIAP)	370,000	Markey, Warren
D01-OJP Byrne	City of New Bedford	New Bedford, MA	Equitable Approaches to Public Safety in the City of New Bedford.	562,000	Markey, Warren
D01-OJP Byrne	Franklin Regional Council of Governments.	Greenfield, MA	Reduce Reliance on Part-Time Police Officers	165,000	Markey, Warren
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Jersey City	Jersey City, NJ	HealthierJC Peaceful Families	500,000	Menendez
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Trenton	Trenton, NJ	Trenton RISE Center Project	1,000,000	Menendez
D01-OJP Byrne	Hugoton Police Department	Hugoton, KS	Acquisition of Patrol Vehicles	128,000	Moran
D01-OJP Byrne	Leavenworth County Attorney's Office	Leavenworth County, KS	Establishment of a Veterans Treatment Court	1,000,000	Moran

Account	Recipient	Location	Project	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
D01-OJP Byrne	Olathe Police Department	Olathe, KS	Acquisition of Training Center Equipment and Technology	1,685,000	Moran
D01-OJP Byrne	Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	Statewide, AK	Support for Victim Services Organizations	3,000,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	Alaska Police and Fire Chaplains	Statewide, AK	Counseling and Emotional Support Programs for Law Enforcement Officers and Victims of Crime.	1,000,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	Statewide, AK	Support for Child Advocacy Organizations and Services for Victims of Crime.	4,000,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	Municipality of Anchorage	Anchorage, AK	Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Fleet Replacement	2,000,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	University of Alaska	Anchorage, AK	Forensic Training Program for Healthcare Providers and Advocates.	500,000	Murkowski
D01-OJP Byrne	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	Statewide, GA	Support for Georgia Domestic Violence Services	3,093,000	Ossoff
D01-OJP Byrne	Forsyth County Sheriff's Office	Forsyth County, GA	Mental Health Response Teams in Forsyth County	157,000	Ossoff
D01-OJP Byrne	LA Economic and Workforce Development Department	Los Angeles County, CA	Returning Citizens Housing Stability Pilot Project	1,000,000	Padilla
D01-OJP Byrne	Charter Township of Clinton	Clinton Township, MI	Police Social Worker	675,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Westland	Westland, MI	City of Westland Strengthening Families Program	30,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	Northern Michigan Law Enforcement Training Group	Grayling, MI	Public Safety Training Equipment	1,000,000	Peters
D01-OJP Byrne	City of Detroit	Wayne County, MI	Body Worn Camera Update	1,000,000	Peters, Stabenow
D01-OJP Byrne	Nonviolence Institute	Providence, RI	Strengthening Nonviolence Interventions	150,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Providence Police Department	Providence, RI	Crime and Gun Violence Reduction Initiative	1,000,000	Reed
D01-OJP Byrne	Housing Authority of The City of Providence, RI (a.k.a. Providence Housing Authority)	Providence, RI	Domestic Violence Prevention and Survivor Support	200,000	Reed, Whitehouse
D01-OJP Byrne	Vermont Department of Public Safety	Statewide, VT	Public Safety Training and Modernization	1,500,000	Sanders
D01-OJP Byrne	Vermont Law School	Chittenden County, VT	The Justice Reform Clinic Project	975,000	Sanders
D01-OJP Byrne	Hawai'i Department of Public Safety	Hawai'i County; City and County of Honolulu, HI	Continuing and Higher Education Support Services for Hawai'i Department of Public Safety.	900,000	Schatz
D01-OJP Byrne	Hawai'i Department of the Attorney General	Statewide, HI	Sexual Assault Nurses and Forensic Examiners	200,000	Schatz
D01-OJP Byrne	Maui County	Maui County, HI	West Maui Communications Channel Expansion	180,000	Schatz
D01-OJP Byrne	67th Precinct Clergy Council, Inc.	Brooklyn, NY	Violence Intervention Program	1,000,000	Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Community Capacity Development	Jamaica, NY	Project Human Justice & Healing	2,000,000	Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Faith in New York	Corona, NY	Restorative Justice Project (Harlem Pilot)	300,000	Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Getting Out and Staying Out, Inc. (GOSO)	New York, NY	Family Therapy for Survivors of Violence and Families of At-Risk Youth in East Harlem.	200,000	Schumer
D01-OJP Byrne	Rise Up Rochester, Inc.	Rochester, NY	Rise Up Rochester Anti-Violence Safe Housing Project	400,000	Schumer

DOJ-OJP Byrne	Granite State Children's Alliance	Bedford, NH	Interview Recording Equipment and Mental/Behavioral Health Supplies for Child Advocacy Centers in NH.	223,000	Shaheen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Manchester Police Department	Manchester, NH	New Hampshire Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness.	110,000	Shaheen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Nashua Police Department	City of Nashua, NH	Hazardous Device Unit Equipment	110,000	Shaheen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	New Hampshire Department of Justice	Concord, NH	New Hampshire Drug Task Force	409,000	Shaheen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Town of Gorham	Town of Gorham, NH	Pine Mountain Repeater & 4-site Simulcast System	426,000	Shaheen
DOJ-OJP Byrne	City of Scottsdale	Scottsdale, AZ	Public Safety Communications Equipment	89,000	Sinema
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Town of Wellton	Wellton, AZ	Town of Wellton—Police Department Equipment	44,000	Sinema
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence.	Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties, MI.	Emergency Operation Funding	500,000	Stabenow
DOJ-OJP Byrne	City of Stockbridge	City of Stockbridge, GA	Stockbridge Police—Mental Health and Wellness Training Program.	165,000	Warnock
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Crisis Line & Safe House of Central Georgia.	City of Macon, GA	One Safe Place Macon Family Justice Center	1,200,000	Warnock
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Cranston Police Department	Cranston, RI	Crisis Intervention Team Mental Health Response	500,000	Whitehouse
DOJ-OJP Byrne	Tides Family Services	Providence, RI	Juvenile Justice Program	100,000	Whitehouse
NASA-SSMS	Cuyahoga Community College District	Cuyahoga, OH	Cleanroom Classroom Laboratory Equipment	195,000	Brown
NASA-SSMS	Mingo County Redevelopment Authority	Mingo County, WV	Mingo County Redevelopment Authority Advanced Air Mobility Education Program.	2,900,000	Capito, Manchin
NASA-SSMS	University of Maryland, Baltimore County.	Baltimore County, MD	Earth and Space Institute Research and Equipment	1,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
NASA-SSMS	University of Delaware, Delaware State University.	Newark and Dover, DE	Space Education Excellence for Delaware (SEED)	900,000	Carper, Coons
NASA-SSMS	Central Allegheny Challenger Learning Center.	Indiana County, PA	Central Allegheny Challenger Learning Center	1,495,000	Casey
NASA-SSMS	West Chester University of Pennsylvania.	Chester County, PA	West Chester University Moonshot for Equity: I Want to STEM.	716,000	Casey
NASA-SSMS	LSU National Center for Advanced Manufacturing.	New Orleans, LA	Digital Manufacturing Technology Upgrades	2,500,000	Cassidy
NASA-SSMS	University of New Mexico	Socorro, NM	Long Wavelength Array Technology Upgrades	983,000	Heinrich, Luján
NASA-SSMS	Museum of Science	Boston, MA	Building a Pathway to Belonging Pilot Project	500,000	Markey, Warren
NASA-SSMS	Cosmosphere, Inc.	Hutchinson, KS	Support for STEM Education Programs and Galleries/Exhibits Revitalization.	3,000,000	Moran
NASA-SSMS	Wichita State University	Wichita, KS	Support for Advanced Materials Research and Research Equipment at the National Institute for Aviation Research.	10,000,000	Moran
NASA-SSMS	NHADEC	Merrimack County, NH	Next Generation Innovation for a Resilient Supply Chain	2,307,000	Shaheen

Account	Recipient	Location	Project	Recommendation (\$)	Requestor(s)
NASA-SSMS	Frostburg State University	Frostburg, MD	Frostburg State University Regional Science Education Center.	750,000	Van Hollen

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	570,000	642,831	625,000	+ 55,000	- 17,831
Offsetting fee collections	- 11,000	- 12,000	- 12,000	- 1,000	.....
Direct appropriation	559,000	630,831	613,000	+ 54,000	- 17,831
Bureau of Industry and Security					
Operations and administration	61,000	103,458	103,547	+ 42,547	+ 89
CWC Enforcement (Defense)	80,000	96,089	96,089	+ 16,089	.....
Total, Bureau of Industry and Security	141,000	199,547	199,636	+ 58,636	+ 89
Economic Development Administration					
Economic Development Assistance Programs	330,000	432,500	380,000	+ 50,000	- 52,500
Salaries and expenses	43,500	70,018	70,018	+ 26,518	.....
Total, Economic Development Administration	373,500	502,518	450,018	+ 76,518	- 52,500
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority Business Development	55,000	110,000	70,000	+ 15,000	- 40,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	116,000	140,878	128,000	+ 12,000	- 12,878
Bureau of the Census					
Current Surveys and Programs	300,000	.....	330,000	+ 30,000	+ 330,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Periodic censuses and programs	1,054,000	.....	1,155,000	+ 101,000	+ 1,155,000
Censuses and Survey Programs .....	.....	1,505,470	.....	.....	- 1,505,470
Total, Bureau of the Census	1,354,000	1,505,470	1,485,000	+ 131,000	- 20,470
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	50,000	67,605	65,000	+ 15,000	- 2,605
United States Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses, current year fee funding	4,058,410	4,253,404	4,253,404	+ 194,994	.....
Offsetting fee collections	- 4,058,410	- 4,253,404	- 4,253,404	- 194,994	.....
Total, United States Patent and Trademark Office .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	850,000	974,946	974,946	+ 124,946	.....
(transfer out)	(- 9,000)	(- 9,000)	(- 9,000)	.....	.....
Industrial Technology Services	174,500	372,318	270,000	+ 95,500	- 102,318
Manufacturing extension partnerships	(158,000)	(275,266)	(200,000)	(+ 42,000)	(- 75,266)
Manufacturing USA	(16,500)	(97,052)	(70,000)	(+ 53,500)	(- 27,052)
Construction of research facilities	205,563	120,285	451,393	+ 245,830	+ 331,108
Working Capital Fund (by transfer)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	.....	.....
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	1,230,063	1,467,549	1,696,339	+ 466,276	+ 228,790

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities	4,157,311	4,484,209	4,589,855	+432,544	+105,646
(by transfer)	(243,532)	(348,871)	(343,901)	(+100,369)	(-4,970)
Promote and Develop Fund (transfer out)	(-243,532)	(-348,871)	(-343,901)	(-100,369)	(+4,970)
Subtotal	4,157,311	4,484,209	4,589,855	+432,544	+105,646
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction	1,672,689	2,332,662	1,874,329	+201,640	-458,333
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65,000	65,000	65,000		
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	349	349	349		
Fishery Disaster Assistance	300	300	300	+300	
Fisheries Finance Program Account	-18,000	-19,000	-19,000	-1,000	
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,877,349	6,863,820	6,510,833	+633,484	-352,987
Departmental Management					
Salaries and expenses	80,000	104,004	95,000	+15,000	-9,004
Renovation and Modernization	1,100	1,142	1,142	+42	
DOC Nonrecurring Expenses Fund	30,000	50,000	50,000	+20,000	
Office of Inspector General	35,783	49,771	49,771	+13,988	
Collection from the Public Safety Trust Fund	(-2,000)		(-2,000)		(-2,000)
Public Safety Trust Fund transfer	(2,000)		(2,000)		(+2,000)
Expenditure transfer					
Total, Departmental Management	146,883	204,917	195,913	+49,030	-9,004
Total, title I, Department of Commerce	9,902,795	11,693,135	11,413,739	+1,510,944	-279,396
(by transfer)	254,532	357,871	354,901	+100,369	-2,970
(transfer out)	(-254,532)	(-357,871)	(-354,901)	(-100,369)	+2,970
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	127,794	196,631	145,000	+17,206	-51,531
Justice Information Sharing Technology	38,000	133,057	275,000	+237,000	+121,943

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, General Administration	165,794	349,588	420,000	+ 254,206	+ 70,412
Executive Office for Immigration Review	760,000	1,354,889	950,000	+ 190,000	- 404,889
Transfer from immigration examinations fee account	- 4,000	- 4,000	- 4,000	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	756,000	1,350,889	946,000	+ 190,000	- 404,889
Office of Inspector General	118,000	135,856	139,856	+ 21,856	+ 4,000
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses	14,238	14,591	14,591	+ 353	.....
Legal Activities					
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	1,000,000	1,164,266	1,100,000	+ 100,000	- 64,266
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	19,000	31,738	31,738	+ 12,738	.....
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	192,776	273,006	225,000	+ 32,224	- 48,006
Offsetting fee collections—current year	- 138,000	- 190,000	- 190,000	- 52,000	.....
Direct appropriation	54,776	83,006	35,000	- 19,776	- 48,006
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	2,419,868	2,772,350	2,565,000	+ 145,132	- 207,350
United States Trustee System Fund	239,000	260,277	260,277	+ 21,277	.....
Offsetting fee collections	- 413,000	- 285,000	- 269,000	+ 144,000	+ 16,000
Direct appropriation	- 174,000	- 24,723	- 8,723	+ 165,277	+ 16,000
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,434	2,504	2,504	+ 70	.....
Fees and expenses of witnesses	270,000	270,000	270,000	.....	.....
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	21,000	25,024	25,024	+ 4,024	.....
Assets Forfeiture Fund	20,514	20,514	20,514	.....	.....

Total, Legal Activities	3,633,592	4,344,679	4,041,057	+ 407,465	- 303,622
United States Marshals Service					
Salaries and expenses	1,580,000	1,807,138	1,730,000	+ 150,000	- 77,138
Construction	15,000	19,260	19,260	+ 4,260	.....
Federal Prisoner Detention	2,123,015	2,129,789	2,150,000	+ 26,985	+ 20,211
Total, United States Marshals Service	3,718,015	3,956,187	3,899,260	+ 181,245	- 56,927
National Security Division					
Salaries and expenses	120,681	133,512	128,000	+ 7,319	- 5,512
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	550,458	550,458	550,458	.....	.....
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	4,112,295	4,357,899	4,357,989	+ 245,694	+ 90
Counterintelligence and national security	6,024,000	6,383,779	6,383,911	+ 359,911	+ 132
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	10,136,295	10,741,678	10,741,900	+ 605,605	+ 222
Construction	632,000	61,895	662,000	+ 30,000	+ 600,105
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,768,295	10,803,573	11,403,900	+ 635,605	+ 600,327
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	2,933,181	3,104,603	3,146,603	+ 213,422	+ 42,000
Diversion control fund	- 511,659	- 581,487	- 581,487	- 69,828	.....
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	2,421,522	2,523,116	2,565,116	+ 143,594	+ 42,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives					
Salaries and expenses	1,531,071	1,732,528	1,650,000	+ 118,929	- 82,528
Construction .....	.....	.....	75,000	+ 75,000	+ 75,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	1,531,071	1,732,528	1,725,000	+ 193,929	- 7,528
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses	7,865,000	8,005,951	8,100,000	+ 235,000	+ 94,049
Buildings and facilities	235,000	179,300	179,300	- 55,700	
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	2,700	2,700			
Total, Federal Prison System	8,102,700	8,187,951	8,282,000	+ 179,300	+ 94,049
State and Local Law Enforcement Activities					
Office on Violence Against Women:					
Prevention and prosecution programs	(575,000)			(- 575,000)	
(by transfer)	(- 575,000)			(+ 575,000)	
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out)		1,000,000	732,000	+ 732,000	- 268,000
Violence Against Women Prevention & Prosecution Programs					
Office of Justice Programs:					
Research, evaluation and statistics	70,000	88,000	88,000	+ 18,000	
State and local law enforcement assistance	2,213,000	2,518,000	2,394,500	+ 181,500	- 123,500
Juvenile justice programs	360,000	760,000	471,000	+ 111,000	- 289,000
Public safety officer benefits:					
Death benefits	122,000	133,000	133,000	+ 11,000	
Disability and education benefits	30,000	34,800	34,800	+ 4,800	
Subtotal	152,000	167,800	167,800	+ 15,800	
Total, Office of Justice Programs	2,795,000	3,533,800	3,121,300	+ 326,300	- 412,500

Community Oriented Policing Services: COPS programs	511,744	651,000	583,711	+ 71,967	- 67,289
Total, State and Local Law Enforcement Activities	3,306,744	5,184,800	4,437,011	+ 1,130,267	- 747,789
Total, title II, Department of Justice (by transfer)	35,207,110	39,267,728	38,552,249	+ 3,345,139	- 715,479
(transfer out)	- 575,000			- 575,000	
				+ 575,000	
TITLE III—SCIENCE					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	6,652	7,965	7,700	+ 1,048	- 265
National Space Council	1,965	1,965	1,965		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Science	7,614,400	7,988,300	8,045,700	+ 431,300	+ 57,400
Aeronautics	880,700	971,500	971,500	+ 90,800	
Space Technology	1,100,000	1,437,900	1,263,850	+ 163,850	- 174,050
Exploration	6,791,700	7,478,283	7,547,750	+ 756,050	+ 69,467
Space Operations	4,041,300	4,266,317	4,293,500	+ 252,200	+ 27,183
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Engagement	137,000	150,100	150,100	+ 13,100	
Safety, Security and Mission Services	3,020,600	3,208,700	3,228,700	+ 208,100	+ 20,000
Construction and environmental compliance and restoration	410,300	424,300	424,300	+ 14,000	
Office of Inspector General	45,300	48,400	48,400	+ 3,100	
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	24,041,300	25,973,800	25,973,800	+ 1,932,500	
National Science Foundation					
Research and related activities	7,082,400	8,335,987	8,231,907	+ 1,149,507	- 104,080
Defense function	77,000	90,000	90,000	+ 13,000	
Subtotal	7,159,400	8,425,987	8,321,907	+ 1,162,507	- 104,080
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	249,000	187,230	187,230	- 61,770	
STEM Education	1,006,000	1,377,180	1,327,180	+ 321,180	- 50,000
Agency Operations and Award Management	400,000	473,200	473,200	+ 73,200	
Office of the National Science Board	4,600	5,090	5,090	+ 490	
Office of Inspector General	19,000	23,393	23,393	+ 4,393	
Total, National Science Foundation	8,838,000	10,492,080	10,338,000	+ 1,500,000	- 154,080

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
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Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Title III, Science	32,887,917	36,475,810	36,321,465	+ 3,433,548	- 154,345
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses	13,000	13,850	13,850	+ 850	.....
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses	420,000	464,650	460,000	+ 40,000	- 4,650
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	110,000	106,818	122,400	+ 12,400	+ 15,582
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	489,000	700,000	539,000	+ 50,000	- 161,000
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses	4,200	4,500	4,500	+ 300	.....
Office of the US Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses	56,000	61,540	61,540	+ 5,540	.....
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses	7,200	7,640	7,640	+ 440	.....
Commission on the State of the US Olympics and Paralympics					
Salaries and expenses	2,000	.....	.....	- 2,000	.....

	1,116,400	1,373,998	1,223,930	+ 107,530	- 150,068
Total, title IV, Related Agencies	1,116,400	1,373,998	1,223,930	+ 107,530	- 150,068
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Crime Victims Fund (transfer out) (Sec 510)	(-10,000)	(-10,000)	.....	(+ 10,000)	(+ 10,000)
Department of Justice OIG (by transfer)	(10,000)	(10,000)	.....	(- 10,000)	(- 10,000)
DOC, NOAA Operations, Research, and Facilities (rescission)	- 10,000	.....	.....	+ 10,000	.....
Economic Development Assistance Programs (rescission)	- 15,000	- 10,000	.....	+ 15,000	+ 10,000
DOJ, Working Capital Fund (rescission)	- 234,839	- 100,000	- 100,000	+ 134,839	.....
FBI, Salaries and Expenses:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
nondefense (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
defense (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DOJ, Federal Prison System, Buildings and Facilities (rescission) .....	.....	- 886,456	- 520,000	- 520,000	+ 366,456
DOJ BOP (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DOJ Modernization and Repairs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Justice programs (rescission)	- 100,000	- 75,000	- 75,000	+ 25,000	.....
COPS (rescission)	- 15,000	- 15,000	- 15,000	.....	.....
DOJ, Violence against women prevention and prosecution programs	- 15,000	- 15,000	- 15,000	.....	.....
DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	- 127,000	- 100,000	.....	+ 127,000	+ 100,000
Admin Provision (NDD) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admin Provision (Def) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, title V, General Provisions	- 516,839	- 1,201,456	- 725,000	- 208,161	+ 476,456
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND DELIVERING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT, 2022 (PUBLIC LAW 117-43)					
DIVISION B—DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022					
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and Technical Research and Services (emergency)	22,000	.....	.....	- 22,000	.....
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency)	92,834	.....	.....	- 92,834	.....
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)	52,205	.....	.....	- 52,205	.....
Fisheries Disaster Assistance (emergency)	200,000	.....	.....	- 200,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	345,039			-345,039	
SCIENCE					
National Aeronautics and Space Administration					
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration (emergency)	321,400			-321,400	
National Science Foundation	25,000			-25,000	
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (emergency)	346,400			-346,400	
Total, Science					
RELATED AGENCIES					
Legal Services Corporation	40,000			-40,000	
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation (emergency)	753,439			-753,439	
Total, Extending Funding and Emergency Assistance Act, 2022					
DIVISION C—AFGHANISTAN SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022					
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency)	20,285			-20,285	
Counterintelligence and National Security (emergency)	29,715			-29,715	
Total, Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022	50,000			-50,000	

THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT, 2022 (PUBLIC LAW 117-58)				
DIVISION J—APPROPRIATIONS				
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
National Telecommunications and Information Administration				
Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program (emergency)	42,450,000			-42,450,000
Broadband Connectivity Fund (emergency)	2,000,000			-2,000,000
Digital Equity (emergency)	550,000			-550,000
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)		550,000		+550,000
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency)	550,000			-550,000
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency)	1,650,000			-1,650,000
Total, Digital Equity	2,750,000	550,000	550,000	-2,200,000
Middle Mile Deployment (emergency)				
	1,000,000			-1,000,000
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Admin	48,200,000	550,000	550,000	-47,650,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration				
Operations, Research, and Facilities (emergency)	557,250			-557,250
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)		515,584		+515,584
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency)	515,584			-515,584
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency)	1,538,166			-1,538,166
Total, Operations, Research and Facilities	2,611,000	515,584	515,584	-2,095,416
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (emergency)				
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery (emergency)	180,000			-180,000
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	34,400			-34,400
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency)		34,400		+34,400
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency)	103,200			-103,200
Total, Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	172,000	34,400	34,400	-137,600
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	2,963,000	549,984	549,984	-2,413,016

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	51,163,000	1,099,984	1,099,984	-50,063,016	.....
Less prior year appropriations (emergency) .....	.....	-1,099,984	-1,099,984	-1,099,984	.....
UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, 2022 (PUBLIC LAW 117-103) DIVISION B—APPROPRIATIONS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	22,100	.....	.....	-22,100	.....
Bureau of Industry and Security, Operations and Administration (emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	9,700	.....	.....	-9,700	.....
Salaries and expenses, General Legal Activities(emergency)	5,000	.....	.....	-5,000	.....
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys (emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assets Forfeiture Fund (emergency)	1,100	.....	.....	-1,100	.....
Salaries and expenses, National Security Division (emergency)	43,600	.....	.....	-43,600	.....
Salaries and expenses, FBI (emergency)	81,500	.....	.....	-81,500	.....
Total, Ukraine Supplemental Act, 2022 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UKRAINE ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, 2022 (PUBLIC LAW 117-128) DIVISION B—APPROPRIATIONS DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE General Administration	67,000	.....	.....	-67,000	.....
Salaries and expenses (emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total, Ukraine Additional Supplemental Act, 2022	67,000				- 67,000
<p style="text-align: center;">BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES ACT, 2022 (PUBLIC LAW 117-159)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION B—APPROPRIATIONS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Federal Bureau of Investigations</p>					
Salaries and expenses (Nondefense) (emergency)	40,570				- 40,570
Salaries and expenses (Defense) (emergency)	59,430				- 59,430
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)					
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency)					
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency)					
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigations	100,000				- 100,000
<p style="text-align: center;">Office of Justice Programs</p>					
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (emergency)	280,000	280,000			- 280,000
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)					
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency)	280,000	280,000			+ 280,000
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency)	840,000				- 840,000
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program—Crisis Intervention Fund (emergency)	(150,000)				(- 150,000)
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)					
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency)	(150,000)	(150,000)			(+ 150,000)
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency)	(450,000)				(- 150,000)
STOP School Violence Act (emergency)	(40,000)				(- 450,000)
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)					
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency)	(40,000)	(40,000)			(+ 40,000)
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency)	(120,000)				(- 40,000)
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (emergency)	(40,000)				(- 120,000)
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)					
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency)	(40,000)	(40,000)			(+ 40,000)
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency)	(120,000)				(- 40,000)
Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (emergency)	(50,000)				(- 120,000)
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)					
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency)	(50,000)	(50,000)			(+ 50,000)
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency)	(150,000)				(- 50,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Office of Justice Programs	1,400,000	280,000	280,000	-1,120,000	.....
Community Oriented Policing Services Programs (STOP School Violence Act) (emergency)	20,000	.....	.....	-20,000	.....
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency) .....	.....	20,000	20,000	+20,000	.....
Advance appropriations FY 2023 (emergency)	20,000	.....	.....	-20,000	.....
Advance appropriations FY24-26 (emergency)	60,000	.....	.....	-60,000	.....
Total	100,000	20,000	20,000	-80,000	.....
Total, Office of Justice Programs	1,500,000	300,000	300,000	-1,200,000	.....
Total, Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, 2022	1,600,000	300,000	300,000	-1,300,000	.....
Less prior year appropriations (emergency) .....	.....	-300,000	-300,000	-300,000	.....
Total, Other Appropriations	53,714,939	.....	.....	-53,714,939	.....
Grand total	132,312,322	87,609,215	86,786,383	-45,525,939	-822,832
Appropriations	(79,114,222)	(88,810,671)	(87,511,383)	(+8,397,161)	(-1,299,288)
Rescissions	(-516,839)	(-1,201,456)	(-725,000)	(-208,161)	(+476,456)
Emergency appropriations	(48,123,589)	.....	.....	(-48,123,589)	.....
Emergency advance appropriations	(5,591,350)	.....	.....	(-5,591,350)	.....
(by transfer)	839,532	367,871	354,901	-484,631	-12,970
(transfer out)	-839,532	-367,871	-354,901	+484,631	+12,970
Grand total excluding Other Appropriations	78,597,383	87,609,215	86,786,383	+8,189,000	-822,832